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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1936—VOL. XXIX, NO. 6

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

British Seek Arms Pact With France, Belgium; Neutrality Board Acts

Eden Negotiates New Alliance for Defense

Joint Move Pushed

Non-interventionists Plan to Adopt British Scheme for Arms Control

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that England was negotiating a new defense alliance with France and Belgium.

Mr. Eden's remarks were the first British indications bearing out French reports of a tri-partite military treaty between the three countries.

The Foreign Secretary did not discuss the provisions of the treaty other than to say that England's obligations "shall approximate as closely as possible those of the Locarno treaty."

Mr. Eden declined to say whether Britain would be bound to go to France's aid if France was attacked as a result of her treaties with the Soviet Union and others.

Neutrality Committee Approves British Plan To Stop Spanish Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2—The International Non-intervention Committee took the first positive step since its inception toward making non-intervention a reality when it agreed to ask the British Government to transmit its proposal for neutral commissions to supervise all land and sea places of entry into Spain, with a view to preventing arms entering that country from abroad.

The plan, though over the first hurdle, still has to be accepted by the Madrid and Burgos governments and it would be able to deny that most members of the non-intervention commission believe that both sides will turn it down.

One Side May Accept

There is some prospect, however, that for tactical reasons one of them will accept, in which case the other combatant would be in a highly invidious position unless he followed suit.

As anticipated, the British Government raised the question of "volunteers" going to Spain, and the matter is to be fully discussed by the subcommittee on Friday. Meanwhile, despite the official Reich denial that 5000 German "volunteers" had been landed at Cadiz, Whitehall insists that it has irrefutable evidence at least that a number of Germans have gone to Spain to assist Gen. Francisco Franco.

Not as Unit

It is not alleged that the "volunteers" have gone as a unit, or in any other way than in driblets. Indeed, Whitehall takes the view that their presence in Spain is no more an infraction of the non-intervention agreement than is the presence of the "international brigade" in the ranks of the defenders of Madrid.

It is still felt in high circles that neither Germany, Italy nor Russia have yet committed themselves irrevocably to intervention and that it is still possible for them to disengage themselves.

Warning by Britain?

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's guarded phrase in the Commons yesterday to the effect that there was danger of the civil war rebellion becoming a European war is interpreted as a hint that if there were open intervention by anyone, Britain might also take a hand. Such an eventuality, it is thought, may act as a distinct brake on the activities of interventionists.

Berlin denies sending 5000 men to Spain: Page 5.
Madrid pushes offensive on new fronts: Page 5.

Ribbentrop Joins Neutrality Board

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Dec. 2

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to England, was named today to replace Prince Otto von Bismarck on the international non-intervention committee.

Prince von Bismarck was recalled by the Foreign Office as Chancellor of the Embassy to London.

Herr von Ribbentrop, with the full authority of Reichsführer Hitler, was expected to assume an aggressive attitude, insisting that neither Russia nor any other power be allowed to intervene in Spain.

Germany does not desire the responsibility of breaking up the London committee, it was indicated, and consequently has replaced its Embassy councilor with the Ambassador as earnest evidence of Germany's desire to continue the work of the international body.

Franco-British Joint Move Seen To End Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 2—President Roosevelt's peace plea, coming at a moment of intense anxiety over the Spanish situation, has struck a responsive chord in France.

The French Government is preparing to respond officially, not only by a verbal endorsement during the foreign affairs debate on Friday but by a supreme effort to prevent the Spanish civil war from spreading into a general European conflict.

French initiative is expected to consist of a joint diplomatic démarche in conjunction with Britain to the Governments of Berlin, Rome, Moscow and Lisbon, insisting that all material intervention in the Spanish conflict be stopped.

It Looks Serious

An extremely serious view is taken here of the new situation created by the large numbers of "volunteers" from other countries now pouring into Spain. Accordingly the Government is understood to be ready to subscribe to an extension of the nonintervention accord to include the prohibition of volunteers. It is not denied here that several thousand volunteer fighters from France—not all French citizens, however—recently arrived at Barcelona to aid the Loyalist troops, which makes it difficult for France to protest against the alleged arrival at Cadiz of 5000 Germans.

If some progress can be made toward making nonintervention effective, then the French Government plans to propose international mediation in an effort to bring the strife in Spain to an end.

All these plans, however, are acknowledged in official circles to be based on hopes that appear precariously fragile at present.

As to U. S. War Debts

France's announced intention of reopening negotiations with both America and Britain on the war debt problem accords with its desire for closer collaboration with these countries. Both at the French Foreign Office and at the United States Embassy, however, it is officially affirmed that reports of detailed agreements as to a new debt settlement or of the resumption of payment Dec. 15 are absolutely unfounded.

Labor Unrest Called Symbol Of Prosperity

Unions Using Strike as Tool to Grip Share of Business Profits

Feature of Cycle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—An industrial ferment now evident with reviving business, and expanding employment over the United States has precipitated the customary accompaniment of labor unrest and strikes which economists expect at this period of the business cycle.

The effect of the development has been felt far and wide and produced stoppages and in some cases violence, and for some newspaper readers has obscured the tremendous gains in business recovery, widespread re-employment, and new optimism which is everywhere apparent.

The strike revival which is accompanying business-revival indicates clearly, however, that little progress has been made since the boom days of 1929 in settling industrial disputes amicably, and despite current strenuous efforts of the Department of Labor conciliators and the newly-created national labor relations board, many capital-labor disputes are finding vent in direct action.

Word has gone out from William Green, head of the A. F. of L., that now is the time for labor to keep its wages abreast of the expanding prosperity; and the same message, in a hundred different forms, has been broadcast by leaders of respective trade unions. Whatever rise there has occurred in cost of living since the post-slump wage scales also is stimulating the demand of workers for a bigger slice of the industrial pie.

Some employers are anticipating pay demands, some are resisting them; some strikes are successful, some fail; nowhere in the dispute between capital and labor is thought given primarily to the public as a whole, because industry is organized on a strictly two-party basis.

Strikes Under Way

Enumeration of big strikes today shows the following:

Maritime Strike—Precipitated by employers and longshoremen on the Pacific coast. this has spread to the Atlantic, with some European repercussions. Hawaii and Alaska feel its effects. Idle shipping floats two abreast against the wharves off Los Angeles. Seattle, Wash., alone figures its losses at $25,000,000 to date. In New York, strike efforts concentrated today against the United States liner Manhattan.

Plate Glass Strike—Six weeks' strike of 7000 Pittsburg plate glass employees causes new efforts of federal conciliators to bring Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America into conference with employers.

Auto Parts (Bendix strike)—Drive to organize motor industry centers at Bendix, South Bend, Ind., plant, where Vincent Bendix last winter enjoined the national labor relations board from holding a plant election to decide whether a company union or the new United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.) should represent workers in collective bargaining. A "sit-down" strike, imported from France, developed. Larger goal of strike—to organize all motor industry, Bendix makes carburetors for Ford, General Motors, Nash, Chrysler, Studebaker, Hudson; brakes for Ford, General Motors, Packard, Hudson, Nash, Cord, Auburn; without such subsidiary

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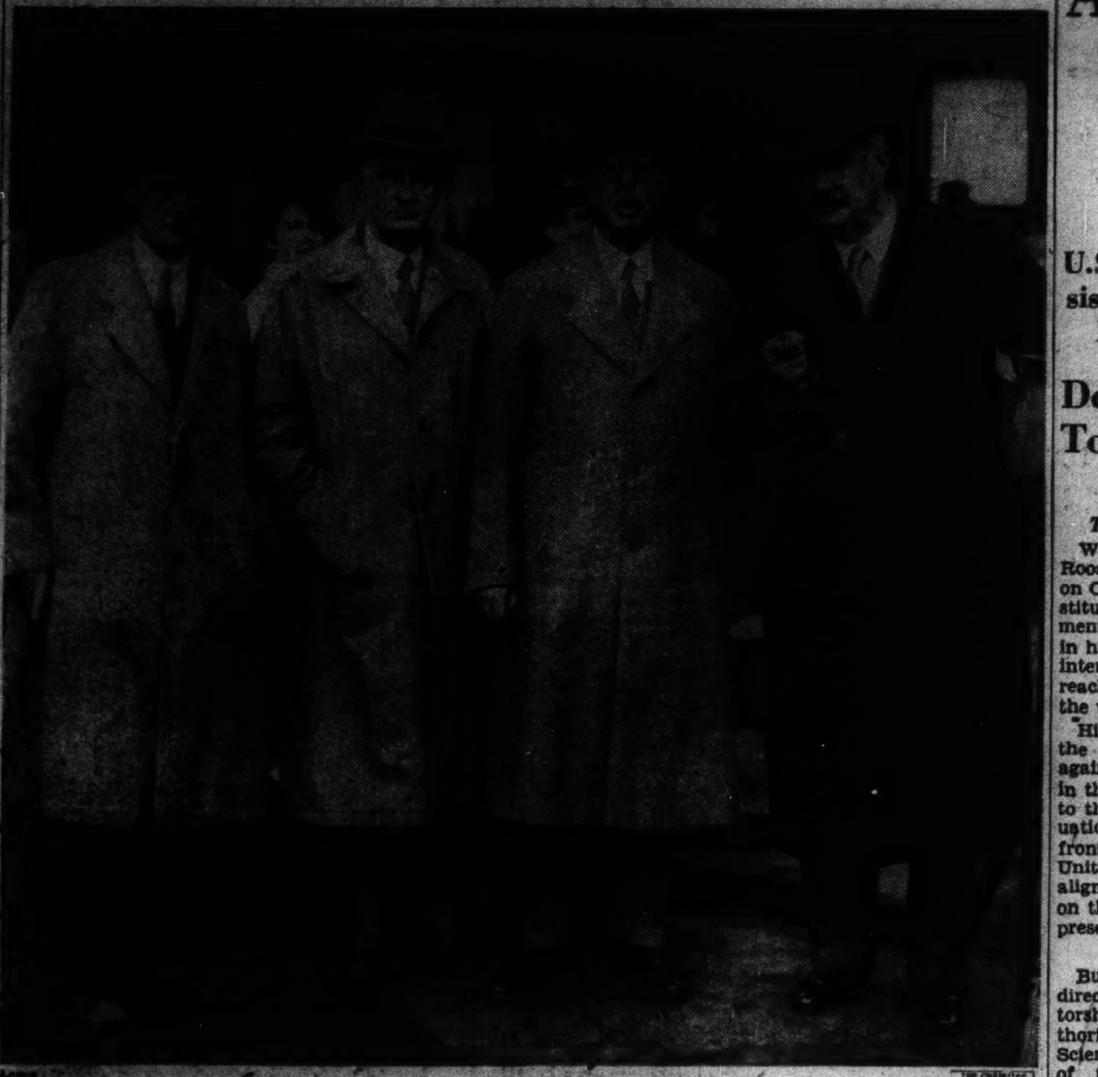
Britain Investigates Palestine



Prof. Reginald Coupland, Chair of Colonial History, Oxford — Sir Laurie Hammond, Of Empire's Colonial Service — Sir Horace Rumbold, British Diplomatist — Earl Peel, Chairman of Commission

The British Royal Commission on Palestine Gets to Work

Arabs and Jews Oppose Plan To Divide Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Although division of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, or cantons, is a solution likely to be suggested by the Royal Commission which is at work here studying the situation with a view to recommending a remedy, both Arab and Jewish leaders unite in rejecting it. And for the same reason. Arab leaders want the whole of Palestine and nothing but the whole. The Zionists, too, want the whole of Palestine and nothing less.

Some observers believe that the best solution for the irreconcilable claims of Arabs and Jews is to follow the Swiss example and divide the country into a number of "cantons," some to be wholly Jewish while others are to remain entirely Arab. Both the Jewish and Arab cantons, while given complete autonomy in internal affairs, which might include immigration, would remain under the central authority of Britain, which would also retain control of the two cities, Haifa and Jerusalem.

Arabs Will Refuse

The advocates of this solution point out that the Arabs will never reconcile themselves to the political loss of Palestine, and, proportionately both to the awakening of their political consciousness and the success of Zionism, will fight the Zionists with increasing bitterness and determination.

Moreover, the canton plan advocates show, Palestine lends itself geographically to cantonization no less than Switzerland, consisting of blocks of low lands which alternate with blocks of mountains. And the distribution of Jews and Arabs, as well, makes this solution possible, it is claimed.

Fuad Saba, secretary of the Arab

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Free State and Empire: De Vaalera Keeps Ties Intact In New Constitution Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British statesmen who had been uneasily awaiting publication of the new draft Constitution of the Irish Free State breathed a deep sigh of relief on reading Mr. Eamon de Valera's statement to the annual Ard Fheis or Congress of the Fianna Fail party Nov. 2.

The President of the State's Executive Council announced that he proposes to continue the present relations with the British Commonwealth "until such time as the Irish people will clearly make up their minds that they do not want these relations to continue."

Prior to this announcement, there was genuine apprehension in London that Mr. de Valera intended that the new Constitution should at once establish an independent republic.

It is now clear that his idea is to make the form of government fully republican, but to postpone indefinitely the establishment of an independent republic.

Any references to "external relations" however will be kept out of the written Constitution. These relations will be regulated in a separate law enacted "simultaneously" with the new Constitution.

Plenty of Legal Ingenuity

It is evident that Mr. de Valera hopes in this way to sidestep the issue of the Governor General who represents the British King. Legal ingenuity—and there is plenty in Ireland—should have no difficulty in drafting a form of words in which the powers and responsibilities of the new head of the State will include the merely rubber-stamp duties now exercised by the King's representative.

Mr. de Valera stated in his Dublin speech that he proposes to introduce a Constitution which can continue to be "the Irish Nation's Constitution even when the question of that cruel wrong of partition would be righted." Mr. de Valera has always consistently maintained that the Irish nation is one and indivisible.

Provision for All Counties

No surprise is therefore felt at his new Constitution being theoretically designed for the six northern counties of Ulster as well as for the 26 counties of the Irish Free State.

This fact, however, coupled with the unequivocal statement that it is for the "Irish people" to decide whether they want to be in or out of the British Commonwealth, convinces Downing Street that there will be no contracting out of the Commonwealth by the Irish Free State while partition continues.

Seeing that there does not appear

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Americas Organize For Real Business Of Peace Parley

U.S. Executive's Emphasis on God's Relation to Democracy Praised

Declared to Apply To World Situation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—President Roosevelt's emphasis upon reliance on God and the maintenance of constitutional representative government as the chief bulwarks of peace, in his address at Buenos Aires, were interpreted here as having a far-reaching and concrete application to the world situation.

His entire speech was directed to the preservation of democracies against the onrush of dictatorships in the modern world. Its application to the current European-Asiatic situation was therefore immediate and frontal. In effect, he aligned the United States—and attempted to align the whole of Latin-America—on the side of the forces striving to preserve democracy.

Words Hit Near Home

But the President's words were directed just as forcefully at dictatorships in the Americas. An authoritative analysis in The Christian Science Monitor shows that in most of the Latin American nations "strong men" of one type or another rule. Many of them came to power by unconcealed military force. Others have subsequently adopted the forms of representative government. Exactly how enthusiastically they will fall in with President Roosevelt's statement that such methods "run counter to our ideals of human liberty and human progress" remains to be seen.

Yet it seemed that the President's remarks were intended to apply most specifically to the European crisis involving democracies and dictatorships rather than to those American governments whose authoritarian form is no new thing.

Insists on Neutrality

At the same time, he made it clear that, in his view, the Americas should preserve "neutrality" in the event of a European war unless their own territories were threatened. In the sternest language he warned all governments that any aggression on the American continent would be met with firm resistance.

The President made it plain that the United States would support the proposal to broaden the Monroe Doctrine by providing for mutual protective consultation—probably leading to collective action—in the event that others "driven by war madness or land hunger might seek to commit acts of aggression against us."

The precise and ultimate effects of President Roosevelt's rallying-cry to the democracies remain to be determined. It comes at a moment

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Roosevelt Sails at Once for Montevideo—Speech Inspired Delegates

Central Americas Have League Plan

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 2 (AP)—The Pan-American peace conference, spurred by President Roosevelt's plea to consolidate western world democracies against aggression for "our mutual safety and mutual good," launched into informal organization today.

Delegates from many of the 21 American nations represented at the conference enthusiastically praised the opening address of the United States' Chief Executive last night.

They predicted President Roosevelt and President Justo of Argentina had "set the assembly firmly on the path to success."

"The opening was magnificent and I am optimistic of the conference's results," declared Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister and presiding officer of the meeting.

Praise Combined Warning

Of prime importance, the delegates said, was President Roosevelt's combined warning to the Old World and appeal to the New.

"We stand shoulder to shoulder in our final determination that others, who, driven by war madness or land hunger, might seek to commit an act of aggression against us, will find this hemisphere wholly prepared to consult together for our mutual safety and our mutual good."

This morning President Roosevelt attended a simple funeral service for his bodyguard, August Gennerich and then boarded the cruiser Indianapolis for his return trip.

Host to President Justo

The visiting President's last official act was a luncheon he gave at the United States Embassy in honor of President Justo and which 75 persons attended.

Before that was finished, the crowds had begun to gather along the streets and avenues through which Mr. Roosevelt's route lay to the dock where the cruiser Indianapolis was waiting.

Riding in an automobile with President Justo and escorted by 10 other cars containing members of the Argentine cabinet and the reception committee, Mr. Roosevelt left the United States Embassy at 2:06 p.m. (12:06 p.m., E.S.T.).

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas rode in another auto together. Secretary Hull was to remain to lead the United States delegation at the Pan-American peace parley, while Mr. Roosevelt went on to Montevideo, Uruguay, and then to the United States.

Discusses Meat Embargo

As his last formal act prior to his departure, President Roosevelt honored Argentine President Agustin P. Justo at a luncheon.

Discussing the United States sanitary embargo against Argentine chilled meat—a subject on which this great meat-producing nation has been waiting to hear him speak—President Roosevelt declared:

"Every nation has the right and duty to adopt such measures as may be necessary, in the interest of its own citizens, in order to prevent the entrance into its territory from abroad of contagious or infectious diseases prejudicial to human, animal or plant life.

"But it is equally clear that quarantine or sanitary regulations should neither be used as disguised tariff measures nor should they ever be applied except in accordance with strict justice."

Committee Plans Procedure

The first official meeting of the conference will be held tomorrow when the steering committee, composed of the chiefs of all delegations, will discuss formal procedure for the forthcoming meetings.

The vigorous compliments from the delegates followed a tumultuous reception for the two Presidents when the conference was convened in the stately Hall of Deputies of the Argentine Congressional palace.

Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, termed his superior's speech "a most effective presentation of the fundamental problems and remedies before this conference."

What Americas Think

Soto del Corral, Colombian Foreign Minister, said:

"Mr. Roosevelt's speech was admirable and shows the great faith in democracy of a great President. The most important of his words was his indication of the influence of America in the world peace movement."

Carlos Concha, chief of the Peruvian delegation, commented:

"I have been in the United States many times and know well that North Americans hate war and are truly pacifists. So Mr. Roosevelt fully interpreted the American feeling."

Other comment:

Magnificent, Says Chilean

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, chief of the Chilean delegation:

"Mr. Roosevelt's speech was magnificent in form as well as in content. He has clearly outlined the ways of barring war. He is a great democrat, and I am sure that only

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Dec. 2

Flight—Mollison Delayed by Engine Repairs

Capt. James A. Mollison and his co-pilot, Capt. Edouard Corniglion-Molinier, arrive at Kimberley, Union of South Africa, about 600 miles from Cape Town, goal of their speed flight from England, the Associated Press reports.

After a delay due to engine trouble, they took off toward Cape Town at 11 a.m. G.M.T. (6 a.m. E.S.T.)

The fliers left Croydon, Eng., Sunday morning in Captain Mollison's speed plane, Dorothy, in an attempt to break the England-South Africa record of 3 days, 6 hours and 26 minutes now held by Captain Mollison's wife, Amy Mollison.

Matanuska—Approved by Colonists' Vote

Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat of Oklahoma, recently visited Matanuska, the Federal Government's new Alaskan colony, and he sniffed disapprovingly at what he found there. He not only disapproved of the project as a whole, but their radishes to him tasted like icicles. Now the colonists speak for themselves in a referendum. One hundred and thirty-five approve the project, four disapprove in a vote just taken.

The colonists may have been dissatisfied, as Senator Thomas said, but they may not have been as dissatisfied as he thought. Or the colonists may have taken seriously the ending of a current New York play about them. This play, "Two Hundred Were Chosen," alleges that there has been uncomprehending red tape by the officials of the colony and inertia by the colonists, until, under a new inspiration, officials and colonists rededicate themselves to mutual helpfulness and enterprise. Other pioneering communities have had their winters of discontent followed by fruitful summers.

Air Mail—Trans-Canada Fields Ready

Trans-Canada passenger and mail air service will be in operation by 1938 or 1939 at the latest, Transport Minister C. D. Howe told members of a service club, the Associated Press reports.

He said that landing fields have been established between Montreal and Vancouver at distances 50 miles apart.

Under recent agreements between Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, experimental flights across the north Atlantic route will be made next summer, the Minister said.

World—Acclaims Roosevelt's Call for Peace

The world tingles with hope as evidence multiplies that peace is not unarmed before high piled armaments or before the storms over Spain.

President Roosevelt's address at Buenos Aires, where he called upon democracy to be done with defeatism and advance with faith in its might, is being acclaimed everywhere. London papers almost unanimously deem it a great rallying point for the confused forces of peace, although one realistically asks just how far America would go to aid Europe. The French press is equally approving. Even Italy is sympathetic, insisting that the address is not leveled at it, although the Italian censor deleted portions referring to "land-hungry" nations.

The League in a new bustle of activity is about to busy itself with plans for a conference that will consider a more equitable distribution

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Economics in the News

Wall Street Grows Wary—American Money in Foreign Markets—Government Uncertainty More Feared Than Inflation

By H. B. E.

Recently I had a letter from a woman investor out West asking for advice as to what to do "in case inflation comes." She had been much impressed, apparently, by a warning speech delivered in her neighborhood by Roger W. Babson, the Wellesley (Mass.) statistician. The letter arrived during the "hot money" debate. At that time, doubtless, the investor's preoccupation had shifted from inflation to what the Government might do to ward it off.

This, at any rate, seems to be the prevailing concern in Wall Street. The men in the financial district know how to "hedge" against inflation. But they know no "hedge" against Government action. Some of them are retiring from active careers in the Street because of this uncertainty. I can see no other reason for the falling prices of seats on the stock exchange.

As one financier said to me, "There's a phenomenon for you to write up: a rising stock market and falling prices for stock market seats." It would seem as if the sellers anticipated a less active stock market and, consequently, a less profitable one for the brokers.

American Money in Alien Flood

Or, perhaps, some of the financial folk have transferred their business to London. The table of "hot money" published last Friday by the Department of Commerce referred to the vast volume of "alien" funds employed in the stock market.

There is a good deal of American money in that "alien" flood. A lot of it—of an amount impossible to determine—is really American investment routed through London.

Some of that money is trying to escape American taxation. During the recent campaign President Roosevelt spoke of financiers who had threatened to leave the United States because of this taxation. The speech, as I recall it, dwelt upon the absurdity of the threat. Mr. Roosevelt gave as his reason the more onerous tax burden in Britain.

The fact is, however, that to persons in the high income brackets the British taxcollector is less grasping than his American opposite. And he is much less so in respect of realized stock market gains. This is partly the explanation for the round trips which American money is now taking into American securities. When the stock is sold, and the profits "taken," the money is left in London. In that way both income tax and capital gains tax can be avoided.

Another Reason for Flight

Another reason for the routing of American investment through London is the restraint imposed on stock market trading in New York. The restrictions attached to trading on borrowed money are severe. Officers of corporations are subject to strict accounting for purchases and sales of the stock of their corporations. Such restraint is becoming progressive. The new concern of the authorities in Washington with stock market and credit conditions is due to those same fears of inflation which bothered my correspondent on the Pacific coast.

The train that the Administration laid for recovery was likewise a train for inflation. Inflation is a psychological phenomenon. All that is required to fire it is business and investment confidence. Now that confidence has returned, the time has come, if one may interpret the atmosphere and nebulous statements of the November conferences of responsible officials in Washington ("We are clearing the decks for action"—Secretary Morgenthau) to check incipient inflation.

There can be little doubt that the authorities are well equipped to prevent stock market and credit excesses—that they can prevent what is sometimes

(Continued on Page 7, Column)

Pennies for Auto Tags Attract Charity Gifts

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 2 (AP)—A woman saved pennies in a glass jar to pay for her $10.25 automobile license and sent them in, jar and all, to the state motor vehicle commission.

Clerks left the jar on a desk. But they hurried it to a bank when they found more pennies constantly were added by passersby who thought it some sort of charity collection.

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U. S. Optical Firm Bars War Material To Foreign Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Undeterred by the fact that their policy of rejecting war goods orders already has reduced potential receipts by nearly $2,000,000, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company in Rochester, N. Y., is refusing to sell any military supplies to foreign nations. Disclosure of the policy was made here yesterday by Carl Hallauer, vice-president of the Rochester company, which, with the Zeiss plant in Jena, Germany, produces 95 per cent of the world's fine optical instruments used for military purposes.

Mr. Hallauer indicated that, with all Europe rearming, the company could not feel sure war instruments it sold in this field now might not be used against the United States in the event of another war, and decided it did not wish to be put in this position.

"This will continue to be our policy," he explained. "At least, we see no reason now to change our policy, because we don't know what the future may bring.

"During the World War, with this country fighting on the side of the Allies, the government undertook to supply the Allies with the necessary materials. We were glad to furnish the goods."

Several proffers had come for contracts that would make the company's instruments indiscriminately available, Mr. Hallauer said, but all had been declined, including $1,500,000 worth of business from Great Britain and France.

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NEW YORK

British Plan to Keep Cruisers Would End Pact on Scrapping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Complete collapse of the scrapping provisions of the expiring Washington-London naval treaties is indicated by information that Great Britain is now negotiating for examption of five of its "C" type cruisers hitherto scheduled for the scrap heap by Dec. 31 of this year—the concluding day of the treaties.

On Britain's initiative the so-called escalator clause of the treaties has already been invoked to save 40,000 tons of destroyers from the scrap heap. Japan followed by announcing its intention of saving 21,000 tons of destroyers and 15,500 tons of submarines in compensation.

Below Treaty Level

While no official announcement has been made here it has been plainly intimated that the United States will reserve whatever amount of destroyers Britain does and in addition the same submarine tonnage Japan saves. However, it has no surplus of cruisers to match those which Britain is saving above and beyond the treaty cruiser limit.

As a result Jan. 1 will find the United States below the treaty level in completed cruisers whereas Britain will be in excess. This means that naval equality between the United States and Britain, a basic feature of the treaties and the foundation on which the United States abandoned its huge battleships building program in 1922, will no longer exist in the cruiser category.

Battleship Program

Word of Britain's intended action in regard to cruisers coincided with further discussion here as to the exact time when the United States will begin construction of the two new 35,000-ton battleships authorized by the last Congress on condition that some other nation first initiate new construction of this type of ship.

The condition attached to the appropriation by Congress is considered to have been removed by both British and German action. Britain has already appropriated funds for two such capital ships to begin after Dec. 31 when the battleship holiday expires. The German Government recently announced in Berlin that it was also planning two such ships.

U. S. Building Authorized

Legally the American navy, therefore, now has both money for beginning two big battleships and also the necessary authorization. It is merely a question of waiting until Jan. 1 for expiration of the battleship holiday. Construction could begin that day provided the ship ways were ready and plans complete.

Actually construction will not begin so promptly. For one thing the question of maximum size of big guns for such ships was left open until April 1. It will probably not be known until then whether the top limit will be 14 inches or 16 inches. Final plans will be kept open until this question is settled since the United States Navy is anxious to have the largest possible guns on the new ships.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

of raw material. Germany, particularly, shows interest. This conference is proposed because of the growing realization that peace rests on a firm foundation only when it rests on justice.

France and Great Britain stir themselves from the merely passive objective of keeping the Spanish conflict localized, to the objective of putting out the fire in Spain itself. Any possible mediation is still, however, in the stage of exploratory discussions. Thus from several directions comes the suggestion that the forces of peace are reviving sufficiently to attempt to handle events, instead of being handled by them.

Moscow—Red Delegates Take a Holiday

Communist sound and fury takes a holiday; so do 2016 delegates to the eighth and last All-Union Congress of Soviets. These delegates are permitted three days to tour Moscow and enjoy themselves before reconvening Saturday to adopt the final draft of the new Constitution.

Russian officials are stressing the rapid growth in Russian population—30,000,000 more since 1924. And this growth, according to J. A. Yakovleff, chairman of the credentials committee, represents 90 per cent of the population of Poland, 40 per cent of that of Germany and six times Germany's population growth in the same time. If there is any veiled challenge in this, it is mild compared with the stream of armed-to-the-teeth rhetoric that has been passing over the Russian border from this congress.

Spain—Fascists Renew Madrid Bombing

Spanish rebels unleash a heavy bombing attack on men, women and children of Madrid, as a possible curtain-raiser to a desperate offensive against the capital along all fronts. Sixteen fascist bombers poured their explosions from the air, killing between 30 and 100 persons. A British member of a committee of inquiry, W. H. Green, M. P., is nearly caught in the raid.

One violent fascist attack on Madrid was hurled back by foreign-reinforced Government troops. In Valencia, new seat of the anarchist-bolstered Spanish Government, Premier Francisco Largo Caballero warned that a European war was actually being fought in Spain. This is of one piece with a British official's ironic proposal that all the Spaniards should be evacuated from Spain and the country left as a battleground for the nationals of other lands.

The Non-Intervention Committee, on the heels of some 5000 German troops who entered Spain to aid the rebels, takes one of its first steps to curb the rush of intervention. The committee proposes that foreigners be sent to investigate shipments of munitions being made into Spain. In the meantime the threat of hunger hangs over Madrid's 1,300,000 persons.

Tri-Partite—Britain Negotiates New Alliance

Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, addressing the House of Commons, finally confirms the persistent reports of a defense alliance among Britain, France and Belgium. Such an alliance is being negotiated, he said. Unlike 1914, Germany now knows definitely that Britain stands with Belgium and France.

Germany views reports of these negotiations variously. There is evident in some quarters a disposition to bewail the increased power foreshadowed for the democracies in such a defensive bloc. On the other hand, one viewpoint welcomes these negotiations. If France is assured of safety by Britain, it will drop, perhaps, its alliance with Russia, thus leaving Russia relatively unprotected, some German authorities seem to reason.

Germany Decrees Capital Penalty To Halt Hoarding

BERLIN, Dec. 2 (AP)—The policy of Col. Gen. Hermann Göering's four-year plan for the rehabilitation of Germany was implemented today by a series of far-reaching laws and drastic penalties.

"The death penalty for economic sabotage" and a law for the "accelerated exploitation of Germany's mineral resources" were regarded as the most important of the drastic decrees promulgated by the Cabinet yesterday.

The Cabinet acted swiftly with Reichsführer Hitler presiding.

Behind Closed Doors

The Führer's own newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, said the action was taken behind locked doors after Herr Hitler had been given a "comprehensive review of the foreign political situation."

The "economic sabotage" law, decreeing death for Germans who "unscrupulously" hoard wealth abroad and "damage the German economy," strengthened recent edicts demanding deposit of German-held foreign securities.

It also filled a gap in a decree making it compulsory to register all property owned abroad by Germans, which only announced a "heavy punishment" for violation.

Yesterday's decree concerned violators of recent injunctions which put within reach of the Government between 1,500,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 marks ($600,000,000 to $800,000,000) which could be converted into foreign currencies should the necessity arise.

Youth Movement Tightened

The other laws decreed were:

1. Incorporation of every German boy and girl, without exception, in the Hitler Youth Movement to be trained "physically, spiritually and morally."

2. Accelerated exploitation of mineral resources "even when owners are unwilling or not in a position" to undertake such exploitation.

3. Standardization of real property taxes throughout the Reich.

4. Future administration of the Berlin municipality by a state official.

5. Conversion of the Winter Relief organization for welfare into a state foundation headed by Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Göbbels.

Roman Catholic circles were alarmed over the youth control law, designed to perpetuate National Socialism in future generations. Literally interpreted, it gave the youth organization a monopoly on all training outside the home and school and left in doubt the future of religious education.

Von Schirach Advanced

The "Youth Leader of the German Reich," Baldur von Schirach, was made responsible directly to Herr Hitler and given the rank of a supreme National Socialist authority.

The decrees were issued at the opening of the "hundred days campaign" ordered by the Government for the most economic handling of raw materials in the Reich's chemical industries.

The "economic sabotage" decree was framed by General Göering, commander-in-chief of the four-year plan. Offenders would be punishable even if their offense were committed abroad or if they were, like the Jews, not fully franchised Germans.

The property of an offender convicted of "knowingly and unscrupulously, out of sheer selfishness, or for other base motives" sending or leaving his money abroad, would be confiscated.

Security: How Much Will I Get? Here Is the Tabulated Answer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—How much will your pension be after 65 if you qualify under the Social Security Act?

It will depend on the amount shown on your "wage account," about to be set up on the basis of applications for "account numbers" which workers in commerce and industry will begin filling out next Tuesday.

Here is a table showing how the pensions will range from a minimum of $10 to a maximum of $85 a month:

Percentage of Total Wages Payable as Monthly Benefit

Total wages not counting wages from a single employer in excess of $3000 a year	½% of the first $3000	1-12% of next $42,000	1-24% of all over $45,000	Total amount of monthly benefit
$2,000	10.00	....	....	$10.00
2,500	12.50	....	....	12.50
3,000	15.00	....	....	15.00
3,500	15.00	$0.42	....	15.42
4,000	15.00	.83	....	15.83
4,500	15.00	1.25	....	16.25
5,000	15.00	1.67	....	16.67
10,000	15.00	5.83	....	20.83
15,000	15.00	10.00	....	25.00
20,000	15.00	12.17	....	29.17
25,000	15.00	18.33	....	33.33
30,000	15.00	22.50	....	37.50
35,000	15.00	26.67	....	41.67
40,000	15.00	30.83	....	45.83
45,000	15.00	35.00	....	50.00
50,000	15.00	35.00	$2.08	52.08
60,000	15.00	35.00	6.25	56.25
70,000	15.00	35.00	10.42	60.42
80,000	15.00	35.00	14.58	64.58
90,000	15.00	35.00	18.75	68.75
100,000	15.00	35.00	22.92	72.92
110,000	15.00	35.00	27.08	77.08
120,000	15.00	35.00	31.25	81.25
129,000	15.00	35.00	35.00	85.00

Coast-to-Coast Trip Set On 24-Minute Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2—Effective Dec. 10, a 24-minute coast-to-coast schedule is being adopted by Pan American Airways International Air Transport System as another of its pioneering and record-breaking services. Two planes a day are to leave the Pacific coast, one at 8:30 a. m. to arrive at the Atlantic coast at 8:54 a. m. and the other at 4:30 p. m. to arrive on the east coast at 4:54 p. m.

The fare of $14.40 for the round trip, made in substratosphere with standard equipment cabin ships, is the record low tariff for coast-to-coast air trips. Planes leave from Cristobal, Canal Zone, and land at Panama City.

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Many Gains Made In Child Welfare, Winant Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—More substantial gains have been made in child welfare during the past year than in any previous period in our history, John G. Winant, chairman of the Social Security Board, told members of the Child Welfare League as they met in the Roosevelt Hotel here today.

Mr. Winant said that while the White House conferences of 1909, 1919 and 1929 developed clear statements of the fundamental rights of American childhood, they were in their entirety far-distant goals toward which many practical steps had to be taken.

"Through the co-operation of the Federal Government and the states, acting under the authority of the Social Security Act, vast progress has been made in assisting thousands of children in all parts of the United States, Mr. Winant declared.

Members of the league also heard a message from Mrs. James Roosevelt who, in turn, brought a message from her son, the President, in which he characterized the preservation and strengthening of home life in America as "the basic purpose of the measures for promoting economic security."

"During the 10-month period that the Social Security Act has been in operation, the number of needy dependent children receiving aid in their own home or in relatives' homes in the 27 states with a proved plan has been over 338,000," Mr. Winant said. "This represents a substantial increase over the number aided by state and local organizations. But, more important, it means, fewer homes are being broken up because of poverty and fewer children will be deprived of a happy childhood as members of a normal family group.

"The Social Security Act did not stop with providing cash assistance; it also authorized promotion of child and maternal health, restoration of crippled children and special child welfare services to homeless and neglected children and children in danger of becoming delinquent.

"These provisions are intended primarily for children in rural areas and other areas with special needs."

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Hoffman Issues Call For Special Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2—New Jersey lawmakers have before them today a call from Gov. Harold G. Hoffman to convene in special session on Dec. 21 to enact an unemployment compensation law. The issue has been a stormy one in this Legislature, and the body failed at its regular session last spring to pass a bill fulfilling minimum requirements of the federal Social Security Act.

The action now ordered thus was made requisite if the State was to qualify for its share in job insurance benefits and employers of the Garden State were not to be taxed under the federal law without receiving any return.

The lawmakers will convene with four proposals for procedure in the matter submitted by the State Social Security Commission, each offering an alternative to forfeiture by the State of the rebate provision of the federal law which in this State would mean about $12,000,000.

New Fertilizer Found

Demonstration farmers in western North Carolina say they are finding that ground dolomatic limestone mixed with superphosphate makes the latter more effective with pastures and legume crops.

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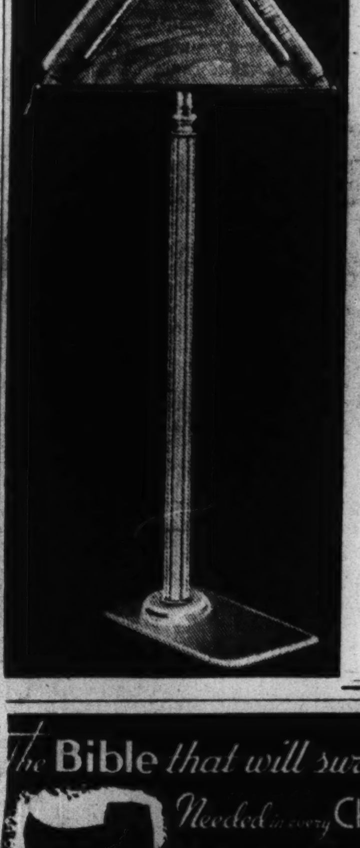

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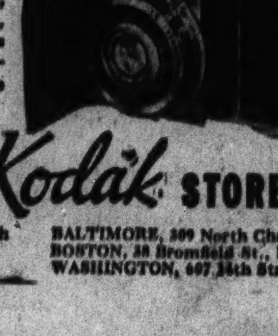

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Colorado River Again Diverted From Its Bed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARKER DAMSITE, Calif.—For the second time in its eons of history, the rugged Colorado river has obeyed man's call of progress to forsake its natural course and make way for fortification against drought and flood in the Pacific Southwest.

On Oct. 21 the chocolate waters surged into a pair of diversion tunnels around the site of Parker dam, being built to insure southern California's metropolitan water district against drought as long as there's a snow crop in the Rockies.

First diversion began on Nov. 13, 1932, when Black Canyon, 155 miles upstream, was dried up for construction of Boulder dam. Superintendent of that job was Frank Crowe of Six Companies, and this same man and his bosses are handling the Parker dam construction for the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, which holds title in this as well as in Boulder, the former Hoover dam.

A subcontract has been let to a Boulder-veteran subsidiary, J. F. Shea Company, which is doing the actual $10,000,000 work. More than 400 workers, including many Boulder graduates, are on the job here, boiling under an all-year sun. The Federal Government is being entirely compensated by the Metropolitan Water District for all expenditures.

Control Supply

Just as Boulder Dam will control the supply for Parker's reservoir, so will Parker control the water supply for the All-American Canal, now under construction to tap the Colorado 140 miles downstream.

The canal is designed to minimize the course of the Colorado in bringing water to California's parched Imperial and Coachella Valleys, both of great potential agricultural value. At present the river enters Mexico on its way to the Gulf of California before part is diverted back up into California by way of an old-time overflow wash. More properly an All-United States canal, it obviates further cooperation with the Mexican Government to get enough water for thirsty lettuce plants, cantaloupe vines, and date-bearing palm trees.

Parker Dam is part and parcel with Boulder Dam and the canal as integral in the development of the Colorado River Basin. But as far as financing is concerned, none of the $165,000,000 set by Congress as the ceiling for the many-phased Boulder Canyon Project Act, is being used for the Metropolitan Water District adjunct.

The canal is to absorb about $38,000,000 of the omnibus allotment, and sale of Boulder power is scheduled to pay back the entire $165,000,000 (or that portion which is actually spent, including interest) in 50 years, although the usual reclamation policy of a tax on benefited properties may be observed by Imperial and Coachella valleys in their desire to share a legitimate burden.

Unique among current public works projects, the Boulder Act's program and the Metropolitan Water District appear to be the only two large-scale enterprises not considered emergency relief measures. When the multiform phases are complete, the separate, respective budgets of $165,000,000 and $220,000,000 will be well on their way to repayment, not by the nation's taxpayers, but by local subscribers of water and power.

Most emphatic are M. W. D. supporters in this distinction. The idea was first conceived decades ago in fancy, and in 1923 organization of the cities began to take place. Bonds were voted by them in 1931, and to date the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has purchased more than $105,000,000 of the bonds and has committed itself for an additional $40,000,000.

Other Purchaser

The only other purchaser has been the Public Works Administration, which subscribed to $1,500,000 and contributed a grant of $500,000 on the condition that its participation be worked out at Parker dam with labor from the abutting areas, the desert Yuma county, Arizona, and San Bernardino county, California.

Although making every effort to comply with the labor stipulation, the reclamation bureau found few eligibles competent for assignment, and now all workers are being taken from the rolls of qualified residents of the member cities, in the Los Angeles area.

Coincident with the depression rather than dependent upon it, nevertheless these two programs have primed many a manufacturer's pump, and the M. W. D. roster alone has more than 9000 names, all receiving prevailing, not security, wages. Since work was started on Dec. 23, 1932, there have been more than 28,000 different names on that roster, employment office records show.

Center of Stage

Now Parker dam holds the center of the stage in the construction of the Colorado river aqueduct system which was half completed on Sept. 1, last. Here a lake is to be formed which will raise the river level nearly 80 feet and which will extend 50 miles upstream, stored with water from the 115-mile Mead lake behind Boulder dam. The "Parker pool" will provide an all-year supply for the aqueduct intended almost exclusively for domestic and commercial, rather than agricultural, uses.

Situated below the joining of Arizona's Bill Williams river with the Colorado, the Parker project has promised advantages to truculent Arizona in the form of irrigation water for public lands, falling water for 35,000 horsepower electricity generation at the dam, and a measure of flood control for the seasonal ravages of the homely Bill Williams.

Most remote of these benefits is probably the power, for next to the district with its 36 per cent, Arizona ranks with Nevada as the leading subscriber to Boulder power, each taking 18 per cent. Because of the large-scale nature at Boulder, Parker power would be more costly to generate, and probably would not be undertaken until the firm and secondary output at Boulder was actually being consumed by all subscribers.

1,000,000,000 Gallons

To the water district, Parker's 750,000-acre-foot reservoir will deliver 1,000,000,000 gallons of water a day, approximately the same amount now being used by all sources in the district. The delivery will be by way of the aqueduct intake a little over a mile upstream from the "constant radius concrete arch dam," as engineers like to call it. The aqueduct, expected to be completed in 1939, stretches 242 miles without a tap across southern California desert and mountains to Cajalco reservoir. From that point the water is to be wholesaled to member cities through more than 150 miles of distribution pipes.

"We had to make Parker dam the 'something-or-otherest,'" Superintendent Crowe is credited with saying, "but Eould used up almost all our superlatives. So we decided to make this the deepest in the world."

Parker Dam to Fortify Pacific Southwest Against Drought and Flood

How Parker Dam Will Look in Bottling Up Colorado River

Frank Crowe
General Superintendent, Watches Colorado River Enter Diversion Tunnels

Portable Model of Parker Dam. The Five "Sluce Gates" Are 50x50 Feet

Philadelphia Marks Gain in Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2—Impressed by Red Cross aid in flood-stricken sections of Pennsylvania last spring, Philadelphians are responding in unprecedented style to the organization's annual membership drive, which began on Armistice Day. At a report luncheon on Nov. 30, which was also a testimonial meeting to Col. J. Franklin McFadden, chairman of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the Red Cross for 10 years, subscriptions far ahead of the mark set at the same date last year were recorded.

Toward the $250,000 goal, $150,149 had already been received, it was reported. In the industrial division the $51,680 collected was more than double the figure for the same stage of the campaign last year. The special gifts committee told of a similar increase, in reporting a figure of $19,259, and stressed the fact that 34 per cent of the donors were new to this list this year. From the 53 out-of-town branches of the chapter, mostly in country districts, came a report of $31,389 received, with the work not much more than well under way.

Walter Davidson, assistant manager of the eastern area, American Red Cross, spoke in commendation of the work of Colonel McFadden—who contributed a number of valuable ideas now used by the organization in all parts of the country, including the "membership" plan of raising funds.

A Scotsman himself, Mr. Davidson spoke with a pleasant burr in his voice as he compared Colonel McFadden's ideals to those of Marshal Haig. He was, he said, a rugged individualist who was also a real humanitarian and a "realistic idealist" who put his conception of democracy into constant practice. Under his leadership, Mr. Davidson declared, this chapter of the Red Cross grew to be the largest in membership, not only in America, but in the world, and its work became more diversified than almost any other.

Barbers and Motor Concerns Brought In Alberta's Codes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The establishment of the code system, which is one of the tenets of the Social Credit system of government, is being pushed steadily in Alberta. The most recent trades to be brought under the code system and a fixed, compulsory schedule of prices are the wholesale trades, the barber shop trade, the photo finishers, the automobile industry throughout the Province and the baking industry in the Calgary and Edmonton districts. Earlier in the year the retail merchants, printers and the dyeing and cleaning establishments of Alberta were brought under the code system by the provincial government.

Under the new "code of fair competition and business practice and schedule of prices for the barber shop trade," as released by the Social Credit Government, all persons engaged in the barber shop trade must purchase a license from the Government. In future, the price of a shave in Alberta is fixed at 25 cents. The 25-cent haircut is now a thing of the past, as the code has raised the price to 35 cents for a man's haircut.

Editorials and letters in the press, commenting on this hoist in price, point out that the consumer has the last word in the spending of their money. They point out that men have been known to shave themselves in order to save the increased compulsory price of a shave or might even decide to economize by not having their hair trimmed so frequently.

Also the suggestion is made in the press that the days of the round pudding bowl and a pair of scissors as the necessary tools for a home-made brand of haircut may again become the practice in Alberta homes, following the example of pioneer days in the Province. The minimum wage for employees in the barber trade is now set at $15 per week, and in future a journeyman barber employee shall receive a commission of 60 per cent of his gross weekly receipts for services rendered.

Social Credit Aldermen At Calgary Quit Party

CALGARY, Alta., Dec. 2 (Canadian Press)—Three of five social credit aldermen in the 12-member Calgary City Council have repudiated the Government of Prime Minister William Aberhart and announced formation of a new unit in the council.

The aldermen, D. V. Mitchell, J. W. Gilliman and J. Gourley, charged that the Alberta Government was not carrying out Social Credit principles in the administration of provincial affairs. They announced that henceforth they would represent not only Social Credit adherents but all classes of citizens in council matters.

The other aldermen are Mrs. Rose Wilkinson and A. C. Rowe.

Manchu Founder

The real founder of Manchu power was Nurhatsi who proclaimed himself Emperor in 1616 and established his capital at Mukden in 1625.

Century of Care of Negro Orphans Finds Expression in Celebration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—On a spring day in 1834 two young Quaker women, walking on Cherry street in New York city, came upon two ragged, dirty little Negro children, sitting on the steps of a dilapidated two-story brick building. The children were being kept there until the municipal authorities could send them to the poorhouse or find homes for them.

The two young women, Anna H. Shotwell, and her niece, Mary Murray, gave the woman in charge money for the children and on their next visit found not two but six shining-faced youngsters awaiting their arrival. Thus was born the Colored Orphan Asylum, which in its 100 years has cared for nearly 9000 children, who have been trained, as Quakers, educated and started in some form of work. The actual anniversary of the institution was on Nov. 26, but the big reception for which three 80-year old graduates of the institution are traveling hundreds of miles and many other former wards will come, is on Dec. 5.

The cluster of brick and stucco buildings at Riverdale, surrounded by trees and facing one of America's most beautiful rivers, houses now about 300 children with 500 others out in foster homes. It is a different setting from the first one on West Twelfth street, which was furnished out of the garrets of the benefactors, managed for the first seven months at a total cost for household expenses of $234.07, with the entire educational program, including books and teacher's salary during the first year costing $196.89.

The institution has survived even being destroyed by fire in the draft riots of 1863 when a mob stormed the Fifth avenue home of the asylum and destroyed the property, the 233 children being marched out to safety.

There are scout troops at the home, motion pictures are presented every week, there is an annual summer camp trip for some of the children, and on alternate Sundays for nearly seven years the orphanage glee club of 10 boys has broadcast to a nationwide audience on the children's hour program of National Broadcasting Company.

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with smart handles!

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New! The oiled silk umbrella to be carried with brown fur coats! New! Small, bright plaids! New! Silks with small borders and luscious handles of prystal.

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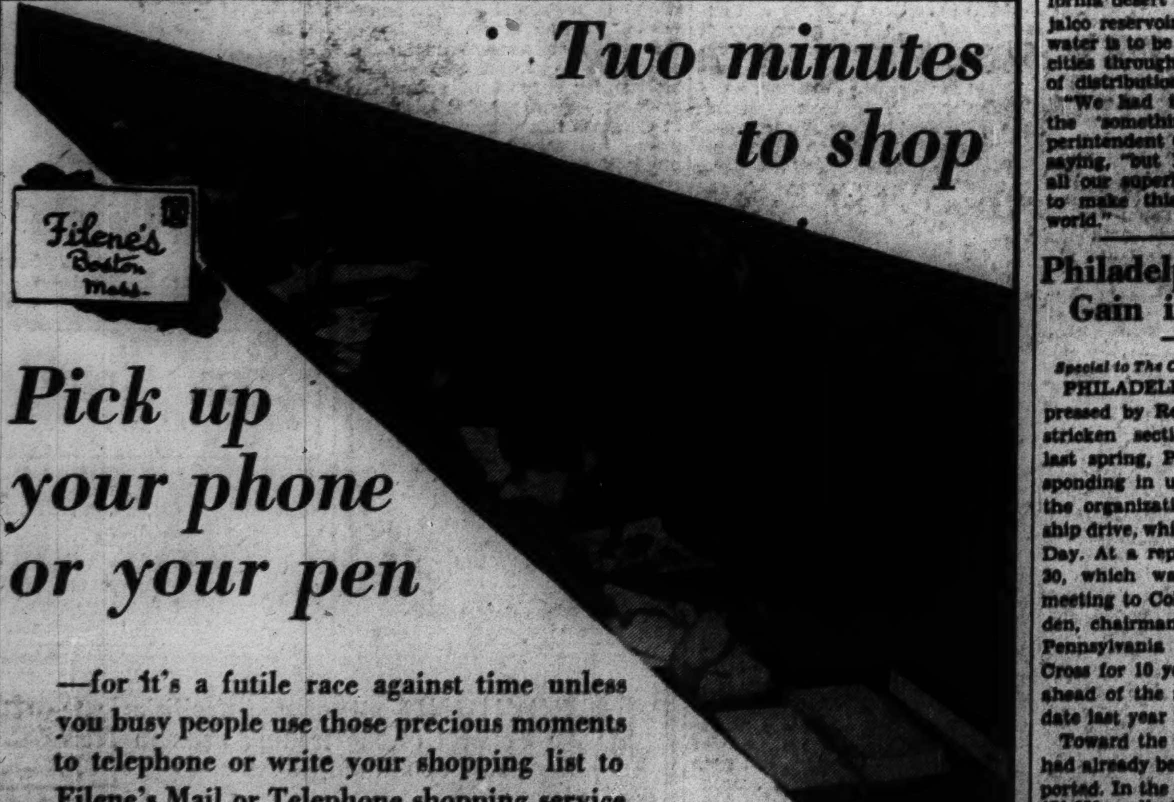

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Call HUBbard 4250 until 9 P. M.

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Orders are received from as near as State Street and as far as Honolulu. In fact, just recently we have had orders from San Diego, Calif.; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Schofield Barracks, T. H.; Gamboa, Canal Zone, and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Very often customers leave the selection of their gifts entirely to our discretion to the degree of having them gift-wrapped and enclosing cards.

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"THERE'S A REASON"

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This Christmas, too "It's Buick again!"

The model illustrated is the Buick SPECIAL 4-door sedan, $845 list at Flint, Michigan. Fenderwells extra.

JUST IMAGINE! A stunningly handsome and thrillingly powerful Buick 4-door sedan—with valve-in-head thrift and eight-cylinder smoothness—has a list price only $54 more than the average list of all 4-door sizes outside the lowest price field. Buick prices start as low as $765 list at Flint, Mich. Safety glass included

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Want a frank appraisal of Buick's flash-action oil-hushed valve-in-head straight-eight engine? Ask any Buick owner.

Want to know what Buick's Aerobat carburetor means—about Buick's double-end stabilization—about the soft straight-line certainty of Buick's tiptoe hydraulic brakes, with their easy-but-sure action?

Just listen to the voice of happy experience!

You'll run into a brand of enthusiasm among Buick owners that makes a salesman's talk sound lukewarm, but don't let that sweep you off your feet.

Just drop in and we'll show you the cold facts behind the warm fervor—how, in spite of extra bigness, extra power, extra beauty, extra performance, this year's Buicks—listing at $765 and up at Flint—are the easiest to buy in all Buick history.

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See Your Nearest Buick Dealer

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Try this unusual fruit cake treat on our recommendation. We have every reason to feel that you or any recipient of your gift will be delighted.

Send remittance for quantity desired with order. Your name on gift card enclosed when ordered shipped as gift. Yuletide shipments Expressed from Atlanta December 18th.

COLUMBIA BAKING COMPANY ATLANTA GEORGIA

Farm Produce Auctions Grow In Popularity

That the auction method of selling fruit and vegetables is fast becoming popular among growers in the United States is substantiated by the fact that thousands of carloads of these products are thus being disposed weekly.

Established in 10 of the leading cities east of the Mississippi, these auction terminals embrace 60 per cent of the entire population of this country and serve both co-operative and independent shippers.

Although the fruit and vegetable industry in the United States today is facing an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission as a result of a resolution of Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart of California, the auction markets continue to be an increasing popular center for dealers and buyers.

Result of Complaints

This investigation is an outgrowth of complaints from scores of the country's leading fruit and vegetable growers during the past four years. Because of below normal price returns for their crops, there have been allegations of "fraudulent, dishonest, unfair, intimidating and injurious" methods employed in the grading, warehousing and transportation of farm products; including combinations, monopolies, price fixing, and manipulations of prices on the commodity exchanges, and by racketeering and so-called auction markets.

Officials of leading auction markets welcome this investigation. The fruit and vegetable auction system is claimed to have many advantages for both producer and buyer; for the producer, a ready market, quick turnover, highest prices, and cash payment; for the buyer, an opportunity to inspect goods before sale, and to bid at a price consistent with his valuation and willingness to pay.

Auction Levels All

Fruit and vegetables, before they go on the auction stand, are put on display in order that buyers may check what they will bid on. Tony the pushcart peddler rubs shoulders with white-collared independent retailers and wholesalers; jobbers in overalls mingle with brokers buying for out-of-town trade and chain-store representatives.

After inspection the buyers, 200 or more, representing several nationalities, file into the theater-like auction room. The rap of the auctioneer's hammer draws attention toward the stand where he makes ready to accept bids. From the time his rapid-fire chatter begins until the closing sale the room represents a bustling, animated scene.

The sales representative of the grower or shipper is on the stand beside the auctioneer during the sale of his particular products.

Double Check on Sales

While the auctioneer takes bids from the buyers, the sales representative acts as his teammate, watching progress of market, checking prices and in exceptional cases withdrawing goods for sale if price does not meet his satisfaction.

Two or more clerks keep a double check on all sales, avoiding any possibility of errors in accounting to either shippers or buyers. Prices are public, which promotes confidence in the stability of prices thus established.

Immediately a carload of produce is sold, delivery slips go to the delivery department on the display floor and the fruit is ready for distribution to the various buyers who have bought in the sale. Long before the auction is over, the first lots sold are on the way to consumers. By afternoon the auction house is empty and ready for the next day's business.

The auction companies are generally locally owned, most of them using terminal buildings furnished by the railroads. These auction firms are paid for their services on a percentage basis, and therefore are interested in selling all the produce they can at the best price. Two per cent of the gross sale is the usual commission charged. These companies also take care of freight charges, deducting the amount from returns for gross sale, and also file claims against railroads for breakage and other losses.

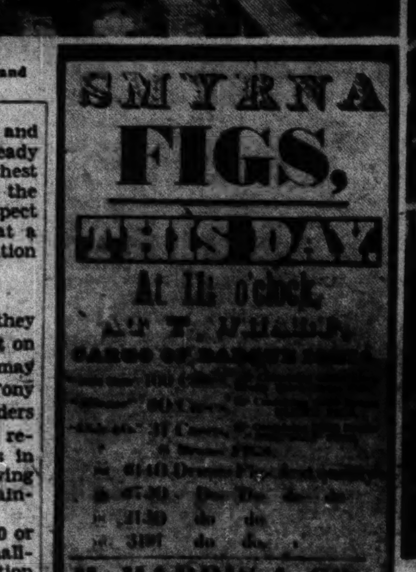
According to the last survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture a few years ago, there were 159,062 carloads of fruit and vegetables sold by the auctions in the markets where they were operating. Besides various fruits and vegetables, this included 34,643 cars of citrus fruits and 28,762 carloads of bananas.

Nearly 50 per cent of the California and Florida citrus fruit shipments are sold through auctions, and the corresponding percentage of California deciduous fruit is considerably higher.

'How Much Am I Bid for This Car of Lemons?'

Famous Boston Market
Faneuil Hall With the Belfry and Quincy Market With the Dome

Top—Scene in the Auction Room
Bottom—Inspection Before Auction



Fruit Auctions Not New

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Round trip rates most parts U. S. 1-1/10¢ a mile. Hot water heat
EXAMPLES
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See local Great Eastern Term'l in telephone book or write to 400 Empire Bldg., Cleveland, O.
GREAT EASTERN bus system

Arabs and Jews Oppose Cantons for Palestine

(Continued from Page 1)

Supreme Committee, which controls all the Arab political activities, and which until recently led the rebellion, is a London-educated accountant and a man whose views are considered in Arab circles as very moderate. He said recently in a signed interview:

"I do not have to study the canton suggestion in order to reject it. We are opposed to it from the very outset.

Defending Whole Country

"When we are fighting for and defending our country, we are defending every span of it. If our case is just, it is valid for every inch of the country. We cannot be limited, as some propose, to the hills or to any other part.

"The assumption on which the cantonization scheme is based, namely, that there are three equal partners in Palestine, is wrong in its foundation. Therefore there can be no question of appeasing the so-called partners.

"Take the Jewish angle first. We cannot permit the Jews to chop off a piece of our country. We will fight the removal from Arab hands of even an inch of it. We, the original inhabitants of Palestine, carry a double responsibility. First, we have the responsibility of safeguarding the entity called Palestine for ourselves and our children. We do not want to be a people without a country.

No Part Unimportant

"Second, we bear responsibility toward the whole Arab world. While Palestine belongs to the Palestinians, it is an integral part of the Arab world and we must safeguard it as such. By relinquishing a part of it we are not only giving up what belongs to us, but are endangering the position of other Arab countries. We are entrusted with keeping it intact and not allowing its conversion into an imperialist thorn at the heart of the Arab world.

"As to the British, they have no claim to Palestine. Palestine money built Haifa harbor—but not for British military and naval purposes. They said they came here as the Mandatory Power—as tutor—and that does not make them a partner. Palestine is not offering spoils yet!

"The same thing is true of Jerusalem. We recognize the spiritual attachment of Christians, Moslems and Jews to the Holy City, but that does not give anybody except the inhabitants legal and territorial rights. We will not give up Jerusalem to Britain any more than Haifa."

M. Shertok, Director of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency, which corresponds to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, was no less decisive in his rejection of the cantonization scheme.

Memories of Russia

Short and nervous, with his thin face slightly bent forward, Mr. Shertok gives the impression of having long been hounded. Perhaps his Russian memories still follow him like a shadow. During the interview—which took place at his residence outside Jerusalem—he paced the room back and forth.

"Cantonization is impractical from the point of view of Palestine and unacceptable from the point of view of Jews," he stated.

"It is impractical from the point of view of Palestine because if the country is divided into two separate Palestines, one made up of hills and the other of plains, the latter, which is the main industrial, commercial, citrus and intensive agricultural zone, accounts for the bulk of the revenue of the Palestine Government. The plains are an asset to the Treasury; it is they which create the surplus. The Government gets from them more in taxes than it spends on them in services.

Hills a Liability

"The hills, on the contrary, are a liability, bringing in less than is spent on them. The Treasury of the Palestine Government is in a way a pump, sucking money from the plains and watering the hills.

"The Jews will never acquiesce in this kind of process continuing after the cantonization operation has been carried through.

"Nor will the Arabs agree to forfeit all the benefits which they have been getting as a result of the surplus which the Jews place at the disposal of the Palestine Government for catering mainly to the needs of the Arab population.

"Nor will the Palestine Government be able to make both ends meet when faced with the problem of providing services, communication, health, security, to four fifths of Palestine that are presumably the proportions of the Arab cantons, on a level to which the country has been accustomed, without funds which so far have been raised by taxing the Jews.

Object to Limitations

"But whatever the practical aspects of the scheme, it is utterly unacceptable to Jews. What is meant by cantonization at present is apparently a scheme whereby Jews will be forbidden to acquire land and to settle in those parts of Palestine where they have not settled till now. It means the crystallization of the Jewish National Home and leaving it forever in the dimensions which it has so far managed to attain. We already have such an Arab canton in Palestine—namely Trans-Jordan, where Jews are not allowed to settle and where vast expanses of land are being wasted without serving the purpose of relieving the pressure on the land resources of Western Palestine.

"The scope of Jewish colonization has already been sufficiently curtailed by the exclusion of Trans-Jordan, so that they are not likely to take lying down another attempt to repeat the same experiment in Cis-Jordan.

"Jews have not given up the claim of utilizing the latent absorption possibilities of Trans-Jordan for Jewish settlement, and they will certainly not submit to the erection of barriers against them in cantons west of the Jordan, where their colonization activities are in progress."

Midland Strike Slows Chrysler Operations

DETROIT, Dec. 2 (AP)—K. T. Keller, president of Chrysler Corporation, announced yesterday that assembly operations in "certain departments of the corporation's plants in Detroit" will be suspended Wednesday as the result of a "sit-down" strike of workers at the Midland Steel Products Company here.

The announcement said a shortage of automobile frames made at the Midland plant, which has been idle five days, forced the suspension.

Women's Council Opens Drive To Teach Buyer Use of Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—A know-what-you-want, buy-what-you-ask-for campaign was undertaken here today by the National Council of Women, whose membership of 20 national women's organizations will promote a wide program of consumer education, ending with an exhibition at the New York World's Fair.

Preliminary plans are being discussed here today and tomorrow in a series of forum discussions presided over by Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway, national president, who said:

"It is surprising, but true, that the average consumer does not know quality, does not know what he wants, and too often does not buy what he asks for. What becomes of his dollars, when he buys what he does, and how to live fully, pleasantly, and intelligently on his income, are questions which we must undertake to solve."

World problems were discussed by a number of speakers, including Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg of Mt. Neboh Temple, who said that no race is secure from political injustice, economic inequality and war until all races are protected; Miss Julia Jaffray, who urged the exchange of crime prevention information between countries; and Mrs. Arthur D. Jacques, who presided over a discussion on peace.

Strict, impartial and certain enforcement of traffic laws was urged by William Junkin Cox of Yale University, who said that driving will be made safer when every motorist understands that there will be prompt investigation of accidents and sure punishment for infringement of rules.

With 50,000,000 people attending 57,360 performances of the Federal Music Project in the past 13 months, Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff, director of the project, pointed out that there is sufficient interest to carry music out of the luxury brackets and make it available to the public on the same basis as libraries, state universities and night schools, provided the audiences make it clear to government officials that they want subsidies and practical encouragement extended to music.

Women musicians should insist upon being heard as artists and not as women, declared Mme. Olga Samaroff-Stokowski. Albert Howson of Warner Brothers asserted that all the major motion picture companies are striving to do more serious and more ambitious things, and Mrs. Roberta Campbell-Lawson, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, pointed out the support given by her organization to music through cultivating appreciation in communities, recognizing local talent, organizing programs devoted to American composers, and conducting a loan library of music.

Women Voters Urge World Understanding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—A wider understanding of international affairs by the "man in the street" was urged yesterday by the National League of Women Voters as a means of preserving democracy in the United States.

In a new "Guide to the Study of Foreign Policy," Mrs. Anne Hartwell Johnstone declares, "No other governmental policy can affect the individual more intimately than that of foreign policy."

"If foreign policies lead to war," she explains, "personal freedom is sharply curtailed, families are broken up, individual economic pursuits are interrupted; social, educational and economic progress become secondary considerations; and all national activity is geared to war purposes."

Mrs. Johnstone holds that it is necessary for individuals in this country to understand more about long-time foreign issues as well as spectacular current developments such as the Inter-American Peace Conference and the Spanish civil war. She makes a plea for more adequate financial support for the peace work of the State Department, declaring, "Salaries should be sufficiently high to make ability, not independent wealth, the determining factor in the appointment and promotion of men in all parts of the department's work and in the foreign service. Another need for funds," she said, "is for publication and wider distribution of official department papers and releases to keep the public better informed."

Supplementary to the foreign policy study, the League issues a "study kit" on the subject of "tariff and reciprocal trade agreements." It is a complete review of the trade agreements situation, and serves to prepare league membership for support of anticipated trade agreement renewal legislation in Congress this winter. Mrs. Johnstone, author of several league publications, has made a special study of international affairs for 10 years, has attended several international conferences, and traveled widely in Europe and the Far East.

Education Cost Tops List in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2—Public education tops the list of spending in the Garden State, with charities, hospitals and corrections coming next, according to the second installment of a report by the New Jersey State Planning Board on the cost of government, made public yesterday. The public school bill amounts to 52.3 per cent of the total municipal expenditures.

State expenditures for charities, hospitals and corrections are placed at 35 per cent of the total cost of government. This is the highest percentage in the state list, since its percentage of educational costs is only 9.4 per cent, the municipalities bearing the balance. Highway costs to the state are placed at 20.7 per cent and to the counties at 18.8 per cent.

The cost to the state of protection to persons and property is placed at 9.8 per cent and to the municipalities at 18 per cent. In this work the state spent in 1931, the period under review, $5,053,000 and the municipalities $38,238,000. School costs to the state for the same period was placed at $4,840,000 and to all governments in New Jersey at $117,028,000.

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Puzzle Corner
Answers

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2. Chain, Chait, Chart, Chare, Share, Stare, Store.
3. Neither LEMONS nor MELONS grow ON ELMS.
4. g lower in G S (glowerings).

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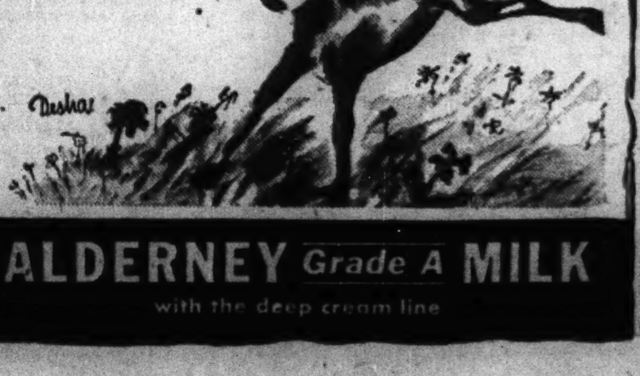
"The vitamins in Alderney sure do pep you up"
ALDERNEY Grade A MILK
with the deep cream line

Borah Declares He'll Fight Any Cut in French War Debt; President's Course Defined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Political obstacles standing squarely in the way of war debt revision were very palpable in Washington today. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, returning to the capital, bluntly opposed any downward revision of the French or other European war debts. His views, it is recognized, will be echoed by many in both political parties in Congress.

Senator Borah, who did no campaigning for Governor Landon, added today that "I gave Landon only three more states than he carried"—thus entering the prophesying sweepstakes. Another field of prophecy has opened up, however, on the subject of: "What is the President going to do?" The chief entrant, so far, is Stanley High, organizer of the Good Neighbor league, and currently a member of the White House entourage. In today's issue of Liberty magazine, Mr. High sees President Roosevelt as "the great conservator," with his second term known as the "era of good feeling."

Warning for Press

Mr. High, however, somewhat belies his words about good feeling when he writes—first on the list of things he believes the President is going to do, that: "He is likely to use the prestige of his office to bring about a change in the methods of certain sections of the daily press."

He speaks of "newspapers which used their news columns to color and distort the facts of the campaign," states the President "is sure American journalism as represented by such newspapers has now reached an all-time low. . . ." And that "if constitutional means could be found, I think he would be pleased if steps were taken to bring all newspapers within the area of minimum honesty in which other enterprises and many newspapers are required to operate."

This suggestion of some form of press regulation comes into the open for the first time. Mr. High adds that the President might "arouse sentiment against unfair journalism," warning in conclusion that "it is my guess that before the end of his second term certain types of newspapers will begin to discover that unfairness is bad business."

Kent Advises Helpfulness

Apart from such suggestions, Mr. High's analysis of a period of cooperation is supported today from several sources. Most striking is the nationally known political column of Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun, who was one of the earliest and most consistent critics of President Roosevelt. Mr. Kent begins by saying that often "the most intelligent conversatism is to be radical." He outlines a struggle between the haves and have-nots in the United States, saying that Congress and the Executive are on one side, the Supreme Court on the other. Jobs, he says, are the only form of property possessed by the have-nots.

"It would seem the sensible course for conservatives," says Mr. Kent, "instead of trying to have legislation designed to protect jobs as property knocked out by the courts or nullified in other ways, to bend their efforts toward amending these laws, so as to make them workable and sound. A shining opportunity is afforded in the Social Security Act now going into effect. . . . It is almost unworkable and it may be unconstitutional. It will not, however, be to the advantage of conservatives to have it so declared."

No Loss of Self-Respect

Advocating co-operation with the President, he concludes that "it does not involve any loss of self-respect upon the part of those who disbelieve in the President, personally or politically. It is possible still to hold their view and yet concede that in the enactment of the Social Security Act, crude and poor as it is, consciously or unconsciously he has taken a step toward true conservatism, and that is a fine thing to have done."

Senator Borah's war debt dicta were handed down as he arrived back in Washington after his summer sojourn and campaign.

He was "utterly opposed," he said, to any downward revision of the war debts such as has been suggested from Paris. He remarked that "we settled with France at 40 cents on the dollar, and they signed an agreement with us to that effect."

"I have no reason to believe France would keep any new agreement. The previous agreement just about represented what France owed to us after the armistice itself. This money we are tossing about so lightly, we must remember, belongs to the American taxpayer."

De Valera Flies With Lindbergh

Keystone

Carries Out Plan of Decade Ago

Irish Leader Surprises Acquaintances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALDONNEL, Irish Free State—About 10 years ago, when a certain Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh set all the world, from kings to taxicab drivers, arguing the merits of air transport, Mr. Eamon de Valera, then "opposition" leader in the Free State, made a serio-comic statement.

"When I make my first flight," he declared, "it will be with Captain Lindbergh as pilot." His hearers understood this to mean that he was merely underlining his formerly avowed intention of keeping his feet firmly on the ground.

But Mr. de Valera's statement has come true. Recently Captain, now Colonel, Lindbergh came to Ireland, and the opposition leader, now the President of the Executive Council, made his first flight, with "Lindy" as his pilot.

Irish Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

to be the slightest prospect of the north voluntarily joining the Free State within any measurable space of time, this would appear to make it extremely unlikely that the Free State will cut itself adrift from Britain and place itself politically the "million miles away" referred to by Mr. de Valera in his speech to the Ard Fheis.

Cautious Policy Followed

The Irish President has often been criticized by his opponents for refusing to establish a 26-county republic. Mr. Frank MacDermot once introduced a motion in the Dail calling on him to do so—an action which Mr. de Valera stigmatized as "offensive." Further criticism on similar lines is anticipated in view of the nature of his latest pronouncement.

The Fianna Fail Congress passed a resolution on the subject of a truncated republic in which it was declared that "the Ard Fheis, speaking in the name of the Irish nation, confined its fidelity to the re-establishment of the republican and democratic Government for the 32 counties nationally and economically free and deriving its authority from the Irish people and responsible to them alone."

Will Propose Referendum

The new Constitution which Mr. de Valera said would be laid before the Dail during the current session will provide not only for a head of the state elected by and responsible to the people, but for the restoration of a second chamber and the institution of the referendum.

"The first citizen and chief magistrate," Mr. de Valera said, "will have certain powers which he will exercise on his own responsibility and certain powers which he will exercise on the advice of the Government." It is generally believed that the latter are those at present exercised by the Governor General on behalf of the King.

Senate on Craft Lines

As to the new second chamber, Mr. de Valera said he hoped that it would be found possible to develop it alone vocational lines. "But," he added, "I hope to see developed here gradually a functional organization of our society by voluntary action, and when that day comes the Senate which we are now proposing can very well develop into a Senate that will be representative of that organization."

It is important, Mr. de Valera said, that the Senate should have a slightly different attitude from that which might be expected in the primary house.

On the question of the referendum, Mr. de Valera said that all constitutional changes would be voted upon by the people themselves.

Educational Views Given

Dr. Milda Threlkeld, dean of women at the University of Louisville, says "preparation for and adjustments to a vocation are fundamental aims of education."

Madrid Pushes Its Offensive On New Fronts

MADRID, Dec. 2 (AP)—Sixteen fascist bombers, destroying several Madrid houses, killed a number of residents in a swift air raid today.

It was the first serious daylight air raid in 10 days.

The planes dropped a score of bombs, most of which exploded at the edge of University City, battleground of the siege of Madrid, and in Rosales.

Counter-Offensive

Reinforced Government troops claimed a successful counter-offensive.

Socialist officers declared the insurgents' "striking power" appeared seriously undermined and possibly broken after the most bitterly fought battle in the nearly month-old siege of Madrid.

The fascists' stronghold in University City, the Medical Clinic Building, was reported blown up by dynamite mines sapped under the hospital through sewer mains.

Government reports said fascist storm troops in the battle-scarred northwestern section of the city were scattered.

Government tanks, artillery and trench mortars surged back into the fascist-dominated area from "the Paseo de Isaac Peral.

On Other Fronts

Government was communiqués also reported victories on fronts elsewhere in Spain.

A fascist attack on suburban Humera and Pozuelo de Alcacorn, northwest of Madrid, was reported crushed. Government militia claimed important progress in outlying districts around the capital.

On the Talavera de la Reina front, the Socialist forces reported blowing up a 32-car train loaded with materials for the attack on Madrid. The Air Ministry also said that Government bombers destroyed seven fascist war planes in an attack on the Talavera airdrome.

Dispatches from Gijon reported a detachment of Asturian miners had resumed their drive toward insurgent-held Oviedo after heavy rains held them up several days.

Government advices said the attack on Vitoria, fascist provincial capital near Bilbao in the far north, also had been reopened.

Commons Approve Bill to Ban Arms In British Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 2—The British Government's measure which passed the House of Commons today sets up an entirely new precedent by imposing heavy penalties on British shipping companies if they are found to be carrying arms not merely from Britain but from anywhere else for use in the fighting in Spain.

A New Status

During the Italo-Ethiopian war, most countries put an embargo on the export of arms to both sides but they did not assume the responsibility of dealing with infractions by their own nationals outside their own borders.

Whether some strongly partisan naval patrols would not be more concerned with preventing interference with merchant vessels carrying arms under their flag than with prevention of arms traffic, becomes an open question with current reports that ships which landed 5000 Germans at Cadiz over the week-end were escorted by a couple of German destroyers.

"Contraband"

According to the normal practice of international law, when a state of belligerency has been formally admitted to exist, it is permissible for the belligerents to declare certain articles to be contraband. It is then the task of the belligerents themselves to deal with any ships found carrying contraband merchandise. Such vessels if captured can be taken into custody and the case tried before a Prize Court established by the belligerent.

Tied in with the question of contraband is the question of a blockade. Under the new British law, it is the British Navy, and not the insurgents' navy, which is expected to establish a blockade—but for British merchant vessels only.

If the British precedent is followed by other countries, a highly confused situation is expected to arise with naval patrols of many nations cruising off the Spanish coast, each charged with the duty of looking after merchantmen under its own flag. Whether the naval patrols will interpret this duty as meaning that they will prevent anybody else, including the Spanish Government and insurgents, from interfering is one of the question marks of the present situation.

No Interference

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has declared that while a state of belligerency is not recognized, Britain will react energetically against any attempt by Gen. Francisco Franco, the rebel leader, to interfere with British shipping. But the moment belligerency is recognized, either side has the right under international law to proclaim a blockade, provided it is both universal—applying to the shipping of all nations—and effective.

Victoria Promises No Tax Boost In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—There will be no increase in taxation in British Columbia during the next year, the provincial Legislature was informed by the provincial Government.

While the Government had contemplated a provincial sales tax, this plan was abandoned when the Federal Government increased its federal sales tax.

British Columbia is the third largest contributor among the provinces to the Dominion income tax. In the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936, the Dominion collected $5,639,289 in income taxes from this Province, which is more than twice as much as was paid by the three Maritime Provinces and $1,600,000 more than the combined taxes paid by the prairie provinces. Ontario and Quebec alone contribute more in income taxes to the Dominion than does British Columbia, which pays at the rate of $8.12 per capita, where the prairie provinces pay only $1.78 and the Maritimes $2.56.

Reich Denies Sending 5000 Men To Fight for Rebels in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 2—Germany today officially denies reports appearing abroad to effect that 5000 German "volunteers" have been landed at Cadiz and were proceeding to help the insurgents before Madrid.

The story also of their having been embarked at the quiet harbor of Sassnitz on the Baltic island of Ruegen is described as "fantastic."

German Justification

Regarding the question of the rights of the situation, however, it is maintained in generally well-informed circles here that deplorable as the sending of Germans would be owing to dangers of the international reaction, nevertheless Germany has legal justification to act thus, seeing that its early proposal to the non-intervention committee for banning all volunteers was rejected. Since Soviet Russia has done so much intervention in Spain why cannot Germany play its part on the side which it has already recognized as the legal Spanish Government, it is asked in unofficial circles here.

Another Landing Reported

The press here today, while not mentioning "German volunteers," repeats reports of the recent alleged landing in Spain of a Siberian regiment of 15,000, fully equipped. Today's comment in the National Socialistische Korrespondenz, the official Party agency, concerns itself with an alleged secret treaty between Soviet Russia and the Spanish Government, through Moses Rosenberg, Russian Ambassador in Spain, and Premier Francisco Largo Caballero, respectively. According to this agreement, Señor Largo Caballero guarantees the Soviets 500,000,000 gold pesetas from the reserves of the Bank of Spain, in return for the international army which the Soviets will send to that country.

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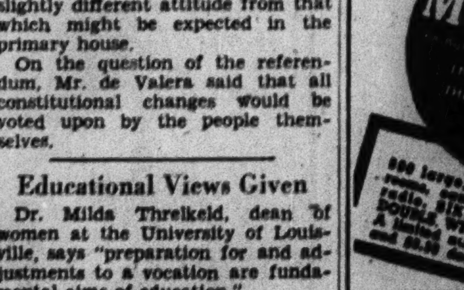

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Bedroom group to Paris, France. Chair and table to Bermuda. Love seat to Quebec. Furnishings (entire house) to Vero Beach, Fla.

Other points to which Paine furniture has recently gone include Philippine Islands, Wichita, Kans.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Daytona, Fla.; Salt Lake City; Pinehurst, N. C.; Denver, Akron, Cleveland, Miami, Pittsburg, Syracuse, Evanston, Washington, D.C.

We could go on, but these names of familiar and far separated cities give you the idea we're trying to get across: Paine furniture has something more than a local reputation. And while we didn't make our house in the woods the world seems to be making a beaten path to our door. Figure the reason for yourself.

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Roosevelt's Words Variously Received in Foreign Quarters

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—Democratic England and France, in the midst of a European "war of ideas," lauded President Roosevelt almost unanimously today for his opening speech at the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires.

Newspapers in both countries carried extensive reports on the speech.

The fascist press in Italy, which received résumés from the Stefani (Italian) News Agency, omitted the President's reference to "land-hungry, aggressive nations."

An authorized Rome source, however, said Italian Government circles had received the Roosevelt address with great interest and sympathy.

His references were not considered aimed at Italy, this source asserted, and attention was called to Premier Mussolini's last speech at Milan, in which he invited his listeners abroad to come to Italy and see for themselves that Italy has achieved the aims of democracy.

Say He Echoed Il Duce

President Roosevelt, one official contended, used the same words regarding social justice as did Il Duce.

As for the United States' President's reference to countries "driven by war madness," it was said that Premier Mussolini, also, had frequently asserted he does not want war and is willing to collaborate to prevent it.

Regarding the Rooseveltian indictment of "land hunger," fascist sources declared Italy was now a satisfied country. She feels she has not pillaged any other land but, by the Ethiopian conquest, has indeed added another block of territory to the roll of civilized countries.

Through the Diplomatische Korrespondenz, the Berlin Wilhelmstrasse took issue with Mr. Roosevelt's words on European "war madness."

Call Hitler Peaceable

The foreign office mouthpiece said: "If President Roosevelt declares the purpose of increasing armaments is to remove injustice by the sword, this is an incorrect assertion, at least if thus generally expressed. For the Führer (Hitler) of a country to which the great injustice was done by the Versailles Treaty has frequently enough and without reservation declared he knows of no problem which may not be solved peacefully."

Moscow morning newspapers carried nothing of the speech, although brief reports were expected later. Soviet officials told of the Rooseveltian reference to Europe, said they felt he could not have meant Russia.

They asserted it was well known the Soviets have no "land hunger" and no plans for aggression, and welcomed the speech as indicative the new world is joining the front of "peace powers" opposing war with practical action.

What Geneva Thinks

Mr. Roosevelt's remarks, these officials said they believed, were aimed at Italy, Japan and Germany.

At Geneva, the League of Nations reaction was that Mr. Roosevelt had made a restatement of the Monroe Doctrine in the form of a warning to Europe and Asia that any aggression on the American Continent will be repelled by the joint action of the American republics.

The League officials read into the speech the germ of a regional mutual assistance pact under which the United States would help her fellow American republics, should they be attacked, and be helped by them if any power should seek to invade the United States.

Prelates at Vatican City asserted Pope Pius was greatly cheered by Mr. Roosevelt's stress on the necessity of faith in God. His link between faith and peace also brought an especially cordial reaction from the Pontiff.

Warning and Inquiry

"To those energetic campaigners in all countries who talk brightly of 'employment' given by arms manufacture," the Laborite London Herald commented, "President Roosevelt gives timely warning."

"But," the London Mirror asked, "does America really care" whether the rest of the world goes to war? It interpreted the President's message as a vague hint the United States might join the League of Nations.

The Telegraph expressed satisfaction because the President clearly conveyed to Mexico and other nations of the western hemisphere his desires not to wield a "big stick."

An enthusiastic French press said the speech was an instrument of peace.

Says Right Championed

The Paris l'Ere Nouvelle, organ of the Radical Socialist Party, declared the President's address placed the United States squarely on the side of France and Great Britain in championing the law of right against Germany and Italy, representing the law of force.

A section of the French press saw the President's address and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos' overture for settlement of France's war debt to the United States as an opportunity to strengthen Franco - American friendship.

The conservative newspaper Le Figaro pictured the psychological effect of the President's speech as of utmost importance.

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CHAPTER I

IN THE BEGINNING GOD CREATED THE HEAVEN AND THE EARTH.
¶2 And the earth was without form, and void;
and darkness was upon the face of the deep.
And the Spirit of God moved upon the face
of the waters. ¶3 And God said, Let there be
light: and there was light. ¶4 And God saw the
light, that it was good: and God divided the light
from the darkness. ¶5 And God called the light

light upon the earth, ¶18 And to rule over the
day and over the night, and to divide the light
from the darkness: and God saw that it was good.
¶19 And the evening and the morning were the
fourth day. ¶20 And God said, Let the waters
bring forth abundantly the moving creature that
hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth

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New Oxford Lectern Bible Presents Masterpiece in Typographical Art

On exhibition in The Christian Science Monitor library is the new Oxford Lectern Bible, a handsome, full folio edition bound in blue French Levant. It has been presented to The Christian Science Publishing Society by the New York branch of Oxford University Press.

Work was begun on the volume more than six years ago, the project of making a new folio Bible originating in the quest of O. F. Morshead, librarian at Windsor Castle, for a Bible that should make a fitting present from King George to the Memorial Church at Ypres. None of the existing folio Bibles seemed handsome enough for that purpose, but eventually one was reluctantly chosen from stock in hand at one of the presses. The seeds of discontent, however, had not fallen on deaf ears and plans were advanced to issue a new Lectern Bible.

Problem Discussed

In January of 1929, Bruce Rogers, famous American typographer, conferred with John Johnson, Printer to Oxford University, concerning the problem of producing the finest folio Bible it was possible to print. They agreed that Centaur type would be best for the purpose, and the text chosen was the King James Authorized Version, including the Apocrypha and translators' preface.

In order that no more than 1250 pages would be used, and to solve numerous typographical problems, it was necessary to retrace 22-point Centaur type, redrawing all the ascending and descending letters, shortening their stems and compressing laterally the rounded loops of b, d, p, and q. In the end, 13 new lower-case characters were cut.

Increased Legibility

These changes made casting possible on 19-point body. A 19-point mold was accordingly made. This permitted closer spacing using thinner type to give a richer color and increased legibility with fewer word divisions at the ends of lines.

Thus in addition to being full bound in blue French Levant, the choicest goatskins in the world, the Publishing Society's Lectern Bible is a masterpiece in typographic composition. It has been pronounced by experts "the finest pulpit Bible yet printed, exceeding in beauty and simplicity even the world-famous Baskerville and Bishop's Bibles."

Last year, Mr. Rogers and friends presented a single copy edition of the Lectern Bible to the Library of Congress. This was bound in special pigskin and printed on paper handmade in England from raw silk.

On the marble paper inlay of the Publishing Society's special Bible is stamped in gold, on a blue Levant panel, the following inscription: "This Bible Designed by Bruce Rogers Printed at The University Press, Oxford is Presented to The Christian Science Publishing Society by the Oxford University Press, New York, 1936."

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Americas Begin Business of Peace Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

through democracy can we achieve what we want and need."

Ramon Zaydin, Cuban delegate:

"Mr. Roosevelt and Señor Justo re-enunciated the true principle that the peace of nations at home and abroad rests on the exercise of representative democracy."

Castro Ramirez, delegate from El Salvador:

"Mr. Roosevelt is an apostle of the democratic ideal. When elsewhere this ideal is suffering a crisis, he believes in strengthening its institutions to salvage American civilization and to give an example to the world."

Carlos Salazar, delegate from Guatemala:

"The most interesting part of Mr. Roosevelt's address was that in which he expressed respect for the sovereignty of small nations. This radical change is notable in North American foreign policy since Mr. Roosevelt came into office."

President Justo proposed that the conference attempt to co-ordinate American peace machinery with the League of Nations, urging improvement of relations between American and European nations.

Mr. Roosevelt was the guest at an official banquet given after the meeting by President Justo in the Argentine Government House.

The United States Executive issued a public invitation to the Argentine President to visit him at Washington.

The draft of a proposal to establish a Pan-American court of justice, which at the start may be limited to Central America, was completed last night at a meeting of several Central American delegates.

The proposal would set up a tribunal for conciliation and arbitration of any question which might lead to a dispute among the countries supporting the court.

It was discussed with American delegates en route to Buenos Aires who gave partial approval to the suggestion, some sources said.

Sole Discordant Note Is Sounded by Son Of Argentine President

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 2 (AP)—One discordant note sounded last night in the outburst of popular enthusiasm which has marked President Roosevelt's visit to Latin America.

As the tumultuous applause finally faded into silence five minutes after he rose to address the opening of the Pan-American conference, a voice suddenly rang out:

"Down with imperialism!"

Argentine newspapermen identified the heckler as Liborio Justo, son of the Argentine President. They said he had Leftist sympathies.

Police seized the heckler after he had shouted the three words but quickly released him. Unperturbed, the President launched into his speech.

Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas, on Mr. Roosevelt's right, craned his neck, but apparently did not see the heckler.

The gathering was one of the most dramatic in South American history.

The great oval-shaped auditorium of the Chamber of Deputies was packed. High dignitaries and delegates were under a constant bombardment of camera flashlights and even Kleig lights for the American sound-picture machine which was perched in the rear.

Mr. Roosevelt, in excellent voice, made his major points with gestures.

Although the conference's translation system functioned excellently, most of the delegates preferred to hear the President's voice, even though they could not understand English, rather than listen to the running translation in Spanish through the earphones provided for them.

Argentine Press Silent On Act of Junior Justo

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 2 (AP)—Not a Buenos Aires newspaper referred today to the cry: "Down with imperialism!" shouted by Liberio Justo, Leftist son of Argentina's President, during President Roosevelt's peace speech last night.

Out of respect for the father, Conservative Augustin P. Justo, the newspapers invariably ignore the fact that Liberio is his son.

Liberio Justo was deported from Brazil last summer for communistic activities.

Jews Excluded From Germany's Jurisprudence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The complete exclusion of the Jew from jurisprudence in the Third Reich, whether in teaching or in references to expert legal opinion, was laid down by Dr. Hans Frank, Reich Commissioner for Justice, at a congress of National Socialist university professors of law, recently held here.

Jews cannot henceforth stand as representatives of German justice, Dr. Frank declared. German jurisprudence is reserved for Germans alone—this latter term being interpreted according to the racial legislation of the Third Reich. In new works on German law it will be unnecessary to quote Jewish authors, and all German publishers of such works must check up immediately on new editions.

From all public libraries and such as are used for study purposes, the works of Jewish authors should be removed, as far as possible. Such works should be transferred to the section devoted to showing the "activities" of the Jews and of the Jewish race.

Works on jurisprudence written by Jewish authors, according to Dr. Frank, have nothing to do with German jurisprudence. They are to be regarded merely as opinions expressed by "foreign" (fremdvölkischer) commentators on German ideas of justice. German legal authorities are to quote from Jewish authors, in future, only as this is necessary to prove and illustrate the workings of the typical "Jewish mentality."

Dr. Frank's speech, which in his absence was read to the congress by a deputy, included also such assertions as the following: Jewish influence in jurisprudence had been so great in the past because the Jewish racial mentality was specially adapted for that kind of legal thinking which had been incorrectly identified with so-called objective treatment. And through the individualistic tendencies of legal teaching in the last century it had been possible for the Jew to convert the legal order of the people among whom he was a guest—that is, the Germans—into a temple of Judah.

Soviets Protest to Italy On Search of Four Ships

ODESSA, U. S. S. R., Dec. 2 (AP)—The Black Sea Steamship Company was informed today that the Russian Embassy in Rome has protested to the Italian Government against the alleged searching of four of its vessels which recently touched at Italian ports.

Company officials said the steamer Nogin was searched at Civita Vecchia for contraband cargo.

The Old Bolshevik, the Zyrianian and the Dekabbrist were forced to undergo police inspection at Livorno and Genoa, they declared. Their crews were not permitted to land, the company officers asserted.

British Lords Vote Down Bill to Allow Euthanasia

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The House of Lords yesterday voted down proposed legislation to permit medical men to kill patients suffering from agonizing incurable ailments.

Under the weight of distinguished opposition from such persons as Lord Dawson of Penn, the King's Physician, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the proposal was rejected by a vote of 35 to 14.

Despite present defeat, the bill's sponsor, Baron Ponsonby, predicted eventual passage of a revived measure to permit "euthanasia."

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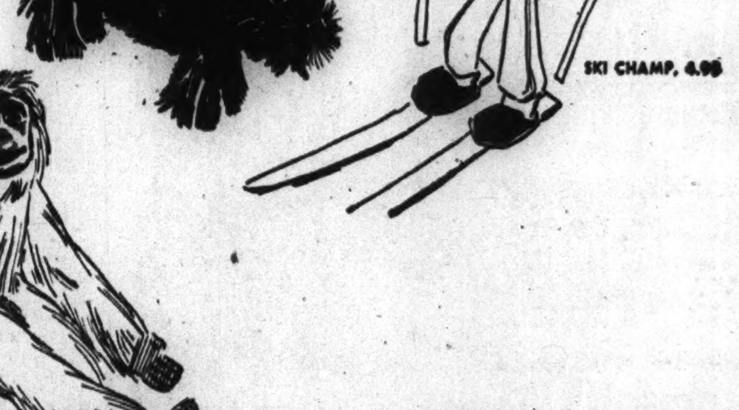

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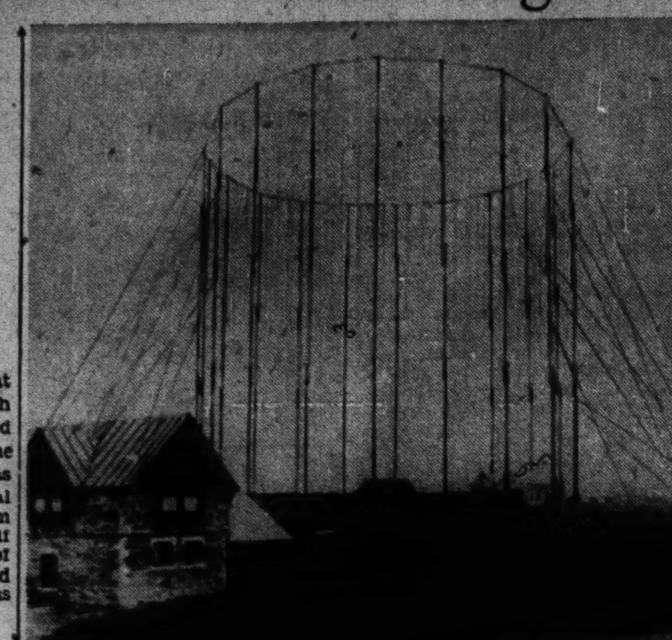
Station from which Marconi flashed the letter "S" from Cornwall to Newfoundland, marking the first transmission by radio across the ocean, has been presented to the nation.



Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Original Marconi Station, Poldhu, Cornwall

Site Where It Is Now Proposed That a Memorial Be Erected

Radio Comment

The historic radio station site at Poldhu, Cornwall, from which Guglielmo Marconi first transmitted three dots in Morse, representing the letter "S," across the Atlantic, has been presented to the National Trust, repository of gift funds in England. On the four and a half acres of land on the cliff-edge of Cornwall's rocky coast it is proposed to erect a memorial to the famous Italian.

An interesting prediction made recently by David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, in an address before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia:

"In the world of creative and expressive art the hardest question which television propounds is that of supplying talent. It suggests a reversal of the usual comparison between American methods of production and of distribution. Industry, it is said, has learned how to produce efficiently and cheaply, but distributes its wares inefficiently and wastefully. Here is television on the other hand—youngest and most glamorous of industry's children—preparing to deliver its programs with the speed of light into the center of every home. Perfect distribution! But television's problem of program production is a different matter. It is still unsolved, and much work must be done before the solution has been achieved.

"Television broadcasting, even more than sound broadcasting, will be the great consumer of art. It will constantly demand more and better writers, musicians, actors, and scenic designers—new thoughts, new words, new songs, new faces, new backgrounds. Unlike a play on the stage or a motion picture which may run for a year, the television program once it has been shown to a national audience, is on the scrap heap. It is finished. Television will call for a whole new generation of artists. It should help materially to solve the unemployment problem."

The Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago's Jackson Park has recently added some significant historical radio apparatus, much of it the gift of McMurdo Silver, a Chicago radio manufacturer.

In the gift were 20 sets tracing the development of radio from 1917 up to the present. A Fleming radio tube of 1904 which was the forerunner of the three-element De-Forest tube which made modern radio possible, and two old and rare examples of the DeForest audion.

The new 1937 edition of the Radio Amateur's Handbook recently arrived on our desk and our immediate impression was that the cover design is one of the most striking and beautiful we have observed on this standard manual of amateur radio communication.

Glancing quickly through it we found ourselves impressed with the format and the thoroughly workmanlike job that has been done. This new 1937 edition is one of the largest that has been printed, nearly 400,000 copies having been distributed.

This year the amateur enthusiast will find recorded most of the important technical developments of the past year. Radical changes in operating technique and methods have produced new chapters on almost every subject. The usual chapters devoted to transmitter building, operation and adjustment, tube data, both for code and voice, will be found thoroughly presented. There are the usual chapters on antenna arrays, with directional rigs and coupling devices treated in full.

Ultra high frequencies this year occupy even larger space in the handbook as the knowledge of the art increases. There are detailed accounts of linear oscillators and concentric line transmitters.

The back of the handbook is replete with all sorts of charts on tubes, codes, call letter assignments, time zones, great circle distances, amateur radio law and the districts. In the rear is a selected list of leading manufacturers of amateur radio equipment. In our opinion a short wave enthusiast who is not an amateur radio operator would do well to investigate the merits of some of the sets advertised. For here he will find apparatus that is designed to "do the work." Amateurs work with signals of a good deal less volume that those transmitted by the regular short wave relay radiocasting stations of the United States and foreign nations. Receivers built to do a good job on small signals will correspondingly do a better job on radiocast short wave signals.

If the short wave enthusiast really desires to have another volume of the fundamental literature of the short waves he should also investigate "Two Hundred Meters and Down," a work of Clinton B. DeSoto of the American Radio Relay League. This little dollar book gives the history of the development of short waves by the amateurs in terms of their achievements and not merely chronologically. It relates some of the modern emergency work performed by "hams" and evaluates the future of the short wave radio art. It expounds in detail what the first chapter of the handbook can only tell sketchily.

A. D. H.

Farmers Debate Hybrid Corn In Grain Show Debut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 2—A revolutionary change in the corn belt's method of producing its major crop, made possible by the progress of agricultural science on the farms themselves, has brought about a new kind of contest at the International Grain and Hay Show here. For the first time, ribbons are offered for hybrid corn. About 90 samples of the shelled grain from 10 states are on exhibit. Farmers are excited over the arrival of this new corn in the show class.

Hybrid corn is not just another variety; it is seed produced by a botanical process comparatively new in agriculture. Its importance lies in the fact that it has been found, in a large number of tests, to average about 20 per cent higher yield per acre than the ordinary or open-pollinated corn.

At the moment, it is bringing a new business element into corn farming. According to the old method, a farmer raised his own seed, selecting the best ears for reproduction. Now and again he might buy some especially fine seed, but once he got a good strain started he could carry on.

Demand Exceeds Supply

Not so with hybrid corn. Due to the process by which it is produced—the crossing of inbred strains—it does not reproduce without deterioration. Seed must be purchased each growing season from some farmer who makes a business of raising it. This would seem a drawback, but at the present time the demand for the new seed is so great that the market price is $8 a bushel, and farmers who raise it say they cannot fill all the orders they get.

Not everybody can raise this fancy seed corn, however. It takes some years to develop it, some capital, and a knowledge of botany even to grasp an explanation of how it is produced. It was, in fact, a botanist at the Connecticut Experiment Station who made the basic discoveries some 20 years ago which in the last decade were turned to practical use by corn belt college experiment stations.

Experts Differ

Farmers who have the ability and equipment to produce hybrid seed are feeling confident of the business opportunities in this line. Others, more conservative, wonder whether the demand for this new kind of seed will hold up year after year and whether it will pay them to raise it.

Not all expert corn farmers see alike on the subject. Even corn kings disagree. The Lux family, of Indiana, which has held the crown, does not plant hybrid corn. Its representatives are sticking to their old tested methods of farming and are not convinced that they could do better with the new kind of seed. On the other hand, C. E. Troyer, who was barred from the show for three years because he had won the title so often, is a hybrid corn enthusiast.

The trend seems in the direction of hybrid corn at the moment. If next year the hybrid classes tend to crowd the older type out of the exhibit cases at the show here, as its sponsors expect, it will confirm their predictions. One of the sponsors is Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who was a pioneer in the hybrid corn business in Iowa.

Postmen to Act As Bird Feeders

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 2

Postmen who sometimes draw extra assignments, such as delivery of veterans' bonuses and social security applications, have been authorized by postal authorities to perform still another extra-curricular activity—feeding hungry birds.

Harllee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster General, issued the following instructions:

"During the coming winter season rural carriers will be permitted, as in former years, to distribute grain as food for birds at times when the natural food of the birds is covered by snow, or when, for some other reason, there is a shortage of the natural food.

"The department is glad to have rural carriers assist in this work whenever they can properly do so and when grain for the purpose is provided by persons or organizations interested."

New 'Steamotive' Engine Is Midget With Giant Power

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Borrowing an idea from Barney Oldfield's steam racing car of 1909, a new railroad steam locomotive, designed to compete with the Diesel-electrics that run the new streamlined expresses was announced Nov. 30 at the beginning of the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The new engine is steam-electric—named the "steamotive." Its steam runs an electric turbine so that electricity drives the wheels.

Mr. Oldfield's engine made quick, hot "flash" steam by exposing a big area of heating pipes to fire. The new steamotive does the same. It is a midget with giant steam power. It carries a quarter of a mile of small pipes all in a space the size of two office desks.

Encloses Plant

This double-desk area encloses the entire steam and heating plant. An oil burner furnishes heat.

Two of these locomotives are now under construction for the Union Pacific Railroad. The announcement said their horsepower will be 2500 each.

This rates the newest "baby" of steam power at its birth on a par with the best done so far in Diesel-electric energy. It is still a long way under the most powerful of all engines, the steam coal moguls of 6000 horsepower of the Norfolk & Western. It is under the 5000 horsepower of electric locomotives like the Pennsylvania Railroad's which take their "juice" from wire or third rail.

But the engineering society's announcement states that the midget, by being enlarged, can be made in feasible sizes of 10,000 horsepower per boiler.

Units Hooked

Diesel-electrics at present run from 900 to 1000 horsepower a unit and are small enough so that as many as four units have been hooked together on one locomotive.

The "steamotive" engine's power comes mainly from the fact that its steam is produced at pressures of 1500 pounds a square inch. A little of this steam does the work of a lot of the power pressure steam ordinarily used in locomotives.

Jewish Immigrants Land at Cape Town In Face of Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—On the eve of the introduction of new regulations tightening up the immigration restrictions, two shiploads of Jewish emigrants arrived in South Africa. The majority of them were from Germany.

An anti-Semitic demonstration planned to greet the docking of one of these ships, the Stuttgart, at Cape Town, was foiled by a heavy thunderstorm and torrential rain which cooled the ardor of a thousand or so persons who had assembled to register their disapproval.

A protest meeting was, however, held later at Stellenbosch, the Dutch University center, and was addressed by university professors, among others.

During the first six months of this year 1200 Jews entered the Union, and since that time until Nov. 1, when the new regulations came into force, the Jewish immigrants averaged 400 a month.

Trade Academicians Honored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Artists and designers who have done good service for industry are to be honored by the Royal Society of Arts with a new distinction—"D. I." or Designer for Industry.

Sir Henry McMahon, chairman of the council of the society, in making the announcement here recently, said the council felt the institution of an academic distinction of this kind is bound to enhance the status of designers for industry, and will benefit a cause that has in this respect been too long neglected.

"In the world of fine art," he went on, "there is a definite award—the R. A. (Royal Academician), the hall mark of distinction in that particular sphere. It seems an anomaly that there should not also be some equivalent high award for those who become masters of design for industry."

Sir Henry added that the new distinction was intended to be most exclusive and only awarded to those who were considered in every way deserving of it.

The first 12 artists to be chosen for the honor are: Douglas Cockerell, bookbinder; Eric Gill, designer of type faces; J. H. Mason, art typographer; H. G. Murphy, goldsmith and silversmith; Keith Murray, designer of glass, pottery and silver; Tom Purvis, poster artist; George Sheringham, theatrical designer and interior decorator; Harold Stabler, designer and maker of silver, enamels and pottery; Fred Taylor, poster artist; C. F. A. Voysey, pioneer in the simplification of domestic design; and E. McKnight Kauffer, (Honorary D. I.) poster artist and designer.

Derivation of Alaska

The name Alaska is derived from an Eskimo word meaning "great country."

Queensland Retains Public Works Plan To Aid Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — In his budget speech to the Legislative Assembly, W. Forgan Smith, the Premier and Treasurer, stated that the estimated revenue for the current financial year is £16,068,000, or £579,000 more than last year's revenue. He gave as a reason for the anticipation of that increase, the steady economic progress that had been made, the seasonal outlook and the higher price levels.

There will be no reduction and no increase in tax rates, and it is expected that at the end of the year there will be a deficit of £650,000. At June 30, 1936, the public debt of Queensland totaled £122,636,051, compared with £118,846,753 on June 30, 1935. This increased public debt is due to borrowing for public works as a measure for meeting the widespread unemployment.

The Premier said that the Government could not yet afford to reduce the stimulating effect of public works, nor to reduce the employment given by those works directly or indirectly.

The Premier pointed out that the public debt was domiciled as follows: Australia, £52,297,766; London, £63,171,358; New York, £7,166,927.

Against that liability, accumulated sinking funds at June 30, 1936, totaled £789,527. The annual interest payable on the debt on June 30, 1936, was £5,037,509.

Governors of 47 States Asked to New York Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2—Governors of 47 states—all except New York, which is host—have invitations to participate in the New York World's Fair of 1939 to observe the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States. Official invitations were dispatched by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and expressed a hope that state governments would be inclined toward representation at the fair by some of the contributions made toward world betterment.

"Through the related exhibits of the participants," the fair will present a clear idea of the vital interdependence of communities, states and nations," Governor Lehman said. "It will illustrate the dependence of the rural upon the urban, the urban upon the rural, and show to individuals and communities the materials and ideas, the things and forces that affect their lives and well-being."

N. H. Club Wins 4-H Prize In Social Service Contest

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—The stick-to-it 4-H Club of Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, yesterday won the national eastern state championship in the 4-H program on social service.

The group, numbering 40 members under the leadership of Maud E. French of Hudson, won its title by attending educational meetings, sponsoring plays, broadcasts, lectures, debates, athletic program, religious activities and a variety of community serving projects. The contest was conducted during the year by county agents among 100,000 4-H clubs.

Prize Winners Named At Livestock Show

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Judges sized up prospective tenants today for the grand champion barrow's stall, only one vacant in the International Livestock Show's King Row. None would be surprised, said the livestock experts, if the scrubbed and squealing winner turned out to be a Chester White from Purdue University's pens.

The Hoosier school has sent the grand champion barrow to the show for the last five years, although before that it had not won in 16 years of competition. The last three times the winner was a Chester White, the same breed which won on seven other occasions.

Two "kings" of the exposition were accustoming themselves today to their newly acquired corn-and-steer crowns. William H. Curry, Tipton County (Ind.) farmer, continued yesterday to win corn show honors. Judges chose his Reid Yellow Dent as the finest corn at the show.

Mr. Curry, who planted 33 of his 145 acres with corn this year, was reserve champion of the 1934 show. Edward N. Lux, Waldron, Ind.—the 1931 champion—won this year's reserve championship.

Harlan Meal, a Rush county Hoosier, became the show's "corn prince," winning the junior farmers' award with an exhibit of Reid Yellow Dent. Carl Dienst of Somonauk, Ill., won the junior reserve title.

Adjudged finest of more than 14,000 head of livestock in the $5,000,000 exhibit was a half ton Aberdeen-Angus with the unromantic name of G. Page 3629. Its handsom proportions brought it the title of grand champion steers. Its owner was Oklahoma A. & M. College.

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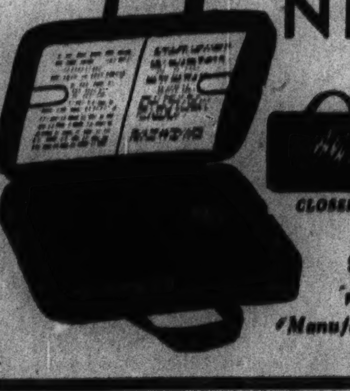

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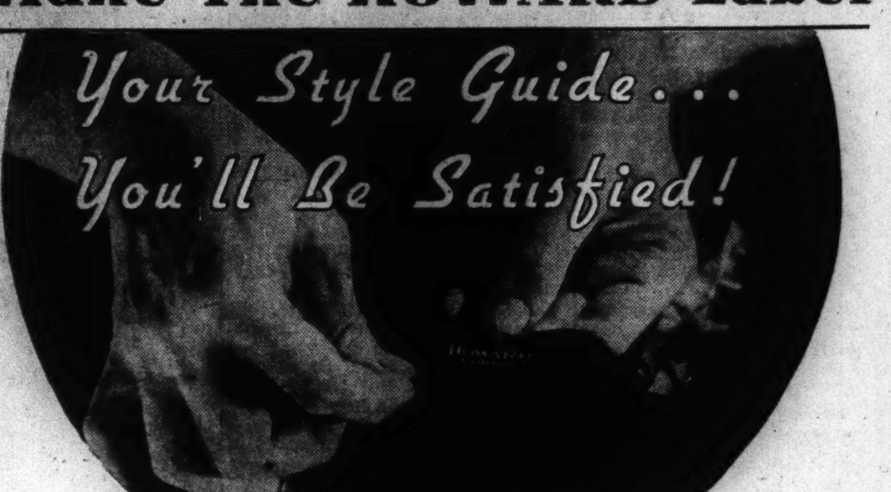

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Youthful Promoter Surprises Austrian

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It took an obscure, practically disinterested individual to open the eyes of Hannes Schneider, veteran ski authority and instructor, to something new in skiing. Walter A. Brown, manager of the present Boston Garden Winter Sports Show, now in progress afternoon and evening at the Boston Garden, who knew little or nothing of skiing a year ago, is the youngster who amazed the master.

When this, the second edition of the sport show was being made up a year ago, Brown decided to approach the famous Austrian ski instructor for personal appearance. At first it was considered impossible. Yes, the great Hannes Schneider of St. Anton Am Arlberg might lend his great name, such as he does to schools conducted by graduated pupils, but in person—impossible!

Overcome Obstacles

Undaunted, the Boston promoter finally overcame all obstacles and persuaded that great figure to appear personally, although it meant leaving his Austrian school at St. Anton Am Arlberg in a busy season. But, mind you, the great Schneider would not don his runners at such a minor affair as an indoor exhibition.

At last he arrived in New York and was met by young Brown. It was agreed that two of his great pupils, Otto Lang and Benno Rylizka, would exhibit the Schneider technique and the master would merely bow in recognition to the plaudits of the crowd. He came to Boston under those conditions, probably rather skeptical regarding what manner of ski run this young American would build—probably some rickety toy affair.

As soon as the two ice machines finished spraying their snow shavings over the erected wooden structure, Schneider looked upon the scene with amazement. From the upper regions of the far end of the building came this huge mountain of snow. The top towered 85 feet in height and extended 200 feet out on the Garden floor.

The veteran Austrian, who had perfected the art of skiing, taught thousands his own technique, and had acquired fame as a competitor, instructor and authority, turned to young Brown in respectful admiration—in all his travels he had not seen any indoor run the equal of this. Although unable to perform properly because of an injury acquired awhile back, and although it was agreed that he did not have to perform, the visiting master could not resist.

Christiania Turn

Today and everyday he dons the skis and enjoys a short run ending with a Christiania turn. No attempt to exhibit—his pupils do that in his name—merely that he is delighted with the jump and in donning the skis he pays personal tribute to the achievement of Walter Brown.

This tribute to Brown is worthy when considering the fame of Schneider. There are those who do not agree with the veteran Austrian's technique, but none exceed him in ski history. He developed his technique in the early days and it was known as the Arlberg. It involves a system of varying crouch governed by the skier's speed.

It came during the war for the use of military movements on steep and icy slopes. Ideal for beginners and general use, the Arlberg crouch has since been superseded among the many expert racers by a more upright stance. While not averse to coming to this country, American pupils and government influence prevailed upon him to make the visit and he has not regretted.

Interest in the second edition of the Winter Sports show took on new propensity with the added appearance of Evelyn Chandler, Chicago girl, who has no equal in spectacular fancy skating of an acrobatic nature. The exhibition runs from one o'clock in the afternoon to 11 at night with two shows daily, one at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon and 8.30 p. m. in the evening.

Three Straight As Maple Leafs Begin to Click

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	5	1	3	25	16	11
Boston	4	2	2	15	13	10
Detroit	3	2	3	16	14	8
Chicago	1	4	4	9	17	6
Canadian Division						
Americans	5	2	3	21	17	12
Canadiens	5	1	4	21	22	11
Toronto	4	1	5	26	27	9
Montreal	2	3	5	20	22	7

Result Dec. 1

Toronto 2, Montreal 1.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Apparently it takes more than the numerous difficulties that have beset the Toronto Maple Leafs to keep a good hockey team down.

Since last season, when there was no doubt at all about the Leafs' quality, they lost Chuck Conacher and Bob Davidson temporarily through injuries and King Clancy permanently through his retirement. They shelved George Hainsworth, veteran goalie, in favor of young Turk Broda and saw Harvey Jackson, who is rated the best left winger in the business, run into a scoring slump right at the start of the campaign.

This combination of events sent them to the International division cellar in the National Hockey League with five defeats and a tie in their first seven games. But Jackson, who had collected five points previously on assists, found his scoring eye last night, and the Leafs popped back into third place with a 2-1 decision over the Montreal Maroons.

It was Toronto's third-straight triumph, following a pair of wins over the Montreal Canadiens that had lifted it into a tie with the Maroons. Jackson did all the scoring. In the second minute of play he took a pass from Gordon Drillon and easily beat the Montreal goalie, Alex Connell. In the next period he started in his own defense zone and went all the way down to tally.

Broda protected this lead with brilliant work, even when the Leafs were two men short on penalties, until a gang play finally beat him less than five minutes before the finish. Herb Cain made the Montreal goal.

Dick Harlow Returns To Colgate as Speaker

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 2 (AP)—Dick Harlow, Harvard football mentor who first won coaching fame at Colgate in 1922-25, will return to Colgate as a speaker at the annual varsity "C" banquet Friday night.

Eddie Anderson, Holy Cross coach, also will speak, Elihu R. Geraghty, president of the student's association, announced today. They will help to honor Coach Andy Kerr, his assistants and members of the football team.

Harlow will be welcomed by William A. Reid, director of athletics, Trainer Jack Rourke and other friends of the days when he was turning out fine elevens here.

Dartmouth Elects Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 2—Merrill N. Davis '38 of Bradford, Penna., yesterday was elected captain of the 1937 Dartmouth varsity football team by the lettermen of the squad. The new leader, whose position on the eleven is right end, started every game this fall.

Veteran Ski Master and His Pupils

By a Staff Photographer

Otto Lang, Hannes Schneider (Center) and Benno Rylezka

Rose Bowl Game Holds Interest on Coast

Pacific Coast Football Final Standing

College	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Washington	6	1	0	119	21	1.000
Wash. State	4	1	2	69	39	.667
So. California	3	2	2	92	46	.600
California	4	0	3	87	51	.571
U. C. L. A.	3	1	3	66	91	.500
Stanford	2	2	3	80	89	.400
Oregon State	2	0	5	75	112	.286
Oregon	0	1	6	7	96	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 2—Football's title campaign in the Pacific Coast Conference is over, but the schedule lingers on—until New Year's Day. Five games are to be played between now and then, mostly of the intersectional variety. Attention, however, leaps forward to Jan. 1, when Washington, the Coast champion, meets a yet-to-be-selected opponent in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena.

Washington Huskies clinched the honor of representing the West in this annual classic by their surprising performance against Washington State. The victory was not so much a surprise as the score, 40 to 0. The Cougars, previously defeated only once, did not figure to lose by any such margin.

Notre Dame's invasion of Southern California at Los Angeles draws almost as much attention as the Rose Bowl affair, possibly because it is nearer at hand. The Irish and the Trojans tangle this Saturday, with Notre Dame's 20-to-13 victory of last year uppermost in mind. There is a threat in the Ramblers' recent surprising defeat of Northwestern, 26 to 6, and not much of a retort in the Trojans' 7-to-7 tie with U. C. L. A.

Washington State also has a game this week end, meeting Gonzaga at Spokane, Wash., and the Cougars should win handily. U. C. L. A. visits the Hawaii University eleven at Honolulu on Saturday, Dec. 19. The following week end, Dec. 26, California polishes off the season with a trip to Georgia Tech at Atlanta, Ga.

Trojans Gained Tie

What happened to the Cougars, the one team having a chance to tie for the crown, when Washington overwhelmed them is still the subject of speculation. They gained only 28 yards from running, while the Huskies piled up 305 and made only two first downs to the Huskies' 16. Cougar desperation in throwing the ball around in the final quarter widened the margin of defeat, opening the way for three Washington touchdowns. However, the first markers were made on power thrusts and passes in long marches. Al Cruver, sophomore fullback, made two touchdowns on plunges and another running back an intercepted pass. A 22-yard forward pass, Frank Waskowitz, halfback, to Byron Haines, halfback, resulted in another marker. James Cain and Jimmie Johnson, halfbacks, also scored. Elmer Logg, quarterback, kicked three afterpoints and Cain registered one.

Southern California had to come from behind to tie U. C. L. A., before the coast's record crowd of 83,000 on Thanksgiving Day. The Trojans' new quarterback, Ambrose Schindler, led them to the touchdown on a 48-yard march in the third period. Jimmy Jones, fullback, scored on a reverse through left tackle from the four-yard line, and James Henderson, end, kicked the extra point. This wound up the conference season for the Trojans with three victories, two ties and two losses, an improvement over last season, but still not good enough to bolster optimism for a victory over Notre Dame.

U. C. L. A. beat Hawaii last year, 19 to 6, and should do it again. The Bruins, who tied for the title a year ago and started the season with high hopes again, ended up with three won, three lost and one tied. The race, of course, was tougher. The touchdown against the Trojans was made by Billy Bob Williams, fullback, finishing a 10-play, 41-yard drive in the second quarter. He also kicked the afterpoint.

California improved its standing by a final victory, 20 to 0, over Stanford, on Nov. 21, at Berkeley. Vic Bottari, halfback, gained the most yardage in this affair, but Henry Sparks, end, and Halfbacks William Archer and Sam Chapman got the touchdowns, Sparks made good on two afterpoint placements. The Golden Bears, who finished fourth in the conference race, should do well with the Georgia Tech boys.

Stanford Erratic

These veterans of Rose Bowl tradition have met three times. Georgia Tech won in the Bowl in 1929, 8 to 7, but California won at Atlanta, 19 to 6, in 1931, and 27 to 7 at Berkeley in 1932. The Georgia boys have had a high-scoring season, but their fortunes have been up and down, like California's. They recently beat Florida, 38 to 14.

Stanford's erratic defense, illustrated in the California game, was seen again in the loss to Columbia in New York last Saturday, on a transcontinental journey. George Furey, Columbia quarterback, ran the opening kickoff back 79 yards to score and Art Waldo, guard, kicked the afterpoint. The Indian defense tightened up therefater, and there was no more scoring on either side. The Stanford eleven, retaining little of the veteran material which enabled it to tie for the title last year, was largely a sophomore outfit. It finished in the conference with a record of two games won, two tied and three lost.

Oregon State wound up its season last Saturday with an intersectional game, losing, 32 to 14, to Nebraska, the Big Six champion. Outclassed at the start, the Beavers finished strong with two touchdowns in the last period. Brilliant passing offensives earned these markers, with Joe Gray, halfback, tossing. Elmer Kolberg, fullback, plunged from the one-yard line to finish one drive, while Robert Mountain, halfback, whose pass catching figured in both, received a heave over the goal line for the final marker, Kolberg was successful in afterpoint kicking.

Oregon State climaxed the conference race with a triumph, 18 to 0, over Oregon. Gray's passing was the main weapon in this attack, two going over the goal line for touchdowns, and Kolberg ramming the line for the last yard on another. Thomas Swanson, halfback, and Joseph Wendlick, end, caught the touchdown passes.

Yale and Navy Reported Bowl Grid Prospects

SEATTLE, Dec. 2 (AP)—University of Washington football players began to get excited over their Rose Bowl opponent when reports reached the campus that Yale and Navy might be considered along with Alabama, Louisiana State and Pittsburgh.

The cleated warriors, taking a two-weeks' rest before they start the training for the intersectional Pasadena game New Year's Day, were awaiting word from Ray Eckmann, their athletic director, who was in San Francisco.

Coach Jimmy Phelan said he had heard of the Yale and Navy reports, but that he knew nothing about them.

It was understood Yale would have to break an agreement with Princeton and Harvard against post-season games to accept an invitation.

The Washington players, however, felt certain Eckmann would choose between Louisiana State and Alabama.

"Alabama is the more colorful team and a traditional rival, but I think Louisiana State has the best chance to land the bid," said Byron Haines, Washington's triple-threat halfback. "Louisiana State seems to be the stronger."

"We are sort of getting anxious now, with all this talk going around," said John Wiatrak, 200-pound center. "But we really don't care who is selected as long as the team is a ranking outfit. We would like to try to knock off somebody big in our last game for Washington."

Quadrangular Hockey League Schedule

Dec. 17—Princeton at Toronto; 18—McGill at Montreal; 19—Princeton at Queens.

Jan. 5—Toronto at Dartmouth; 7—Toronto at Harvard; McGill at Yale; Montreal at Princeton; 9—McGill at Princeton; Montreal at Yale; Dartmouth at Harvard; 15—Montreal at Queens; 16—Montreal at Toronto, Dartmouth at Yale, Princeton at Harvard; 22—Queens at Montreal; 23—Queens at McGill; Yale at Princeton; 27—Toronto at Queens; 29—Montreal at McGill; 30—Yale at Toronto.

Feb. 1—Yale at Queens; 5—McGill at Queens; 6—McGill at Toronto, Harvard at Dartmouth; 10—Queens at Harvard; 11—Queens at Dartmouth; 12—Toronto at McGill; 13—Toronto at Montreal, Harvard at Princeton, Yale at Dartmouth; 15—Dartmouth at Montreal; 17—Dartmouth at McGill; 20—Queens at Toronto, Harvard at Montreal; 22—Harvard at McGill, Princeton at Yale; 27—Harvard at Yale, Princeton at Dartmouth.

March 6—Yale at Harvard, Dartmouth at Princeton.

Boston "Y" Banquet

Edward Parsons, athletic coach at Northeastern University, Robert Laveaga, recreation director at the Huntington avenue branch Y. M. C. A., and William C. Hultgren, coach of the track team, will be the guests of honor at the annual Boston "Y" track team banquet to be held tomorrow at 6 p. m. at 316 Huntington avenue, it was announced today by Frank Begley, manager-elect of the squad.

Movies containing actual shots or results of the recent Olympics, awarding of "Y" certificates and the presentation of the Anderson trophy will complete the program.

Boatrace March 24

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The annual Oxford-Cambridge boatrace will be rowed March 24, 1937. The race is over the regular 4¼-mile Putney-to-Mortlake course on the Thames. Cambridge has won it for the last 13 years.

Wales Defeats Scotland

DUNDEE, Scot., Dec. 2 (AP)—Wales defeated Scotland, 2 to 1, today in an international soccer match.

Interference Penalty Called 'Too Severe'

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 2 (AP)—Earl Blaik, coach of Dartmouth's football forces, which suffered three times this fall for interference with a pass receiver, said today he believed a change of the rules was in order.

Asserting in an interview the penalty for such interference was "too severe," the gridiron mentor added: "It may place too much weight on a necessarily hasty judgment by the referee, who views the play from only one angle, anyway."

"Naturally," Blaik continued, "any solution of the problem has its weaknesses. But I think a change of the rules is in order when a ruling proves itself too severe."

Coach Blaik qualified his approval when asked his opinion on the projected "Ivy league" of Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania.

"Eastern leagues," he said, "need something of this sort. An Ivy league would add interest and color to football, but there are many details that loom pretty large right now. I would be in favor of it, however, if all the colleges in the league could adopt the same standards and objectives in football."

Yale Soccer Team Elects

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2 (AP)—The Yale soccer team elected William Phelps Carter of New Canaan last night to captain the 1937 squad.

Heisman Memorial Cup Goes to Larry Kelley

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Larry Kelley, captain and end of the 1936 Yale football team, yesterday was declared winner of the Heisman memorial trophy, awarded annually by the Downtown Athletic Club to the outstanding college football player of the year. The trophy will be presented to Kelley at a luncheon on Dec. 16.

Sam Francis of Nebraska was runner-up, with Ray Buivid of Marquette third, followed by Sammy Baugh, Texas Christian; Clint Frank, Yale; Ed Widseth, Minnesota; Ace Parker, Duke; Fred Vanzo, Northwestern; Gaynell Tinsley, Louisiana State, and Alex Wojciechowicz of Fordham.

Local A. A. U. Body En Route

New England representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, headed by President Herb Holm of the local section, left Boston today en route to Houston, Texas, to attend the annual A. A. U. meeting there. With Holm were George V. Brown, Alfred J. Lill, John J. Sheehan, Lawrence Johnson, Benny Osthues and J. Frank Facey. The local body has several objectives for 1937, principal of which will be an attempt to bring the next convention to Boston.

College Notes

According to word from Northeastern's athletic department, this year's basketball team will be a regular fashion plate. When the Huskies take the floor Saturday night against American International College they will appear in new silk and satin uniforms. The new outfits are white silk mesh jerseys with red and black numbers and white satin trunks with red and black trimmings. Red and black stockings and black shoes with white laces will complete the court ensemble.

Boston University rooters had their first glimpse of the Terrier hockey team last night and were rewarded with a 7-1 victory over an outclassed Massachusetts Institute of Technology team. Although the Engineers from across the Charles were stubborn during the early stages of the game, they wilted under the continual pressing of B. U. Gerry Desrosiers of North Cambridge led the Terriers' attack with four goals and two assists.

At the University Club pool yesterday afternoon 21 qualified for the all-Tech swimming championships. The finals will be held this afternoon under the direction of Coach Johnny Jarosh.

The Harvard cross-country team has chosen John W. Erhard '38 of Boston captain for next year. He succeeds Hayden Channing Jr. of Lenox. Erhard finished ninth in the Harvard-Yale-Princeton triangular meet and won a minor "H." He prepared for Harvard at Noble and Greenough, where he competed in football, baseball, hockey, crew, and track.

Tufts' annual fall meeting of the athletic association is being held this afternoon in the Cousens Gymnasium. The main business of the afternoon will consist of approving varsity letters and freshmen insignia to athletes who competed in football, cross-country and soccer.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Picking Up Winter Sports

Now that the pigskin has been put on the shelf for this collegiate year, undergraduates at the colleges and schools of the United States are picking up their favorite winter sports, and from now until about the first of April such games as hockey, basketball, swimming, wrestling, fencing, gymnastics, indoor track and field, squash racquets, squash tennis, etc., will be taking up the spare time of the athletically inclined students. With the exception of hockey and basketball, the sports are of the so-called minor variety, the first two named being classed as majors in those colleges in which they are played the most. Hockey will be confined largely to the eastern schools and colleges, although there are some in other sections of the country which play the game; while basketball will hold major ranking in all the other sections of the nation.

Staff Photo

George S. Ford

Harvard Hockey Captain

Hockey Should Prosper

With the International Intercollegiate Hockey League making its initial appearance this winter, there is every reason to expect that hockey will have one of its most prosperous seasons. This organization, made up, as it is, of Toronto, McGill, Queens and Montreal universities in Canada and Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth in the United States, will not only give the lovers of this game a chance to see the highest grade college hockey in the world; but it will settle the question as to what college is entitled to the championship title of the two countries. This is something that the hockey fan has been looking for during the past 15 or 20 years, and I shall be surprised if the attendance is not close to capacity at most of these contests. It is too bad that other sections of the country are not equipped with rinks so that colleges in their vicinity could develop and play the game. The expense is large and the growth is bound to be slow; but the time will come when all parts of the country, with the possible exception of the South, will have their school and college hockey leagues turning out teams that will be able to hold their own against all comers.

Cubs Sell Allen to Browns

MONTREAL, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs today sold the veteran outfielder, Ethan Allen, to the St. Louis Browns after getting waivers on in the National League. Allen came to the Cubs in the Chuck Klein-Curt Davis deal last May. Catcher John Peacock, lost to the Cincinnati Reds when Coccissioner Kenesaw M. Landis declared him a free agent, was bought by the Boston Red Sox. Peacock, regarded as a great prospect, was with Nashville last season.

England Defeats Hungary

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—England defeated Tungary, 6 to 2, today in an international soccer match played before a crowd of 45,000 spectators. England led 3-1 at halftime.

Amusements

BOSTON

Mon. Night—Week Only! OPERA HOUSE—TICKETS NOW ALSO AT SHUBERT THEATRE Eves. and Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65. (Box Seats $2.20). Pop. Priced Wed. Mat., 55c to $1.10. SAN CARLO OPERA CO.

Aaron Richmond presents TONIGHT AT 8:30 JORDAN HALL Pianoforte Recital—FRANK GLAZER

Jordan Hall SAT. AFT. Piano Recital RUTH KLUG

Tickets Now Price Scale: 75c to $2.50 Symphony Hall World-Famous Russian Male Chorus Sun. Aft. Dec. 13 Aaron Richmond Presents the DON COSSACKS

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BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Last 6 Times Max Gordon Presents WALTER HUSTON (in person) in Robert Edmond Jones Production of Othello By William Shakespeare. EVES.—55c to $2.75; Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. (750 good seats for every performance, 55c to $1.10) Tax included—seats also at Shubert Theatre.

PLYMOUTH 2 Weeks Only Tonight-8:30 MORRIS GEST presents A CHINESE COMEDY IN ENGLISH LADY PRECIOUS STREAM By S. I. HSIUNG with Clarence Derwent, Constance Carpenter. First Play, American Theatre Society and Theatre Guild. Eves. $1.10-$2.75; Thursday-Saturday Matinees, $1.10-$2.20.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces JORDAN HALL, Tom. Eve. at 8:15 Dorothy Bacon CONTRALTO—CONRAD FORSBERG, Accomp.

Shubert 2 Weeks Beg. Mon., Dec. 7 Seats Now Evès. 55c-2.20 Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10 Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65 Farewell Tour, Last Chance to See Glorious Musical Masterpiece BLOSSOM TIME Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents William Gaxton :: Kitty Carlisle in ERIK CHARELL'S White Horse Inn International Musical Comedy Hit CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Av. New York City Eves. 8:30—55c to $3.85 Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20 Sat. 55c to $2.75

"THE BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON" —POLLOCK, Brooklyn Eagle. "An original and deeply moving piece of work"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times. Johnny Johnson Play by Paul Green Music by Kurt Weill A GROUP THEATRE PRODUCTION "A delectable score"—Watts, Herald Trib. 44th ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway Eves. 8:40, 55c to $2.75. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40, 55c to $2.20.

Where to Dine

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Improving the Status of Domestic Service

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Why a 'Servant Problem'?

Irregular Hours, Lack of Insurance—A Partial Answer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

About three weeks ago, I received letters from three friends who live in three different countries. Not one of the writers was known to the other two, but all three asked me to write to you in America telling something of what we in Europe call the Domestic Problem—and they spelled it with capital letters.

Not long before I received these letters, I had spent the night—under an assumed name and in an oddly assumed costume — in a women's common lodging house in one of the poor parts of London. I had retired early to the large dormitory and had lain awake listening, as woman after woman stumbled up the half-lighted stairs and threw herself upon her bed.

Most of us were awake until three o'clock; there was too much disturbance to sleep, and we talked. My companions took it that I had come from the North in search of work and were none too optimistic about my chances. But, they said, whatever I was tempted to do, I must at all costs avoid the trap of entering domestic service.

Their Reason Why

This was interesting, and I tried to discover the reason for their very emphatic advice. Only a few of them had actually experienced domestic service, but everyone was of the same opinion about it. Mistresses, they said, were unsympathetic, hours were never-ending, pay was indefinite, "fun," as they called it, was out of the question. Nobody mentioned the economic drawback of being deprived, in domestic situations, of certain state insurances, and nobody mentioned the loss of caste which somehow or other attaches itself to the performer of paid domestic work. I gathered, though, that these things were understood and taken into consideration.

When my three friends wrote to me, therefore, I felt I ought to make some effort to state the case—if it can be stated shortly. I wrote a round-robin to other friends in other countries asking for information. I received far more than I can possibly deal with here.

Taking Action

Europe, it seems, is aware that all is not well with domestic service. A number of countries have set up commissions or adopted other means of discovering the root of the difficulty. Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, France, Switzerland, all have taken such action at one time or another, while bodies such as the International Labor Organization and the Young Women's Christian Association have made exhaustive and enlightening researches into the subject.

In certain countries, the fact that any legislation which exists to regulate domestic work is so old as to have become unworkable—Norway's legislation dates from 1754; Hungary's, from the 1870's—has led to direct efforts to remedy affairs. Poland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Russia have each dealt with matters in some shape or form. Great Britain has discussed the possibility of doing likewise, but has turned it down. Norway expects legislative changes next year—the matter is being pressed by Thyra Hansen, herself a domestic worker for twenty-one years.

But still the situation remains unsatisfactory, and I gather from the material sent me—and I have studied it very carefully—that it will remain unsatisfactory until it is recognized that the domestic servant, in the usually accepted sense, is totally out of date; that she is just as out of date as the oil-lamp and the pony and trap. Domestic work—governed by modern "step-saving" conditions—has achieved a new elevation. Obviously it should be performed by workers having a new elevation too, but this is not happening.

Look at it like this. The modern worker cannot endure a lack of freedom—yet lack of freedom dogs the footsteps of the domestic worker. In countries where domestic employment is covered by general labor laws, those who perform work in the country's homes are nearly always excluded from the scope of provisions which concern hours of work and rest periods in other branches of labor.

Moreover, the modern worker likes companionship—yet the domestic servant is, in the majority of cases, forced into utter solitude by the demands of duties which inevitably separate her not only from her family, but also from those masses of happy people who, with free evenings and free week-ends at their disposal, can join in sport or intellectual pursuits in company with others of their own kind.

Desire Acknowledged Status

Furthermore, the modern worker yearns for an acknowledged status—yet the domestic servant is arbitrarily excluded from any such thing. In nearly every country she is called, even by the children of the household, by her Christian name; her office is designated as that of "servant" rather than of "assistant," or "helper." It is only here and there that the disrespect of these matters has been recognized. Finland—perhaps because of its respect for Miina Sillanpää, who rose from domestic service to a position in the Government — has exchanged the term "palvelijatar" for the term "kotiapulainen," or house-assistant. Hungary has substituted the title "cseléd," which savored too largely of the patriarchal system, for the English equivalent of "home-worker." France, under the Socialist régime, is endeavoring to introduce the term "employée" in place of "bonne à tout faire" or "femme de ménage."

Then again, the modern worker requires security—yet the domestic servant is placed remorselessly outside the scope of social insurances provided for other workers. True, she is included in the sickness insurance schemes of Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Yugoslavia, and parts of Switzerland, but she is much less secure in her position as regards old-age insurances, and less secure in regard to insurances covering unemployment.

As for Unemployment Insurance

Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Poland, and parts of Switzerland explicitly or tacitly exclude her from compulsory unemployment insurance. In countries where voluntary unemployment schemes with funds subsidized by the State are the custom—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Norway, and Spain—she is not actually excluded by law, except in Spain, but is more than often prevented from participation by the fact that insurance requires membership of a fund, generally of a trade union. This renders her position well-nigh hopeless, since she belongs to a society which is almost totally unorganized.

One of the three friends who urged me to tell you of these matters dropped a useful hint. When one endeavors to discover the cause of dissatisfaction, she wrote, it is well to look deep. Everybody will agree that the standards and ideals of women are changing. As proof one might, of course, cite the names of women who, single-handed, have flown oceans, and traversed unexplored deserts; who have sat in the seats of government, and represented their countries at international gatherings; who have entered great businesses hitherto sacred to men and achieved success. But that would not be proof enough. Such women would not have appeared had they not been shot up, as it were, out of a mass of change that is going on, unchronicled, in what my friend calls "the depths."

Balance to Be Achieved

It is because of these changing "depths" that there is a Domestic Problem—with capital letters. The modern worker is not prepared to accept work on the conditions which domestic service offers at the moment. Being entirely out of date, such work does not fit in with her standards. Matters, however, are not hopeless on that account. The demands of modern ideals, once taken into consideration, are likely to change the face of things.

The home of the moment is, or may be, so mechanically well equipped that it is rapidly arriving at the state where it can run itself. It stands to reason that the worker who takes care of such a home should be no less well equipped than her machine. When this balance of affairs is achieved, homekeeping will offer a first-class profession. To the acceptance of it, my three friends urge me to assure you, few European women are then likely to raise serious objection.

Yours very sincerely,
Phyllis M. Lovell

(A letter from Miss Lovell, concerning women of Great Britain and the Continent, is published the first Wednesday of each month.)

Courtesy of Stoneleigh College Camera Class, Rye, N. H.

The Rhythmic Thump of the Treadles, the Quiet Throw of the Shuttle

What is there about weaving that makes any woman pause before a loom, contemplative and attracted? The primitive simplicity of the craft, the intricate building up of the pattern, the wonder of actually making of unrelated threads a piece of cloth that takes form before one's very eyes—these are some of the attractions. But perhaps the qualities of patience, of love of beauty and design, of quiet, of steadiness, of unaffected industry, of watchfulness and thoroughness are even more the reasons. Handweaving comes down from a day when hurry, commercialism, and the more relentless aspects of the machine age were less insistent. The weaver must accept a slower tempo, must place the beauty of craftsmanship above all else. It is good, then, that the loom has once more entered the sanctuary of many homes.

German Christmas Cakes and Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO doesn't love the Christmasy atmosphere diffused by the spicy, fragrant aroma of German Christmas cookies? Many of these can, and should, be made two and three weeks before the holiday season. Lebkuchen in particular is delicious and the one I like the best. It is sure to be enjoyed by everyone, and will keep for weeks in a tin box. During the years I have saved the tin cooky boxes that have come to my hands, to be filled and refilled, again and again, for many a season.

Lebkuchen

Boil
1½ cups strained honey,
¼ cup water,
2 cups brown sugar, 5 minutes. Cool.
Now sift and add to the above
8 cups flour,
½ teaspoon soda,
1½ teaspoons cinnamon,
¼ teaspoon cloves,
¼ teaspoon nutmeg. Add also,
2 eggs slightly beaten,
1½ cups shredded citron,
1½ cups candied orange peel, shredded,
2 cups almonds, blanched and shredded. Work into a loaf, leave 3 days to ripen. Roll on a slightly floured board to ¼ inch thickness. Cut in strips 3½ inches by 1 inch. Bake on a greased baking sheet in a moderate oven (350° F.) 15 minutes. When cool, they may be spread with a transparent icing, although I prefer them un-iced.

Icing

Sift
1 cup powdered sugar, add
3 teaspoons warm water,
½ teaspoon vanilla or lemon flavoring.

Springerle

These attractive little cakes make one think Christmas is just around the corner. A Springerle mold can be purchased from the hardware store.

Beat
4 large egg whites, add
1 pound sifted powdered sugar, and
4 egg yolks, beaten. Beat for 15 minutes. Add
1 pound flour sifted with
½ teaspoon baking powder, and
3 drops of anise oil. In rolling, use just enough flour to roll well, and take small amounts of the mixture so it will not stick to the mold. Roll ¼ inch thick, press mold in, cut each section apart place on a slightly greased pan, and leave to dry overnight. They need a very mild heat, so bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 15 minutes. Springerle are very hard at first, but place as many as are to be used in the bread box, and they soon become tender.

Braunschweiger

Braunschweiger is another favorite, easy to make, crisp and delicious to eat.

Heat over a gentle flame—do not boil but melt well,
2 cups brown sugar,
¼ cup honey. Remove and add,
½ cup butter,
1 tablespoon lemon juice,
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind. Cool.
Then add,
2 tablespoons milk,
1 beaten egg,
4 cups flour sifted with
1 teaspoon soda,
1 teaspoon cinnamon,
¼ teaspoon cloves,
1 teaspoon mace. The mixture must stand overnight. The next morning roll out quite thin, sprinkle with granulated sugar, cut into 2-inch squares, and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 15 minutes. Watch them closely in the baking for brown sugar and honey burn easily.

Pfeffernüsse

Pfeffernüsse are the little round pink and white cakes one sees in the baker's window at Christmas time. They, too, soften as they ripen.

Beat
4 eggs slightly, stir in slowly,
2 cups brown sugar. Add
5 cups flour sifted with
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg,
½ teaspoon cinnamon,
½ teaspoon soda. Roll ½-inch thick, cut with a small round cooky cutter. Stand overnight on a greased cooky sheet. Next morning bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for about 15 minutes. When cool, frost with the transparent icing, white or pink, or frost half white and half pink.

Lady Fingers

There are some people who like above all a plain, crisp, sugar cooky. The recipe below is one of the best I know, and has long been a favorite in our family.

Cream
1 cup sugar,
½ cup butter. Add
1 egg, beaten,
¼ cup milk,
1¼ teaspoons vanilla, and about
2 cups flour sifted with
2 teaspoons baking powder. Cut off small amounts about the size of a marble, use hand to roll into shape, and dip in granulated sugar. Place on a greased cooky sheet, and bake in a quick oven.

S. C. H.

Drawn by Mulready, London

At the Fancy Dress Ball

Fancy dress parties are popular with the young people at Christmas time, and here are four easily made dresses. The little girl who has captured the balloon is wearing a gay checked peasant frock, its black velvet bodice laced in front. A striped apron, and a gay handkerchief binding the hair, complete her costume. Next comes "Columbine" with full skirt of tarlatan, long silk stockings and ballet shoes. The other member of this dancing trio has become a "doll-shop" for the party. Around the waist, over just a simple party frock, are slung five gaily dressed dolls—these, preferably, should be made of sawdust. In the foreground is "Pierrot," in her white satin shirt and wide white trousers to which are sewn black velvet spots of various sizes. A wide pleated muslin collar and a pierrot hat top off her costume.

Do You Know These?

An Extra 'Ball' of Yarn

Buy an extra ball of wool, when knitting clothes for children, for lengthening later on. When the elbows wear out, I rip the sleeve to above the worn part, and re-knit.

From Dresses to Pullovers

Outgrown knitted toddler's dresses can sometimes be made into pullovers. I rip out the skirt to the desired length and finish with two or three inches of rib knitting, using the extra wool to lengthen the sleeves.

Shower Bath Curtain Renovated

When the bath curtain wears at the bottom, I cut off the worn part and sew to it the top strip with buttonholes so the worn part goes to the top. Then I hem the former top or add a new strip. If the sides are also worn, I sew the sides together, split up the center and hem, as one would a sheet.

Economical Handkerchiefs

Worn nightgowns or other thin light-colored stuff, cut into squares and hemmed by machine, make economical handkerchiefs for children, especially for school.

(Mrs.) E. L. Y., Argentina

When cleaning the bird cage I save the gravel and bird seed and put it in the feed box for my outdoor bird visitors.

(Mrs.) G. A. M., Michigan

Jet for Piquancy

As a new note, old-fashioned jet has come back with the revival of Edwardian and Victorian modes. Black with black has been much talked about, but jet may also be used as a contrasting note. Its quaintness adds a piquant touch to modern clothes.

Real jewelry is in fashion, and to fashion, quality means more than quantity.

Through the Editor's Window

Musicians All—Our Music, Daily Speech

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE may be several fields of human life in which we of the so-called "weaker sex" are as yet unable to contribute our full share. But in at least one it seems as if we have unusual opportunity not only to bear our share, but to point the way. This is—so to use and to speak our language as to reveal it the beautiful thing it is.

I refer, of course, to the English language—which to my mind is particularly rich in ideology, is rhythmic, full flowered and flexible. If, however, anyone reading this calls French, Russian, German or Japanese her native tongue, I believe much of what I shall say may be applied there, too. But I speak of English.

As a child I fell in love with Shakespeare's lines and learned pages of them which even yet ring through my mind. I recommend it at any age. For an awakening to the rhythmic beauty and cadence of speech there is nothing better than reading or reciting real poetry aloud. Try reading the Ninety-first Psalm, for instance, bringing out the balance of phrasing and the rounded vowels, taking time to give the consonants their values and being fearless about pauses where they belong. Then, if you haven't realized it before, you will begin to awaken to the priceless treasure we each have in in the language we use a thousand times a day.

In spite of the fact that too many things are too easily dubbed the "art" of this and that, I cannot help saying that speech is a consummate art. With thought, purpose, practice, and care we have within our power the opportunity through our use of our spoken language to add to the real music of the spheres. We who really wish to give, really wish to be attractive, wish to reveal beauty in the life about us,—do we not see this means of doing so as worth any effort?

First of all, I think, we must learn to love and respect our language, to honor it as a beautiful thing, to appreciate its flexibility and powers of expression. This, like appreciating anything else, is an active process. As with the flowering of gratitude, it is a garden to be tended.

I know a woman who "collects" figures of speech. Not to try out on her friends, but simply to enjoy. She finds them in poetry. She fashions them when looking at the flaming banners of a sunset, a tree standing like a sentinel against the sky, an expectant child whose face is tip-tilted like a flower. A woman who does this is actively loving her language. She is not going to speak it in a slipshod way, nor will she be content to use the same word for half a dozen ideas of delicate shading.

When we are reading to ourselves a well-written book (and if we really grow to love our language no other kind will satisfy), do we invariably read aloud (to ourselves) any part that is especially beautiful? It may be only a sentence, but we should hear the cadence of it. Language is not alive, really, until it is spoken aloud. Like music, one may read it on a page and hear it mentally, but after all it is an oral thing—oral and aural.

It was Charles Lamb, I think, who confessed that to him the most beautiful of all word sounds was "cellar door." Collecting phrases and noticing the beauty of separate words is another help toward learning to love and respect our language. Unlike "cellar door," the meaning usually enters in. Therefore, "home" is to many one of our most beautiful words. I like the long-o words, especially if liquids give them voice. "Mellow." I like the au sounds, as in "authority," "calling."

If we love our language, we will give it more time. Just as a jerky hurried walk lacks grace, so a rushing through words or sliding slouchily through a sentence lacks rhythm and beauty. Too slow a speech, too precise a pronunciation is not art either, for it calls attention to itself and that is never graceful. An increasing love of the sound of words will be likely to result in our giving the vowels and the consonants their values, capturing the rhythm of phrasing, and taking, of course, the time to do so.

Voice is too large a subject to take up here; but in general most of us women speak too tensely and too high pitched for beauty. We can try singing the tones of the vowels softly, deeply and musically across the room with words like home, alone, call. It helps to work for quality of tone and let quantity come later.

There is a book, really a school textbook, which is a great favorite with me, both for class teaching and for private study. It is full of lines to practice saying, and excellent chapters on spontaneity, poise, tone production, vocabulary, sentence structure, word illumination, oral reading, and has sections on platform speaking (including planning and giving speeches), group activities such as open forums, parliamentary practice, business interviews; platform reading, including story-telling and other subjects; and finally dramatics. This book, practical and full of "things to do" by way of practice, both alone and with a group, is "The Speech Arts" by Alice Evelyn Craig, a teacher of speech. It is published by Macmillan Company, New York, $1.60. A volume for children of about junior high school age called "The Junior Speech Arts" (also Macmillan and $1.40) is a more recent addition.

If we already like poetry or the Psalms we have at hand a means of learning to love, actively love, our beautiful, beautiful language. And if we really love it we will try to speak it so that it expresses this love. If poetry somehow got left out of our experience, we can begin by finding rhythmic prose. But we need to read it aloud, to try the phrases until we capture the true sound of them. Then as we cultivate an awareness of these sounds and cadences, we each become, in a sense, a musician. And what music we can each of us pour into life if we make of even the smallest thing we say at least a clearly spoken word, a worthy expression of our truly beautiful language.

Improving the beauty of our speech is a thing possible to each one of us. We do not need money to study it, nor special talents nor abilities. There is no reason why every girl and woman, if she cares, cannot make of her daily speech a real contribution to the harmony of life.

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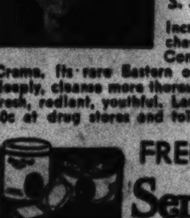
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The Home Forum

Journey by Train

IT MIGHT be twice, sometimes three times in the year, that I took the journey between London and Edinburgh on the Flying Scotsman. The journey from south to north was the preferable. There was a sense of going home, a sense of climbing. The map was so steep, the train so admirable to thunder up it at such thrilling velocity. It was always a little puzzling that the country appeared so flat; but, as my father explained (and he was the spirit of that journey), we were really going uphill like a caterpillar on a wall and only the great speed at which we were traveling gave me that impression of flatness. We had to put on the brakes like anything, he explained, when we were going the other way. Otherwise we might just fall out of the Edinburgh Waverley Station, like a stone, and go tumbling down to London in about ten minutes.

THERE WERE A great many delightful things about journeying by train in general, by this noble train in particular. The way the poor telegraph wires were always striving to soar up into the clouds, only to be knocked rudely down again by the horrible posts. Up they would float, up, up, up; and they would really sneak by, this time, I would think; and I would wait breathlessly to see the post far below. But, no, down they came as though hit smartly on the head; and then, with commendable tenaciousness, they at once started up to climb once more. Bruce and the spider were not in it. There were variations, and I was always sorry for the wires when the posts (placed near together on a down slope or cutting) sometimes seemed to lose their temper and grow impatient as they knock-knock-knocked the wires down, down, down with a series of curt little raps as though to say: "Stay there, stay there, stay there."

The wheels made agreeable music upon the lines. Now, of course, I know that this depends upon many things, upon speed and upon the length of line between joints and such material matters. But then—so my father told me—those varying clickety-clicks were the hammers of the little goblin plate-layers who never stopped their work, even when the train was passing right overhead. They were so tiny that they could slide in between the joints.

A BIG FAT green Great Northern engine hauled us as far as York, and then there would be a six minutes' stop, time for a thrilling dash along the platform to see this monster, hot and panting, go sliding off (to have a cold shower bath, my father said) and be replaced by an even bigger, fatter and greener North Eastern locomotive. For, in those days, the run was operated by three companies, where now there is but one which rushes through the whole business in a preposterously short time with but one engine and no stops. Yes, there were three great engines who took charge of me then; and it was no less thrilling to walk along that salty, windy little platform at Berwick-on-Tweed and see old North Eastern go puffing off to his cold shower and a great, plump, brown North British one take his place for the last stage through Scotland.

THERE WERE SEVERAL stops in those days, and for at least three of them I waited in breathless anticipation. For at Peterborough, Doncaster and York, there were certain fabulous residents to be seen—or so my father said. And if his aim—as I now know it was—was to keep me quiet and absorbed on that journey, he certainly succeeded. What child, for instance, could speak for excitement as he approached Peterborough where Black Peter had his being? Black Peter was a Negro porter, nine foot high and strong as Samson—so my father said. He always managed to see Black Peter, just vanishing into the refreshment room or standing behind something ten feet high. And, though I never caught a glimpse of the great creature, my belief and faith in him never diminished.

Doncaster, of course, was the home town of The Great Donkey, a beast of prodigious size, as large, in fact, as the haystack behind which he always seemed to be standing; for I never saw the Donkey, though my father was always fortunate enough just to spot him. "There," he would cry, "there he goes, sonny—look, just behind that stack." And with staring eyes I would yearn toward the Donkey, and sometimes claim just to have seen his great tufted tail, or the pent-house points of his pricked ears. Then my father would console me—"Never mind," he would say, "you're bound to see the Great Auk today. Just his weather."

THE GREAT AUK was a kind of penguin, agile as an eagle and large as an ostrich, which lived on nuts, bolts and ham sandwiches, and roosted in a great nest of railway lines high in the roof of York station. Naturally enough, as we made our way to see old Great Northern go off for his shower-bath, I was always thrillingly on the lookout for this unusual fowl. But it always seemed that the Auk had gone out for a fly when I came through, although I was certain that I saw him once, a scrabbling shadow on the other side of the glass roof. "Yes, that's him," my father said, and undoubtedly blessed whatever emergency had taken that workman onto the roof.

Yes, the journey was a thrilling experience, and I always liked it when we arrived in the dark and went pitching for the last twenty miles (if we were traveling south) through a myriad rushing lights. The goblins worked like furies as we rocked over points and crossings, at sixty or seventy miles an hour, and it was all moving and memorable. I would have lots of papers to read and puzzles to play with, and yet, oddly enough, they arrived at their destination fresh as when they had been bought. My mother, I am sure, blessed my father for his patience and ingenuity—I revered him as tireless interpreter of a hundred wonders.

C. GORDON GLOVER

The President Dines At Eight

NEWS spreads rapidly in the Dominican capital, and a few hours after my arrival I received an invitation from the American Minister to a dinner which he was giving the following evening at the legation for the President of the Republic and Señora Trujillo.

The dinner was to be at eight, and at a quarter before the hour, arrayed in a stiff shirt and a freshly ironed white dinner jacket, I was ready to start. But taxis are scarce and unreliable in Santo Domingo and the one I had ordered failed to show up.

"Don't worry," the proprietor of the *pension* said reassuringly. "You have plenty of time. You can walk to your legation in ten minutes by taking a short-cut. Go out by the back door and through the garden and you will be there before you know it."

I followed this well-meant advice, but it is no easy matter to find one's way through a series of strange back-yards in the dark. I blundered into the kitchen gardens, scrambled through hibiscus hedges and groped amid dense patches of tropical shrubs. Neither my appearance nor my temper were improved by falling into a clump of long-spined cactus. Presently my further progress was barred by a high fence of woven wire with a couple of strands of barbed wire along the top. It was too late to retrace my steps and I decided to climb it. Did *you* ever attempt to climb that sort of fence in evening dress, in the dark? I was balanced precariously on the top, trying to disengage my trousers, which had been caught by one of the barbs, when two dogs suddenly appeared, one on either side of the fence. One was a white bull terrier, the other a large and ferocious police dog. They were not friendly or to be cajoled. It was evident that they meant business. Fortunately it was a high fence, and my ankles were a few inches above their teeth, but in their attempts to reach me they displayed great energy and persistence. In trying to evade their snapping jaws, free my trousers, and preserve my balance one of my pumps fell off. The bull terrier promptly seized it and began to worry it. The illuminated dial of my wrist-watch showed three minutes to eight. And at eight I was to dine with the President! I shouted lustily for assistance. Presently a man came with an electric torch. He regarded me with disapproval and distrust. A householder is apt to be suspicious of a stranger whom he catches climbing over his back-yard fence after dark. I think that he was about to summon the police, but I managed to make him understand in my execrable Spanish that I was *un extranjero, un americano*, trying to get to *la legación de los Estados Unidos* to have *comida with el Presidente de la República* and *muy pronto*. Finally grasping my meaning, he bowed with the grave courtesy of a Castilian, drove off the dogs, aided me to the ground, and retrieved my pump. Scarcely pausing to thank him, I set off for the legation at a trot. . . .

I reached the entrance of the legation grounds simultaneously with the arrival of the presidential cortège. For the inhabitants of Santo Domingo are treated to quite a show when the President dines out.—From "Aerial Odyssey," by E. ALEXANDER POWELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz, Paris

"FATHER OF THE ARTIST": *An Oil Painting by Paul Cézanne*

IT WAS during his so-called "Age de la Véhémence" that Cézanne painted this portrait of his father reading the "Événement," a newspaper in which Émile Zola published his famous articles on Manet and the other modern artists. Père Cézanne is wearing the wooden shoes and little black skull cap usually worn by the men of the provinces, and is seated in an armchair of sober grayish white linen figured with mauve flowers.

The only touch of bright color comes from the painting on the wall in which is a spot of vivid green. With its free technique, its tones of gray and contrasts of rich blacks and whites, there emanates from this portrait a feeling of power found in few of the artist's early canvases. There is an effort here to obtain a smooth surface in contrast to most of these early paintings where, in a manner which recalls Monticelli, Cézanne has so evidently made use of a knife with which to spread on his colors.

This canvas was one of the outstanding pictures of the Cézanne exhibition, held this year at the Orangerie in Paris.

Genius has been defined as a "long patience" and, in this sense, it would seem to apply particularly to Cézanne. All his life he worked patiently and waited, whether in his native town of Aix-en-Provence, where he usually spent several months of each year, or in Paris where he went to study. With the exception of those of a few friends, under whose influence he came, such as Manet, Courbet, Delacroix and Daumier, most of the studio doors in Paris were closed to him and practically all exhibitions until 1882 when, for the first time, at the age of forty-three, he exhibited at the Salon through the influence of one of his friends who was a member of the jury and as such had the right to "impose" one canvas.

While at home, he was helped in his work more by his imagination and love of painting than by any lessons from others; in Paris the afternoons spent in the museums brought him the most inspiration.

During his life of working and waiting, Cézanne did not seek, but he foresaw, the honors that would come to him fifty years later from the same museums and some of the same critics who ignored him. At the Orangerie exhibition, one saw realized his dream "to make of impressionism something durable and solid like the art of the museums."

With his wonderful intuition for what counted and what did not count, whatever Cézanne did had the touch of sincerity. In his uncompromising search for the absolute, he was tormented by a passionate love for perfection, a desire for truth, for logical exactitude. His advice was always "not to cheat, not to lie, even in one's work, and not to seek poetry outside of truth."

Cézanne was at once both instinctive and systematic. It is said that these two reasons account for his remaining always something of a mystery.

Painting was everything to him. He thought as a painter, and he lived as a painter, and he is now recognized as one of the master painters of the nineteenth century.

The Allness of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS generally admitted that a cheerful outlook on life is a great asset. Everyone prefers the company of an optimist to that of a pessimist. Both optimism and pessimism, however, are states of human belief, therefore subject to fluctuation. The most determined optimism must flinch at times before the evidence of evil presented by the material senses, so long as this evidence is accepted as reliable.

To be consistently, uniformly, genuinely cheerful under all circumstances, requires much more than a determination to look on the bright side, commendable as that is. It demands nothing less than an understanding of the divine ever-presence. "In thy presence is fulness of joy" (Psalms 16:11). In the presence of light, darkness vanishes. In the presence of joy realized, sorrow disappears. Even so, when God, divine Love, is recognized as all-power and all-presence, whatever would seem to contradict His allness is seen as nothingness. Not by the exercise of human will, but by a clear perception of Truth, is the miracle wrought.

This priceless understanding is made possible in our age by Christian Science, which stresses the fact, iterated and reiterated throughout the Scriptures, that "the Lord he is God; there is none else." The first chapter of Genesis states that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). Correlatively, Mary Baker Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 13, 14), "Seek the Anglo-Saxon term for God, and you will find it to be good; then define good as God, and you will find that good is omnipotence, has all power; it fills all space, being omnipresent; hence, there is neither place nor power left for evil." She also says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 119), "God is natural good, and is represented only by the idea of goodness; while evil should be regarded as unnatural, because it is opposed to the nature of Spirit, God."

In all fields of natural science the trained observer sees what is unnoticed by others, and this is equally true of the arts. What eloquence is expressed by painting, sculpture, music, to the educated eye and ear! And if on the material plane the world owes much to its trained observers, how much greater is its debt to those who have acquired the spiritual vision, the purified perception necessary to the discernment of good! How sorely it needs to know the omnipotence and omnipresence of good! One who grasps this truth, even in a small degree, and learns to order his life accordingly, by expressing only good, constantly finds more and more of good in his experience. He is becoming a trained observer of good, and the more he looks for it, the more it grows upon his vision.

In family relationships and daily intercourse with others, Christian Science is teaching its adherents not to be deceived by displeasing personalities, but to insist on looking beyond the false evidence of the physical senses to the real, spiritual man, who is the image and likeness of his Maker. Satisfying results follow the conscientious effort to put this truth to the test.

This method of overcoming error was demonstrated by Jesus throughout his earthly career. He fed the multitudes because he could discern the presence of abundance where others saw only scarcity. He healed the sick and raised the dead because, beyond these appearances, he could see the perfect man, untouched by these evils. In his final demonstration, he clung to God, the divine ever-presence, and so was enabled to raise his body from the tomb. Explaining his triumph over every phase of evil, and contrasting his views with those of the materialists, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 52), "His senses drank in the spiritual evidence of health, holiness, and life; their senses testified oppositely, and absorbed the material evidence of sin, sickness, and death."

Jesus, the great Master, Exemplar for all Christians, knew more about the actuality of good than anyone else has yet known. But all can, nay, should, follow in his footsteps and gain the perfect understanding of Truth through this all-inclusive Science—Christian Science. Every day, through the ministry of this new-old teaching, hatred is being overcome, discord silenced, disease healed. From the human standpoint, to try to bear up under a sense of suffering is better than self-pity, but many rejoice to learn that through recognizing the allness of God, good, evil can be scientifically reduced to nothingness, and thus find freedom from sorrow. Year by year, multitudes are taking refuge "in the secret place of the most High," the consciousness of good, and there finding peace and safety. Thus the kingdom of God is proved to be where Jesus said it was, "at hand."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

By the Bells of the Pack Train

WE WENT on, to the distant tinkle of the bell on the lead-horse of the pack-train.

It was that day that "Silent Lawrie" spoke, I remember, because he had said so little before and because what he said was so well worth remembering.

"Why can't all this sort of thing be put into music?" he asked. "It *is* music. Think of it, the drama of it all!" . . .

It starts at dawn, with the dew, and the whistling of the packers as they go after the horses. Then come the bells of the horses as they come in, the smoke of the camp-fire, the first sunlight on the mountains, the saddling and packing. And all the time the packers are whistling.

Then the pack starts out on the trail, the bells of the leaders jingling, the rattle and crunch of the buckles and saddle-leather, the click of the horses' feet against the rocks, the swish as they ford a singing stream. The wind is in the trees and birds are chirping. Then comes the long, hard day, the forest, the first sight of snow-covered peaks, the final effort, and camp.

After that, there is the thrush's evening song, the afterglow, the camp-fire, and the stars. And over all is the quiet of the night, and the faint bells of grazing horses. . . .

At noon that day in the Skagit Valley, we found our first civilization, a camp where a man was cutting cedar blocks for shingles. He looked absolutely astounded when our long procession drew in around his shanty. He meant only one thing to us; he meant oats. If he had oats, we were saved. If he had no oats, it meant again long hours of travelling with our hungry horses.

He had a bag of oats. But he was not inclined, at first, to dispose of them, and, as a matter of fact, he did not sell them to us at all. When we finally got them from him, it was only on our promise to send back more oats. Money was of no use to him there in the wilderness; but oats meant everything.—From "Tenting Tonight," by MARY ROBERTS RINEHART. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

LA TOTALIDAD DEL BIEN

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

SE ADMITE generalmente que una actitud optimista hacia la vida en general es de gran ventaja. Todo el mundo prefiere la compañía de un optimista a la de un pesimista. Pero tanto el optimismo como el pesimismo son estados de la mente humana y por lo tanto sujetos a fluctuación. El optimismo más determinado tiene que rendirse a veces ante la evidencia del mal que los sentidos materiales presentan, mientras esta evidencia se acepte como digna de fe.

Para estar contento—consistente, uniforme y genuinamente y bajo todas las circunstancias, —se requiere más que la mera determinación de mirar hacia el lado alegre de las cosas, por muy comendable que eso sea. Requiere nada menos que una comprensión de la omnipresencia divina. "En tu presencia está la plenitud de gozo" (SALMOS, 16:11). En la presencia de la luz, la obscuridad se desvanece. En la presencia del gozo inteligentemente comprendido, la tristeza desaparece. Así también, cuando Dios, el Amor divino, se reconoce como omnipotencia y omnipresencia, lo que quiera aparentemente contradecir su totalidad, es reconocido como una nada. Y este milagro no se habrá efectuado mediante el ejercicio de la voluntad humana, sino por una percepción clara de la verdad.

Este entendimiento tan precioso se hace posible en nuestra edad por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana, que da énfasis al hecho, iterado y reiterado a través de todas las Escrituras, de que "Jehová solo es Dios; ningún otro hay fuera de él." El primer capítulo del Génesis declara: "Vió Dios todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno" (GENESIS 1:31). De acuerdo con eso es lo que Mary Baker Eddy dice en las páginas 13 y 14 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Busca el término anglo-sajón por Dios y encontrarás que es el bien; luego define el bien como Dios, y encontrarás que el bien es omnipotencia, es decir, tiene todo el poder; llena todo el espacio, siendo omnipresencia; así es que no queda lugar ni poder para el mal." También dice en la página 119 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Dios es el bien natural, y es representado sólo por la idea de la bondad; mientras que el mal debiera considerarse como una cosa que no es natural, por ser opuesto a la naturaleza del Espíritu, Dios."

En todos los ramos de la ciencia natural el observador experto nota lo que los demás no pueden notar, y esto es igualmente verdad en las artes. ¡Qué elocuencia se expresa en la pintura, la escultura y la música para los ojos y oídos educados! Si en el plano material de la existencia el mundo debe tanto a sus observadores peritos, ¡cuanto más grande es su deuda hacia aquellos que han adquirido la visión espiritual, la percepción purificada que es necesaria para discernir el bien! ¡Cuánta falta le hace saber de la omnipotencia y omnipresencia del bien! El que comprenda esta verdad, aunque no sea más que en medida limitada, aprendiendo a ordenar su vida en consonancia con aquella comprensión, y no expresando más que el bien, encontrará cada vez más de lo bueno en su experiencia. Llegará a ser un observador perito del bien, y cuanto más lo busque, tanto más se extenderá en su observación.

En las relaciones familiares y en el contacto diario con los demás, la Ciencia Cristiana enseña a sus discípulos que no deben dejarse engañar por la apariencia de "personalidades desagradables", sino que insistan en mirar más allá de la evidencia errónea de los sentidos corporales al hombre espiritual y real, que es la imagen y semejanza de su Hacedor. Los esfuerzos concienzudos de comprobar esta verdad producirán resultados satisfactorios.

Este método de vencer el error fué demostrado por Jesús a través de toda su existencia terrenal. El dió de comer a las multitudes, porque percibía la presencia de abundancia, donde los demás no podían ver más que escasez. Sanó a los enfermos y resucitó a los muertos, porque podía ver, por encima de estas apariencias, al hombre perfecto, a quien estos males no pueden tocar. En su demostración final, se adhirió a Dios, la omnipresencia divina, y de esta manera fué capacitado para resucitar su cuerpo de la tumba. Explicando su triunfo sobre toda fase del mal, y contrastando sus puntos de vista con los de los materialistas, Mary Baker Eddy escribe (*idem*, p. 52): "Sus sentidos de él absorbían la evidencia espiritual de salud, santidad y vida; los sentidos de ellos atestiguaban de lo contrario, y absorbían la evidencia material de pecado, enfermedad y muerte."

Jesús, el gran Maestro, el Modelo para todos los cristianos, sabía más sobre la actualidad del bien, de lo que cualquier otro jamás haya sabido. Pero todos pueden y, lo que es más, debieran, seguir en sus pasos y ganar el entendimiento perfecto de la Verdad por medio de esta Ciencia todo inclusiva—la Ciencia Cristiana. Mediante el ministerio de esta doctrina, al mismo tiempo nueva y vieja, el odio se vence, la discordia se apacigua, la enfermedad se cura, día por día. Desde un punto de vista humano, el tratar de llevar con resignación una experiencia de sufrimiento es mejor que un sentimiento de conmiseración propia, pero hay muchos que se alegran de saber que al reconocer la totalidad de Dios, el bien, el mal puede ser reducido a su nada, científicamente, y así se libran de la tristeza. Año por año, millares de hombres toman refugio en el "retiro del Altísimo", en el conocimiento del bien, encontrando allí paz y seguridad. Así se prueba que el reino de Dios, según nos dice Jesús, "se ha acercado".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

When the Desert Blossoms

THE Southwest is pre-eminently a land of color. Bending over the lowlands is a sky of purest turquoise, or, if one is in the mountains and looks upward, especially when there is the contrasting effect of a few glistening white clouds, he sees a blue of deepest sapphire.

Even on the desert floor there is an abundance of color when one begins to search for it. The ground may be red or yellowish-gray or brown, modified by the varying shades of the unique foliage that scantily clothes it. These wide sweeps of color are broken by vividly hued buttes and small mountains of almost wholly naked rock rising abruptly from the level plain.

In the plateau country the monotonous dull green of the bunch grass is relieved by the coloring of the buttes and the scarped sides of isolated mesas that dot the landscape. The buttes will often show two or three shades of color. Sometimes one sees where dark molten rock has been squeezed up through clefts in lighter colored sedimentaries, like paint from an artist's tube. Often the stratified cliffs of the mesas will bring to mind the contrasting colors of a layer cake. These strata may be yellow and brown, gray and red or many another color combination.

The painted deserts abound in mauves and delicate blues, while in the Grand Canyon, as every one knows, are found all the colors of earth shaded by distance and illumined in a way that is breath-taking. Add to this the enchantments indulged in by Phoebus Apollo at dawn and evening, when he blends the prismatic colors of the heavens with the hues of earth, and an effect is produced that impoverishes description, and wholly tongue-ties those usually voluble twins, Simile and Metaphor.

The Southwest too, is a country of light. On the usual clear day the mountains sixty or eighty miles away stand cameo-sharp against the sky. There is no shimmer in the air as when one views the mountains of the Pacific coast; no peaks perennially wreathed in mist, as is often the case in the South Sea islands, or effaced by clouds as happens in more northern latitudes. It is a light so vivid that motion-picture machine operators find that they need give their films but half the exposure required elsewhere for the same results.—From "Under Turquoise Skies," by WILL H. ROBINSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Storm

THE silver horse has galloped by;
The silver horse that sweeps the sky
With noisy hooves and flaming eye.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

NEWS OFFICES
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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
[illegible] Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, [illegible] of Christian Science (German, [illegible] Dutch and Brazilian [illegible]) Christian Science Quarterly

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1936

Tax Inquiry War Takes New Phase

Cry of Corrupt Practice Comes From Legislative Commission

Dever Is Drawn In

Asked Opinion on Circular of Federation of Taxpayers on Legislators

The word-flinging feud between the special recess commission on taxation and public expenditures and the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Association took on added seriousness today as Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, had before him a commission demand for a ruling as to whether the federation is guilty of violating the Corrupt Practices Act.

The charged violation concerns the federation's distribution of records in various senatorial and representative districts during the last election showing the "vote" records of legislators on major appropriation matters during the last session. It is the contention of some commission members that this distribution is contrary to the Corrupt Practices Act.

Asked for Ruling

The taxation commission, by a vote of six to four, last night asked Mr. Dever for a ruling on the matter. Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the commission, who has been criticized several times by members of the federation; Frank L. Kane, assistant secretary to the Governor; Joseph Rourke; Representatives Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, Raymond F. O'Connell of Springfield, the state lottery advocate, and Harold Pheeney voted for the ruling. Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor; Representatives Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, Martin Hays of Boston and Philip M. Markley of Springfield voted against the move bringing Mr. Dever into the feud.

The federation's "vote" records took in various expense measures and indicated which, in its opinion, were the good votes and the bad votes. It is understood in some districts this "vote" record helped to defeat some representatives and senators who by their votes appeared lavish with public money.

After Verbal Outbreak

The Dever ruling demand came after a new verbal outbreak between Senator Davenport and an official of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, this time John H. Mahoney of Worcester, clerk of the federation's board of directors.

Mr. Mahoney termed the commission's present swing around the State as a "junket," and urged citizens to disregard a Worcester public hearing scheduled for tomorrow night. He also charged that the commission is controlled by Governor Curley. The control, he said, is exercised through Senator Davenport, Frank L. Kane, Joseph Rourke and John L. Murphy.

Back came Senator Davenport with the statement: "I am confident that the people of Worcester will not be misled by Mr. Mahoney's utterances. Mr. Mahoney, a salaried employee of two organizations, avowedly set up to protect the interests of the taxpayers, is taking this method to run to cover rather than come forward with constructive and consistent thought on the vexatious problems of taxation and public expenditures."

Entered Controversy

Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Ware Democrat and member of the commission, also entered the controversy by saying that on a 15-member committee eight make a majority and that a majority was necessary for control. Therefore, he added, "I demand of you if you be a fair man and seeking honestly to aid in the solution of taxation problems that you appear before our commission at its (Worcester) hearing and name the four men who acting with those already named make up the insincere majority and that for the benefit of the minority you set forth any facts, opinions or ideas that you have upon the entire program."

Meanwhile from Mr. Mahoney, as clerk of the federation's board of directors, came an answer to Sen-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Metropolitan Area Asks $12,700,000; 35,000 Names Filed for Tax Limit

Boston Today

Many District Projects Planned

A program totaling $12,700,000 for new highways, sewers, bridges and general traffic improvements was itemized in departmental requirements filed with Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook today by the Metropolitan District Commission and the Metropolitan Planning Division. Today is the deadline for budgets requiring legislative action.

The Metropolitan Commission wants $6,900,000 for the following purposes:

$4,500,000 for a sewage system from Medford through Everett and Chelsea to East Boston pumping station.

$2,100,000 to renovate, relocate and widen Revere Beach Parkway from the Pelsway (Medford) to Eliot Circle in Revere, making the 30-foot roadway 100 feet to accommodate the traffic jam to the horse and dog tracks.

$300,000 to widen and reconstruct the Old Colony Parkway from Columbia Circle to Neponset avenue and Gallivan boulevard.

The Planning Division seeks $5,800,000 for these items:

$800,000 for two traffic circles and a double-barrel roadway on the Jamaicaway from the overpass to Prince street; one at Park Drive, Riverway and Brookline avenue; the second at the intersection of the Arborway and Washington street, Forest Hills.

$800,000 for a grade separation and by-pass on Revere Beach Parkway where it intersects Broadway and Main street, Everett.

$1,400,000 for a new roadway from Reedsdale avenue and Randolph avenue, Milton, to Quincy on the westerly end of the Fore River bridge, connecting the Nantasket Beach Parkway with routes to the south and east and Mattanpan Square.

$1,600,000 for a by-pass highway through Waltham from Watertown Square along the southerly side of the Charles river to Galen street.

$450,000 for a new bridge over the Charles river at Gerry's Landing.

$900,000 to complete the circumferential highway in the metropolitan system.

$250,000 to improve Willard street, Quincy, between East Milton square and West street, Quincy.

Mayor Continues Consolidation War

For the past year Boston has been witnessing one of the most tenacious fights to effect a change in certain of its modes of administration than the venerable village has seen in all the 300 odd years since William Blackstone sent word to John Winthrop that he should move over here because the water was better than in Charles Towne. It has been Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's relentless battle to effect consolidation of 10 city engineering departments.

Just before boarding a Washington-bound train today, to attend a meeting of mayors, the Mayor continued his one-man war by replying to the attack made by the Finance Commission last week.

The consolidation and reorganization was worked out for the Mayor by several M. I. T. professors. It was designed to save money and increase efficiency.

Five times the Mayor sent it to the city council for approval. Five times they have fired it back.

The stickler seems to be that council members are extremely zealous in protecting their rights to patronage jobs. Each councilman represents a separate ward and each is loath to vote for anything which might result in any of their henchmen losing their jobs . . . such, at least, is the view taken by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

The Mayor has promised that if the councilmen will vote for the measure he will not discharge employees and will protect all civil service and pension rights.

The Finance Commission charged that the proposed step would do away with jobs now costing $106,000 yearly and put in their place jobs costing $118,500 annually, a jump of $10,000.

Mayor Mansfield today would not admit this to be true, but commented that the increased efficiency would be worth the added cost.

He explained that while no employees would be dropped, none would be taken on to replace certain of those who dropped out from time to time, so the economies would be effected over a period of time. In the meanwhile a progressive step toward greater efficiency might be taken, he holds.

Floating Drydock Bids Rejected

Bids of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for construction of the "World's Largest Floating Drydock" which would have been constructed here have been rejected by the Navy Department it was announced from Washington today, according to the Associated Press.

Sole bidder on the dock, the Bethlehem company submitted six bids ranging from $16,604,000 to $21,312,000, depending upon equipment, the navy office declared. According to Admiral Norman M. Smith, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, these bids "far exceeded the money the navy has available."

The bid came as a surprise to naval officials who expected to find several in the neighborhood of $15,000,000. The original sum appropriated for the dock by the last Congress was $10,000,000. The navy considers almost any price justifiable to obtain this new naval weapon which would reduce dependence on fixed land bases. It is a naval axiom that the effectiveness of a fleet decreases rapidly as the distance from a base increases. The effectiveness of a mobile, floating base is easily recognized.

If constructed at the Bethlehem, Fore River shipyards, the dock would have been transported to the West Coast for assembly. Ultimate objective and resting place is the Pearl Harbor naval base, Hawaii. Admiral Smith stated that the navy had stipulated final assembly of the dock on the Pacific coast, its size preventing navigation of the Panama Canal.

Whether new bids would be asked depended, Admiral Smith declared, upon an analysis of estimates submitted by two navy yards—the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton, Wash., and Mare Island, Calif.

Holiday Gift For U. S. Workers

Christmas gifts in form of holidays were granted today to all federal employees by that benign gentleman, Uncle Sam.

Via telegram, word of a three-day recess during Christmas and New Year's was received in Boston by E. A. Rockstrom, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Federal Employees' Unions. The notification was sent by Luther C. Stewart, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, at Washington, and read:

"President Roosevelt issued order today providing holiday half day on Dec. 24. All day Dec. 26 and Jan. 2."

Although the order releases all federal employees, a skeleton crew will remain on duty in all public buildings such as the Boston Customhouse.

Underpass Plan Under Discussion

Property owners, business men and residents in the neighborhood of Brookline Village met at Girl Scout headquarters, Walnut Street, on the call of the Brookline Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, to ascertain sentiment on an overpass or an underpass at Harvard Street, to relieve this "bottle neck" of turnpike traffic.

Long the subject of traffic study as the hub of four main thoroughfares and five other smaller streets feeding in, the Village is receptive to the suggestion of the State Board of Public Works that an underpass be constructed. The board of selectmen recently approved this plan, which also meets with the approval of Superintendent of Streets Daniel Lacey. The Chamber has not yet acted on the suggestion.

In the traffic congestion at rush hours, it requires 10 to 20 minutes to pass through the Village, according to police estimates.

M. I. T. Pranks Getting Hefty

Two boys at camp or boarding school are more or less limited in the extent of pranks they may play on each other. There's the insertion of pollywogs and hop toads in each other's beds, perhaps the knotting and braiding of socks and underwear, but that is about the limit.

Send two boys to an engineering school—Massachusetts Institute of Technology for instance—and you immediately increase their potential repertoire of pranks. Last year at the Deke Fraternity House, automotive engineers dismantled an ancient automobile and reassembled it beside the bed of a fraternity brother. It couldn't be driven out the door.

This morning Francis Neagle of Bronxville, N. Y., and Alfred Busch of Hoboken, N. J., returned to Deke House to find two 10-foot railroad rails firmly welded in the form a cross in their study. But while it takes an engineer to think up a prank like that, it can also be undone by another engineer. Long before breakfast the whine of an electric drill awakened not only Deke House, but the whole neighborhood. Neagle and Busch were doing some homework in Applied Removal Engineering.

Boston Today

Tax Limitation Petitions Filed

Petitions said to bear about 35,000 names were filed with Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook today, initiating the steps toward a constitutional amendment that would limit real estate taxes to $25 per $1000 of valuation.

According to Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and also head of the People's $25 Tax Limit Committee, more than 80,000 signatures were obtained by petition circulators, but a shrinkage of about 40 per cent was anticipated when the names were certified. Since 25,000 signatures are required, Mr. Long felt confident today that he had obtained more than enough to assure legislative consideration.

Wellesley School Strike Continues

Wellesley's current school "strike" continued today as children in two schools remained at home and a "sympathy strike" was threatened in the Wellesley High School.

James D. Bresnahan, chairman of the advisory committee of the Sprague School Parent-Teachers Association, told the press that he was on his way to the State House to confer with Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley. He had not made an appearance there by afternoon, however.

The ultimate cause of the walkout was the decision by the school board to double up classes in the Sprague and Fiske schools. This means that a single teacher would have charge of two grades instead of only one.

Mr. Bresnahan declared that the school board's threat to close the Sprague School for classwork, if children do not return, is "only a bluff." He said that the "striking" children would remain out of school for the 10 consecutive sessions permitted by law. Four years ago, when the doubling up was introduced at the Hardy School, there was similar opposition, according to Mr. Bresnahan. At that time the school board made the same threat, but it was not carried through.

Meanwhile, James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, reiterated his refusal to interfere and added that the only recourse of protesting parents was to appeal to the courts on an issue of municipal maladministration.

Quincy Light Costs Reduced

Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, today announced that the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company had filed a new rate schedule providing an annual saving of $100,000 to its 22,000 customers.

This is the fourth sizeable reduction in rates within six weeks, and brings the total savings to $580,000.

The other three were: $190,000, Lawrence Gas and Electric; $190,000 (voluntary), New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company; $100,000 (voluntary) to commercial customers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Northeast Storm Warnings Issued

Gray skies formed a background for storm signals hoisted today by shipping on the Atlantic coast from Nantucket, Mass., to Eastport, Maine.

Early reports from the Weather Bureau indicated that a gale on the North Carolina coast was moving northward toward Boston. Despite a forecast of "snow, probably turning to rain," the weather office expected a slowly rising temperature to save Boston from the full force of the storm.

The warning issued by Chief Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes told New England skippers:

"Hoist northeast storm warnings at 10 o'clock, north of Nantucket, Mass., to Eastport, Maine. A disturbance of increasing intensity on the North Carolina coast will move northeastward attended by northeast winds, probably of gale force, with snow or rain."

Law Revision Held Required For Tax Reform

Constitutional Convention Proposed by Representative Sawyer

Field Reviewed

The calling of a constitutional convention to consider such proposals as the establishment of a $25 limitation on real estate taxation and a curb against spending gasoline tax money for anything but highways, was proposed today by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware.

Representative Sawyer, a member of the last constitutional convention, held in 1917, filed a petition with the clerk of the House of Representatives providing for the convention.

"We have two large bodies of citizens knocking at our gates and asking amendments to the Constitution. One wants a tax limitation of $25, the other wants to prevent transferring auto tax funds to any purpose but work on the roads. And there are other problems that demand constitutional legislation, which have accumulated in the last 20 years.

"It is obvious that changes in the Constitution are too important matters to be settled at long range or by the mere signing of petitions at a gas stand. These problems should be discussed, acted upon and referred back to the people by an elected body of the best men in the State."

Agitation for a constitutional convention has been carried on for the past several years by Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the Socialist Party in Massachusetts, as well as by several legislators.

Mr. Lewis' primary interest in a convention is that in it should be discussed the possibility of a graduated income tax, now held to be unconstitutional. Only by a constitutional amendment can the policy of a graduated income tax be adopted in Massachusetts, in place of the present fixed rate.

Should a convention be called through the Legislature authorizing the Governor to call one, or through voter approval of a question put to them in the 1938 state election, numerous subjects could be considered.

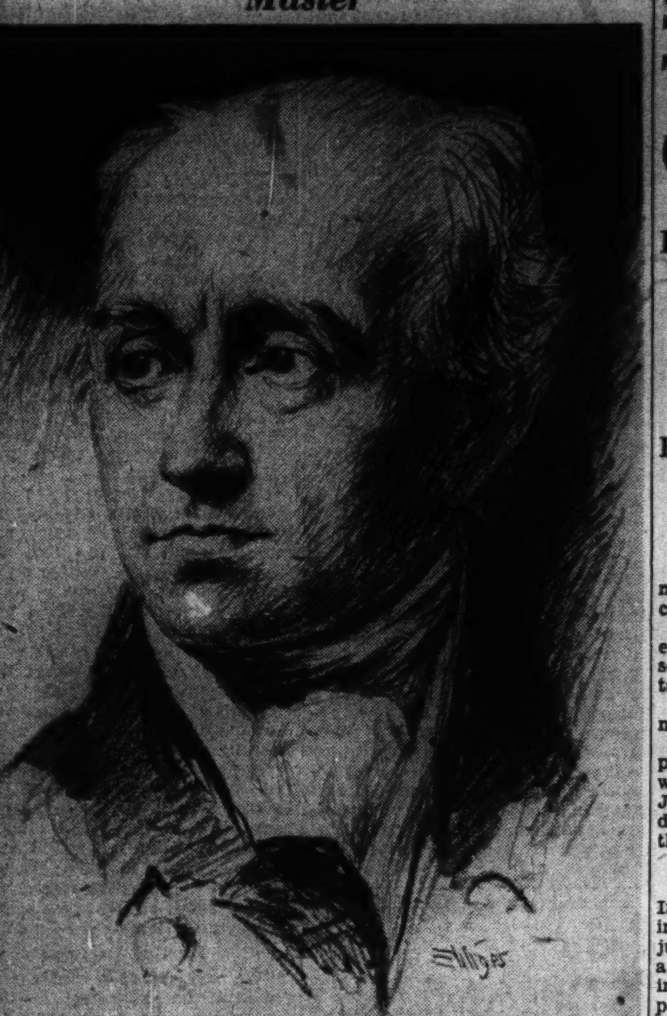
For instance, the popular election of judges, to supersede the present system of appointment for life, undoubtedly would come before the convention. It is quite possible that the proposal for biennial sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature might be injected into the convention, even though an initiative petition for the biennial system is now in legislative process, with two of the four important steps already completed (that is filing of sufficient number of names and passage of the petition by one fourth of the combined Legislature). The petition must also be approved by one fourth of the 1937-38 Legislature and then be submitted to the people for approval.

A constitutional convention might, and probably would consider the possibility of establishing a unicameral Legislature, in place of the present bicameral system. For several years various legislators have argued the merits and demerits of the unicameral system, with few members and possible economies.

Abolition of the Executive Council, the governmental group which came in for public criticism under Governor Curley, might also be considered.

Should a constitutional convention be held as the result of Representative Sawyer's petition, it would be the sixth in the history of Massachusetts.

Master



By a Staff Artist

Muzio Clementi

Boston Symphony Rehearses Long-Lost Clementi Work

There is an air of climactic excitement in Symphony Hall.

Behind the great reddish curtain which separates the dim auditorium from the brightly lit stage, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky lashed his players with a thousand strokes of the baton.

For a new symphonic work is being rehearsed for the first time. A new symphonic composer has been discovered.

Now crouching beside his music stand, now half sitting on the stool-like conductor's chair, now standing tense and with arms outspread, calling for redounding climaxes, Dr. Koussevitzky interrupts his players at frequent intervals.

Play It Beautifully

"Dolce, dolcissimo," he pleads. "It is beautiful music, gentlemen. Play it beautifully. . ."

And following a mellifluous string passage.

"Non, non. It is too cold. . . . Give me the warm Italian sunshine, gentlemen." As he speaks, the inflections of his voice caress the music like the warm sun of which he speaks.

The orchestra arrives at a delicate duet passage for flute and oboe. Another halt. The background is obscuring the melody.

"As soft and fine as possible," whispers the conductor, displaying in a graceful movement of the hands the very fineness he wishes. "It must sound . . . Everything must sound."

Later still, a rapid movement fleets through the violin section.

"No, no. You are late." Using his baton to bow an imaginary violin, he asks for quicker shorter movements.

So for Two Hours

This goes on for nearly two hours. The three great shafts of light on the other side of the red curtain have moved many feet, throwing glints of light across the backs of the empty seats. Like immobile sentinels they stand. One almost expects them to be roused somehow by the excitement of the music.

Finally the break comes. With a few parting instructions, the maestro retires to his dressing room.

There, he expresses in words the intensity and enthusiasm which he has been displaying for the "new" work by a composer who wrote his last symphony more than 100 years ago.

He is Muzio Clementi, an Italian of the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, whose 20 symphonies have been completely forgotten, while he is known today chiefly for his "Gradus ad Parnassum," a series of piano exercises.

Goes Into Repertoire

"You liked it?" asks Dr. Koussevitzky. "Yes, it is marvelous—and very difficult to perform, too," he remarks, and then, by way of explanation, "Well, you saw how we worked."

The distinguished conductor, who looked so tall on the stand, is rather a small man close to. But the stature of his enthusiasm, of his intensity, is undiminished. His eyes shine as he talks of the music.

"Clementi, yes, he was a master. . . . The symphony will certainly go into our repertoire and I shall try to discover some more of his works."

Dr. Koussevitzky explained further that between the eighteenth century and the post-war period there were no great Italian composers of absolute music.

Clementi an Exception

Clementi—ranked by contemporary critics with Mozart, Hayden, Beethoven—was the sole exception. But his works disappeared. Editors in those days were careless. And people became more interested in Clementi's piano exercises than in his symphonic works.

Asked whether the return to composers of an earlier period indicated a dearth of new contemporary material, Dr. Koussevitzky shrugged his shoulders.

"It is a poor time of creation," he said. "We are not in a period of creative activity. Everything lasting seems to have been done."

And then returning to Clementi, he remarked, "Yes, this man had great talents. And Casella, who arranged the work, is a master."

To be exact, Alfredo Casella is not only a master composer, but his detective exploits in rediscovering Clementi sound like something out of a first-class detective yarn.

Something of a Mystery

Clementi himself was a mystery. Hailed by critics of his day as a composer of symphonies, he left not one orchestral manuscript. In 1817, he was reported to be working on six master symphonies which were to be his crowning glory. These also disappeared.

Just 100 years later, a batch of Clementi manuscripts from the estate of Dr. William H. Cummings, the English musicologist, were sold to the Library of Congress in Washington. And in 1934, Casella went to Washington, found four symphonies with incomplete first movements. He went over 1000 pages of manuscripts, revisions and final drafts.

One of the symphonies (in D major) he found to be complete except for the beginning of the first allegro and its introduction. Eagerly he went through the manuscripts again, but failed to find anything.

Found in British Museum

At last it occurred to him that the British Museum had an introduction and fragment of an allegro acquired in 1871 and catalogued under the classification, "Sketch."

Taking photostats of the Washington manuscripts to the British Museum, he found that his hopeful expectation was fulfilled—that the British Museum manuscripts had been mislabeled and that they were the missing initial sections of the second symphony.

And this is the Symphony, which after 100 years' obscurity, will be given its first performance by an American orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

Windows Screened With Cellophane Keep Connecticut Professors Warm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Dec. 2 — The promise of a harsh New England winter leaves undisturbed 10 Connecticut State College professors who have screened their windows in cellophane.

By buying a 100-pound roll of cellophane co-operatively from the manufacturer, the professors were able to insulate their homes without the use of storm windows. The result was far less expensive and much more efficient, it was said.

There is sound theory behind the practical success, it is claimed. Infrared light is excluded by the transparent material, while white light passes through it readily. When the white light strikes the interior of a room it becomes heat and cannot pass again to the outside.

Dr. Raymond H. Wallace, the originator of the idea, found by the use of four thermometers that the cellophane protection is more effective than ordinary glass. When the outside temperature read 12 degrees, the temperature on the other side of a single sheet was 24 degrees. Another thermometer inside a window glass which was protected from the weather by the first piece of cellophane only read 47 degrees, while the fourth reading, taken within the room and separated from the elements by two layers of cellophane and the window glass, was 59 degrees.

There are as many ways to install the insulation as there are brands of Yankee ingenuity, but one of the most successful is said to be by wrapping a screen in the cellophane, then sealing it into an envelope by running a hot flat iron along the edges.

Dr. Wallace says he has found moisture-proof, heat-sealing, transparent cellophane, thickness number 300, the best for most such purposes.

Social Security Threat to Jobs Called Baseless

Pearson Doubts Concerns Will Oust Workers to Save Taxes

Mechanization Up

Regional Director Points to Pay Rises as Proof of His Theory

What will be the effect on employment of the new Federal Social Security Act?

Will it throw men out of work as employers seek to save the six or seven cents they will have to pay in taxes on each dollar paid for wages?

Will it encourage installation of more labor-saving machinery?

Certain business men have expressed the belief that the new act will increase unemployment; but John Pearson, New England regional director of the social security board, thinks not.

Pearson Gives Reasons

Mr. Pearson advances his reasons. In the first place, he holds, private industry is today only employing just enough persons to run, so that a reduction in personnel would mean inefficient operation. In the second place, he states, machines always will be adopted by industry anyway whenever feasible, without regard by employers for the security tax savings.

With private industry already operating, in the opinion of Mr. Pearson, at a minimum of expense, he declares it would be useless to expect — either through humanitarian or philanthropic ideals—prudent industrialists to employ any more workers than are actually necessary to carry on their business. Should they decide to discharge employees to evade old-age benefits and unemployment insurance taxes, he asked, where would they begin?

These views, of course, do not square with those of many employers who do claim philanthropic interest in their workers, Mr. Pearson concedes, but he feels them to be true none the less.

Machinery Ignores Taxes

So far as increased installation of machines in private industry is concerned, Mr. Pearson declares, federal taxes will be of no consequence. Down through the years, since invention of the machine, workers have been losing their jobs. In fact, organized labor in the United States always has considered elimination of jobs by mechanization a moot point, and in this country it is claimed that machines have made a greater inroad into industry than in any other nation.

With such conditions prevailing, Mr. Pearson insists, it hardly appears probable that workers in greater numbers than usual will find their jobs usurped by machines. In his opinion, whenever in the future it becomes possible and profitable to substitute machines for human labor, it will be done—with or without the necessary of paying federal pay-roll taxes. He finds no basis to warrant a speeding up of mechanization, which is costly both for initial outlay and for upkeep.

Economic Truism

Mr. Pearson does not mention the economic truism that there is a point where rising wages overbalance the cost of new machinery, and the new tax might contribute to make wages progress toward that point.

He bolsters his statements, however, by referring to the social security board's claim that British industry for many years has borne a part of the cost of unemployment compensation, and has given no indication that machines have been installed primarily for the purpose of avoiding payment of government salary taxes.

Private business, on the other hand, claims that the use of machines, admittedly costly in the beginning, pays dividends over a period of time. That such views will change, with taxes on wages and none on machines, is seen by economic leaders as unlikely.

Wage Decrease Doubted

Another question arising from payment of these taxes to the Federal Government and the individual states has concerned wage reductions, namely, whether employers will decrease salaries to cover cost of the taxes. To this Mr. Pearson gives as emphatic a denial as in the previous instance.

Basing his reasons on an employee's value to his concern, Mr. Pearson claims that if a worker is worth $2000 a year to the employer, the latter will be willing to pay the tax on his wages without taking it from the weekly pay envelope.

As proof of his contention, the New England director points to numerous wage increases recently announced in certain industries all over the country, which came about, he declares, with employers in full realization that any additional boost to pay rolls would mean a proportionate boost in taxes.

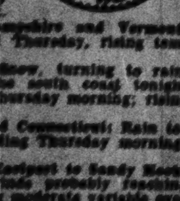
Move to Dodge Taxes

Contrary to Mr. Pearson's opinion, however, are the recent charges that employers have not awarded these pay increases regardless of future taxes, but to escape certain federal taxes such as that concerning excess profits. Furthermore, many industries have mechanized their plants to a greater extent than previously, in the expectation that by pouring assets back into the corporation they would cease to be an attractive taxable plum.

Regardless of the opinions of certain private business men, Mr. Pearson maintains that workers have nothing to fear from the Social Security Act, declaring it to be a major advance in the attainment of economic security for the individual and his family. Through the old-age retirement plan, he says, more jobs will be made available, instead of less, and chances for promotion will be enlarged.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Snow this afternoon, probably turning to rain and continuing tonight and early Thursday; slightly warmer; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; strong northeast and easterly winds, probably gales off the coast.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Thursday, rising temperatures.

Massachusetts: Snow, turning to rain, except rain on the south coast tonight probably ending Thursday morning; rising temperatures.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight probably ending Thursday morning; warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong easterly winds probably reaching gale force becoming moderate variable over the south portion Thursday; rain over the south and snow over the north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A.	B.		A.	B.
Boston	29	24	Minneapolis	28	26
Bermuda	64	65	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	22	22	New York	40	32
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	54	36
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	28	28
Jacksonville	43	42	St. Louis	32	32
Kansas City	24	24	San Francisco	48	46
Los Angeles	52	48	Washington	36	28
Miami	72	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 2.
B—Minimum, Dec. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:46 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Thursday, 2:24 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Lady Precious Stream," Chinese comedy transcribed into English by Dr. S. I. Hsiung and produced by Morris Gest. Second play in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. Featuring Clarence Derwent and Constance Carpenter. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30.

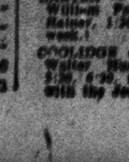
SHUBERT—"New Faces," by Leonard Sillman. Featuring the Duncan Sisters, Eddie Garr, Frances Williams, Imogene Coca and Charles Kemper. 8:20.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Othello," starring Walter Huston, assisted by Nan Sunderland, Robert Keith and others, in Shakespearean tragedy. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:15.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8:10, 10:12.



FINE ARTS — An all-Donald Duck cartoon program. 1:10, 2:40, 4, 5:20, 7, 8:20, 10.

UPTOWN — "Cain and Mabel," with Marion Davies, Clark Gable and Allen Jenkins. 3, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Back to Nature," 1, 2:50, 6, 8:30.

EXETER — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:40, 7:50. (Same show all week.)

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Dodsworth," with Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. 2:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Back to Nature," with the Jones Family. 1:05, 8:10, 8:10.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lady Be Careful," with Lew Ayres and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:35, 9:05. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:35. Also Warner Baxter and June Lang in "White Hunter." Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m. 2:10, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Tomorrow: "Can This Be Dixie?" starring Jane Withers and Slim Summerville. Also "Murder With Pictures," with Lew Ayers and Gail Patrick.

METROPOLITAN — The Dionne Quintuplets in "Reunion," featuring Jean Hersholt and Rochelle Hudson. 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: Horace Heidt and his Alemite Brigadiers.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Memories of Spain," "Fighting Marlin," "Royal Cafe," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Color Classic Tour," "Joe Palooka Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Love on the Run," co-starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

TREMONT — Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak in "Dr. Socrates," 9:55 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. "Let's Sing Again," with Henry Armetta and Bobby Breen. 9:30, 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

BOSTON—"Smartest Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 10:27 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 6:30, 10:15. Stage: Eddie Cantor, Parkyakarkus, Jimmy Wallington, Jane Cooper and others. Tomorrow: "Without Orders," with Sally Eilers and Robert Armstrong. Stage: "Shooting High," revue with Mells, Kirk and Howard.

MODERN—"Pigskin Parade," with Gladys George, John Howard and Arline Judge. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," with Gladys George. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Radio Programs On Page 13

UNIVERSITY—"The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:30, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Cain and Mabel," with Clark Gable and Marion Davies. Also "The Gay Desperado," starring Nino Martini.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Pianoforte recital by Frank Glazer. 8:30.

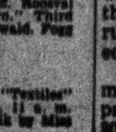
BACK BAY WPA CHORUS—Boston Civic Chorus, O. Roberts Lunger, conducting. Jersey and Peterboro Streets. 7:45.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Boston Concert Band, William A. Barrington Sargent, conductor. English High School center, 39 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

Other Events

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Annual Boston dinner. Speakers: Sarah Wambaugh; Hubert Herring on "The New Pan-Americanism"; Marguerite Harmon Bro; Derwent Whittlesey, presiding. 3 Joy Street. 6:30.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION—Prof. Theodore Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "What Is Collective Security?" 40 Mt. Vernon Street. 8.



WEST ROXBURY NYA LECTURE—Morris Emerson on "American History," 737 La Grange Street. 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN NYA LECTURE — Pat Hanley on "Sports," 11 Perkins Street. 8.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON LECTURE—Dr. John A. E. Rooseval on "The Poetry of Chiaroscuro." Third lecture. Subject: Mathias Grunewald. Fogg Museum lecture hall. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Textiles" guidance tour by Mrs. Seward, 11 a. m. Also "Egyptian Art" lantern talk by Miss Magnanis. 2.

Corrupt Practice Cry Raised Against the Taxpayers Group

(Continued From Page 11)

ator Davenport's recent charge in a letter to Norman MacDonald, another federation official, that the organization was formed to protect large taxpayers from being forced to pay their proportionate share of governmental costs.

The Mahoney reply, in part, read: "The implication contained therein that this organization is conducted to protect the interests of the wealthy of this State is one which we cannot permit to go unchallenged. We are familiar with this type of moth-eaten demagoguery. It has been so often used in attempts to circumvent every move for honesty and decency in government that the public has become nauseated with it. Public distaste for this attitude is reflected in your own district where your constituents have twice repudiated you within the past few weeks.

"Our only reason for surprise at your reassertion of this palpable fallacy is that it should come from a person of your position and experience. It would seem that you must realise that this organization has been built up to represent all elements of the community. From your contact with it during your public career, you must know that it has never represented, directly or indirectly, any special interest. Its members are taxpayers, large and small, and you cannot hope to break down their present loyalty to the common cause of good government."

"Once again we remind you that this federation was created by the local associations all over the State, and not by any one man, or small group of men. The membership in these associations is drawn from all types of citizens, small and large, who have come to the realization that the attempts of demagogues to cover up reckless spending by class attacks are nothing but red herrings. These people know that attacks such as yours spring from a false philosophy which insists on attempting to shift tax burdens without reducing them. This ancient nostrum has been offered and accepted many times, and always with the same results. Now organizations are done with such quackery. Now they will no longer be diverted by tilting at windmills."

Astronomers 'Shoot' Freckles on Face of Sun

Renewed sunspot activity finds great observatories putting aside weightier stellar problems to study solar phenomenon—Nature of the spots and their terrestrial 'effects.'

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass., Dec. 2—Throughout the astronomical world, stormy weather in the solar atmosphere reflected in renewed sunspot activity, finds great observatories putting their weightier stellar problems aside to watch freckles grow on the face of Old Sol.

Dr. Loring B. Andrews of the Harvard Observatory, in photographing two especially large groups yesterday, found spots which covered areas of the sun's surface for a distance of 70,000 to 125,000 miles. In addition there were many smaller spots and groups.

Periodically, sun-gazers have found, these titanic hurricanes and twisters covering vast territory signify tremendous upheavals at the surface of the sun. Visible on earth as black spots, they can be watched by anyone equipped with a pair of field glasses and a filter to protect the eyes. Through powerful telescopes the spots are resolved into giant pyrotechnic displays in the smallest of which the earth could be swallowed up as easily as a white dove in a snowstorm.

Of course these solar storms are not snow storms or even black clouds of rain, but angry incandescent gases, ionized atoms swirling about in a highly excited state—much too hot to burn. They are great fiery jets of matter shooting out at speeds of 100 miles a second in a sort of Roman candle effect.

Increase Expected

"We may expect a continuous increase in the spottedness of the sun during the next three years," says Dr. Andrews. "Sun spots vary in number from year to year with maximum spottedness occurring at approximately 11-year intervals. The last sunspot maximum occurred in 1928, and one may look for the next one about 1939, for the present outburst is merely the forerunner of expected increases in the immediate future."

In Berlin, the rapid growth of sun spots is being studied most carefully by the Berlin University astronomers who are especially interested in the rapid rotation of these storms accompanied by extraordinarily heavy eruptions.

Reports from Mt. Wilson state that on Nov. 15 there were observed 15 groups of spots, more than have been seen at one time for several years. On Nov. 21, only one group was visible. This striking change does not mean that all the spots of two weeks ago ceased to exist, but merely that for a time they were on the side of the sun turned away from the earth.

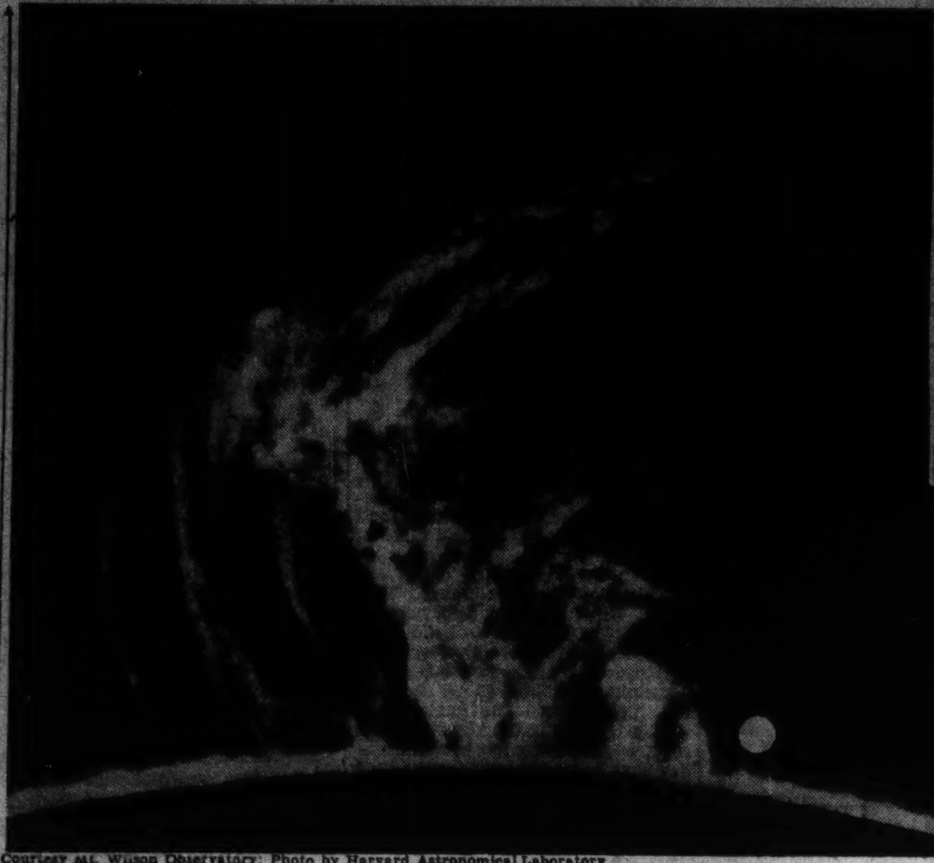
The sun rotates on its axis as does the earth, only it takes considerably more than 24 hours for a revolution. Sunspots actually move very little on the solar surface, and a spot which appears first at the eastern side of sun, is carried across the solar disk by the sun's rotation to disappear at the western edge in about 13 days. Most spots break up in a week or two but exceptional ones persist for several months.

Accompanying the physical manifestation on the sun are electrical phenomena expressed by disturbing magnetic conditions. Each sunspot, as a result of the whirling, electrically charged particles within it, acts like a huge magnet. Like a howitzer it belches charged particles of matter into interplanetary space, and if the earth is in range, its atmosphere is the recipient of such particles.

The effect of such activity means crashing static disturbances for radio, poor transcontinental service over telegraph wires, magnificent displays of northern lights, a marked decrease in ultraviolet radiation from the sun, a slight increase in rain and a decrease in average temperatures.

According to investigations being carried on by Dr. Fernando Sanford of Palo Alto, Calif., Venus, Earth and erratic little Mercury are engaged in a game of celestial football, and are responsible for kicking these whirlwinds back and forth around the sun's surface. It seems that for some unknown reason, the Earth seems to prevent the formation of sun spots on its own side, but aids in their formation on the opposite side. Dr. Sanford argues that if this observed fact is true of the Earth then it should be even more true of Venus which is much nearer to the sun. Dr. Albert Einstein of relativity fame holds to a different theory. He believes the storms to be casued by a difference in solar temperature between the suns poles and equator.

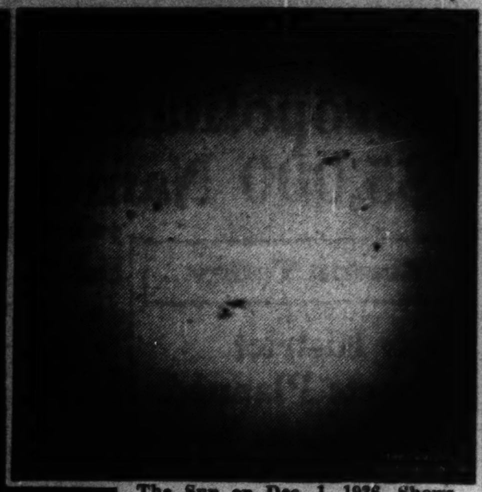
Just how far the sunspot activity accounts for terrestrial stock market booms and the multiplication of rabbits, is a question still open. However, the fact remains that there have been amazing correlations in the past between economic prosperity and depression with periods of sunspot maxima and minima, correlations which have held true for more then 200 years.



Courtesy Mt. Wilson Observatory; Photo by Harvard Astronomical Laboratory

Solar Phenomena as the Camera Records Them

Active Prominences on the Sun, Compared With Size of Earth—White Circle



The Sun on Dec. 1, 1936, Shows Unusually Large Sun Spots

Two-Way Radio System Held Up

Payment to the General Electric Company and Jackson and Moreland, consulting engineers, for installation of Boston's two-way radio system today was found to be delayed because former Police Commissioner Eugene F. McSweeney forgot to sign the contract before he went out of office.

Joseph F. Timilty, the new commissioner, has refused to sign until he has checked over the papers and familiarized himself with the details of the contract. Temporarily, therefore, the contractors must do without their money.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	"Jack Masters": sketch	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	Piano duo recital	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	"The Funny Folk"
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"Bobby Benson": sketch	"Melody Time": variety	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record	Don Bestor's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Morris Gest interview	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra
7:30	"Goose Creek Parson": sketch	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus: vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Mario Cozzi, baritone		"The Band Parade"
8:00	Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	Fannie Brice, comedienne; Victor Arden's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": drama, from San Francisco	Little Sam Robbins's Orch.
8:15				Talk, Ray Gram Swing
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orchestra	Ethel Barrymore in "The Off Chance," sketch	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45				Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	"Professional Parade": variety program by unemployed professionals; Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; orch.	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15				Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30	"Come On, Let's Sing": from Boston Garden			"Jazz Nocturne": variety
9:45				Sport program
10:00	"Gang Busters": network dramatic sketch	Stradivarius Quartet	"Your Hit Parade": soloists; quartet; orchestra	Sport program
10:15		Stradivarius Quartet		Sport program
10:30	Relay from Buenos Aires	Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists	Roy Shield's Revue	Sport program
10:45	Del Casino, songs		Roy Shield's Revue	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15	"Guess Who?" program	Relay from Buenos Aires	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:30	"Guess Who?" program	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Frankie Masters' Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Addresses, President Roosevelt and President Terra, relayed from Montevideo, Uruguay.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor Studio.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Eastman School Symphony Orchestra concert.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress Musicale; Coolidge String Quartet and soloists in all-Brahms program.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company; soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fashion Show; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence; Ed Wynn; Don Cossack Chorus; Doris Hare; Eddie Peabody.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; Mal Stevens, N. Y. U. coach; Smith and Dale; Command Appearance; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sweethearts of Stigma-Stigma," comedy sketch.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Melody Treasure Hunt": amateur song-writing contest.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra concert; Jose Iturbi, conductor.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; Sam Hearn; Helen Jepson; Ross Graham; Molasses and January; choir; orch.

9.00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting of the Air": "World Trade and American Recovery," discussions by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, and Senator Warren Austin, Vermont.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Then and Now": Wallace Beery; Josephine Huston; dramatizations; orchestra.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Gene Raymond; Alice Faye; Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist; chorus; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra; Leon Barzin, conductor.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree: orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

11:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward Tomlinson, commentator, from Buenos Aires

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DEV 6709

Ashley Loses Out For Re-election In New Bedford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 2—Mayor of this city for 32 years, Charles S. Ashley failed of re-election yesterday and in the official returns finished a poor third behind State Representative Leo E. J. Carney, the new Mayor-elect, and U. S. Commissioner George E. Lilley.

The vote for 45 precincts of the city was: Carney, 11,789; Lilley, 11,600; Ashley, 5437.

Mayor Ashley today denied that he had been a candidate. He told newspaper men, "The Ashley party definitely disbanded several weeks ago with the announcement that it would not offer a candidate after I repeatedly refused to run again, but in the closing days of the campaign a group of my friends outside the party decided to run me as a sticker candidate."

Holyoke and Attleboro were two other cities which held municipal elections yesterday. William P. Yoerg was re-elected for a second term as chief executive of Holyoke, and Acting Mayor H. W. Winslow Brown was in the lead in Attleboro. Mayor Yoerg received 12,448 votes against 7531 for Dr. Robert E. Cleary. With 47 per cent of the vote counted, City Councilor John W. McIntyre, Brown's nearest competitor, conceded Brown's victory.

The Holyoke voters also decided in favor of biennial elections.

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Ready to Distribute Social Security Posters

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Post Office "Borrows" National Youth Administration Boys

The Three Men to Left of Center, in the Order Named, Are William E. Murray, District Superintendent, NYA; John O'Brien, Assistant Superintendent, and John F. Halloran, Assistant Superintendent of Mails and in Charge of Delivery

One hundred and fifty boys from the National Youth Administration were borrowed by the Boston post office today to distribute approximately 60,000 Social Security posters. These posters explain how to register in order to be eligible at 65 for monthly checks from federal old-age benefits.

The posters were distributed to employers in the downtown business section, the Back Bay, North postal and Hanover postal district. They were also sent to establishments in Somerville, Quincy, Brookline, Medford and Cambridge.

Fifty boys started out with 150 posters each on the first trip downtown. They are scheduled for two trips today and two tomorrow on the program of handing out 15,000 in Boston. The plan of distribution was worked out by Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague and Edward L. Casey, NYA director of Massachusetts.

Rhode Island Town Making Bid To Be Winter Sports Playground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CUMBERLAND, R. I., Dec. 2—When the "snow trains" pull out of Union Station in Providence, R. I., for winter recreation centers of New Hampshire and points north, Rhode Islanders will be conspicuous by their absence, state officials believe, because of attractions to be offered by this town.

Although sports facilities will be limited, this year will find Rhode Island in a position to bid against other centers for the patronage of fans who now pass through on the "snow trains."

Ellery H. Wheeler of Valley Falls, R. I., chief engineer of the division of forests, parks and parkways, announced today that the 1200-foot combination toboggan and ski slide at Diamond Hill will be ready "in a short time."

The slide, now receiving finishing touches by a detail of CCC workers from Primrose Camp, would have been completed for the first snow fall but for the fact that time requirements in the original project expired some time ago and the extension was not received from the Federal Government until recently. Work was resumed last week.

Mr. Wheeler said another ski jump and slide will be constructed on the Diamond Hill road, across from the present construction, at a later date.

All land titles have been cleared up, he said, and action on tax abatements tomorrow night is expected to clear the way for new improvements.

Discussing plans for development of the reservation, Mr. Wheeler said that CCC workers will lay out several miles of trails and bridle paths. There will be fireplaces and restricted areas for family picnics and outings of larger groups in the summer.

The division plans to dam Silvy's brook and flood a part of the area to make a series of ponds. These ponds will be used for skating.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Roerich Exhibition

A great many items of interest which relate to the life and work of Nicolas Constantinovich Roerich are being shown in the exhibiting room of the Boston Public Library. Books, photographs, original paintings disclose the traits and accomplishment of a very interesting figure in contemporary art. Mr. Roerich can be compared to none, and there is no doubt that a great deal of interest focuses on him as a personality as well as on his work.

Schooled in Russia, he joined that admirable group of decorators who made the great innovations of stage design. We recall Bakst and Soudeikin, Schoukaieff and Anisfeld, who lifted theatrical décor out of its traditional rut and imbued it with the color and vitality and wit of the new pictorial art in Paris. In operatic production, ballet under Diaghileff and in the theater the Russian decorators of Mr. Roerich's generation made history.

Looking at the reproductions in color at the Public Library, we observe that Roerich has never lost his feeling for the theater. In his pilgrimages to the Far East, to outposts of Tibet, he looked upon natural beauty, on stretches of lowlands and looming mountains as a background for thought or action. He did not merely record the beauty of nature, he absorbed it into an elaborate symbolism. He has arrested a moment when everything seems hushed, in readiness for a philosophical utterance. Mr. Roerich paints what he sees with his eyes, fuses it with what he perceives in his fancy. Figures related to Eastern or Western theology emerge in the silence and majesty of a scene.

Mr. Roerich's style, primed by a reference here and there to Gauguin or to early Russian ikons, holds to simplification and decoration. It resolves itself into firmly placed outlines and spreads of color. The emphasis is upon generalities, not upon details, upon an atmosphere rather than a texture. Deprived of literary or dramatic association, the pictures seem a bit too simple for present-day taste.

D. A.

Jean Bedetti

Jean Bedetti, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's cello section, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night before a large gathering. Bernard Zighera, the orchestra's first harpist, was the efficient assisting pianist.

The program was, despite the presence upon it of some distinguished names, curiously devoid of distinguished music. The unaccompanied Suite (No. 6, in D major) of Bach is for the most part routine stuff, some of it pretty dreary; one begins to suspect that unaccompanied sonatas and suites for violin or cello in general are more interesting to the performer than to the listener. The "Sonata Arpeggione" of Schubert, except for its beautifully lyric Adagio, is remarkably uninspired. Respighi's Adagio con Variazioni proved suave and unimportant. Stravinsky's Suite Italienne (an arrangement of the orchestral "Pulcinella" Suite) is after all nothing but a witty paraphrase of another's music.

It was in a Toccata by Frescobaldi that perhaps the richest and most genuine music of the evening was provided, though briefly. The most original, undoubtedly, was the tortured rhapsody of the "Extase du Roi Noir" from Caplet's "Epiphanie."

The worst, equally certainly, was a Weber Adagio and Rondo, arranged by Piatigorsky. The current revival of interest in these incredibly banal virtuoso exercises of an earlier day passes understanding.

Mr. Bedetti's playing, at its best warmly eloquent, subtle and beautiful in tone, was somewhat uneven in quality last night. Here and there were flaws of intonation and tone; often agile speed was achieved at the cost of musical significance, and punctuation and accentuation of the musical phrase were slighted. But intelligence and spirit were admirably manifest in the Stravinsky and Caplet items, where those qualities are supremely demanded; and the moments of beauty and pure lyricism that were vouchsafed in Schubert, Frescobaldi, and even in his treatment of the not inherently remarkable Respighi theme, make it possible to forgive Mr. Bedetti many of the imperfections for which, perhaps, the routine of orchestral work may be partly to blame.

His audience accorded him warm and prolonged applause.

S. S.

Début-Recitalist

By Pinchot

Frank Glaser, Who Will Play the Piano in Jordan Hall Tonight

Dartmouth Student Hears of Father's Escape from Madrid

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 2 (AP)—Chester Clifford Jr., Dartmouth junior, received word today his father had escaped from bomb-swept Madrid, where his office building had been the object of attack for several weeks.

The younger Chester had received daily telegrams his father was safe in the Madrid office of the International Telegraph & Telephone Company, by whom he is employed. Only today, however, did he learn his father had got through the rebel lines to Valencia.

"The building where my father had his office," the student said, "is the tallest in the city. Every day I read that it was bombed by rebel planes. I haven't seen my father since early last summer, when I was arrested as a spy for trying to get through to Madrid."

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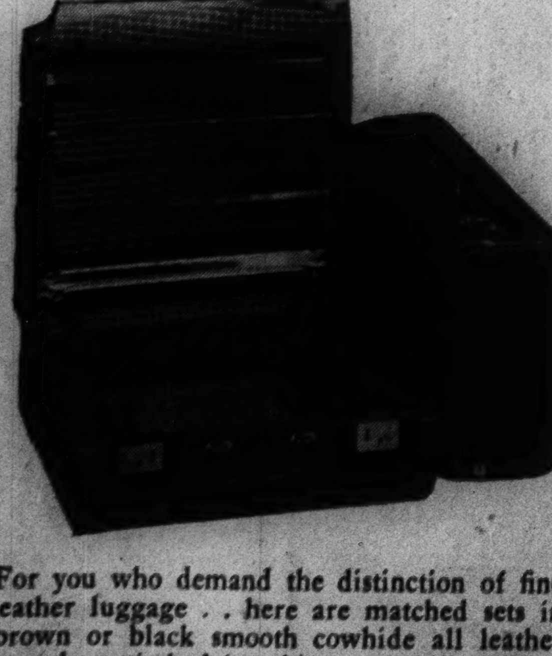

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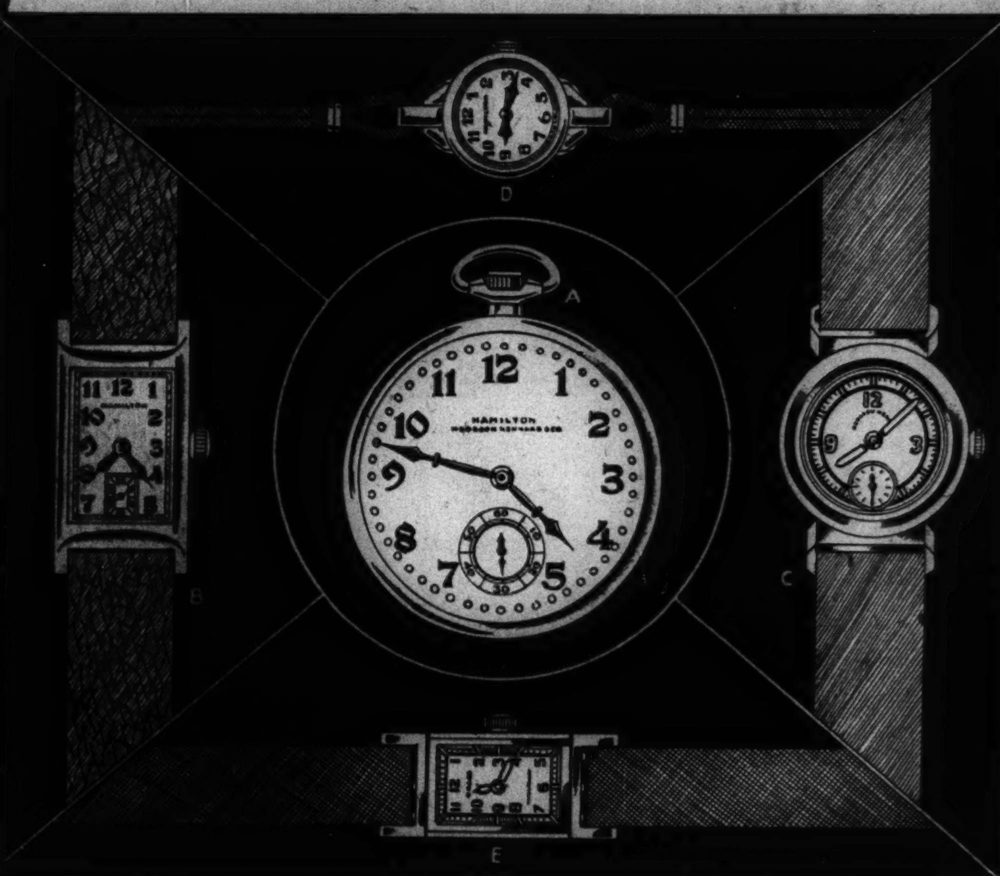

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18 ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON AT THE RITZ-CARLTON

Listed Stock Quotations •

Stock Trend Down, Relieved by Gains in Low-Priced Rails

• Commodity and Money Markets

Low-Priced Rails, Specialties Gain; Leaders Backward

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Except for an assortment of favored specialties, stocks beat a slow retreat in today's market.

Rallying tendencies were displayed at the start, but these soon began to fade. Most of the old-line leaders were among the principal losers near the final hour.

Transfers were around 2,500,000 shares.

Dividends, earnings and other bright business news encouraged the financial sector and tended to offset to some extent foreign complexities. But the failure of the list as a whole to respond was a depressing influence in the board rooms.

Grains and cotton resumed their forward push as Europe continued to build up war reserves. Foreign currencies were a shade lower in terms of the dollar.

U. S. Steel common and preferred were off as much as a point or so, but Bethlehem, Republic, Inland, American Steel Foundries and Follansbee Brothers moved ahead.

Conspicuous on the upside were preference shares of New Haven, Missouri Pacific and Western Pacific. Others given a lift were Baldwin Locomotive, Mead Corp., American Woolen, Tennessee Products, American Telephone, Penn-Dixie, Pacific Coast, Barber Co., Petroleum Corp., Canada Dry, and American Water Works.

Down about 5 points was Allied Chemical. Others off fractions to 2 were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Bendix, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, U. S. Smelting, International Nickel, American Can, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, General Motors, Woolworth, Safeway Stores, Goodrich, Johns-Manville, N. Y. Central, Loew's and Warner Bros.

Railroad liens commanded major interest in the bond market today as certain of the low-priced reorganization issues registered soaring gains.

Industrial and utility divisions developed no outstanding action during the early trading and prices were mixed and narrow. United States Governments were supplied at levels somewhat under the previous finals, excepting Treasury 2¾s of 1951, which made a small gain.

A 5-point rise in New Haven Railroad collateral 6s of 1940 and gains of 3 or more in convertible 6s and 4½s prompted many inquiries in investment channels, but nothing was uncovered immediately to explain the unusual strength.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	46	48	First, N Y	2090	2110
City	39	41	Manhattan	33⅜	35
Commercial	209	215	Public	58	61
Fifth Av	985	1005			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	67½	69	Guaranty	321	324
Banca C I	105	115	Irving	15	17
Bk N Y & T	474	479	Kings Co	1675	1700
Bronx	8¾	10¾	Lawyers	51½	53
Brooklyn	119	122	Law Tie & G	⅝	1
Cen Hanover	120	122	M'facturers	51¾	53
Chemical	59	61	New York	130	133
Empire	25	28	Title Guar	14¼	16
Fulton	250	265	Unit States	2020	2035

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	50¼	53	Merchants	445	..
Nat Shawm't	29	31	Second Nat	165	..

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
AmNatB&T	260	..	First Nat	294	298
Cent Repub	17	18	Harris T & S	410	420
Cont Ill Bk	176	180	Northern Tr	800	810

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	52	54	Home	39¾	42
Am Alli'nce	23¾	25	North River	28	30
Gt Amer	27¼	29¼	Spgfld Fire	131	134
Hartford	77¼	80	U S Fire	57	59

Boston Stocks

Dec. 2, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumt pf	4½	4½	4½	4½
5.00	Boston Elevated	68½	68	68	68¼
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	22	21½	22	22
..	Bos & Me pr pf	30½	29½	29½	30
..	Bos & Me pf A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
..	Bos & Me st A pf	10½	10	10	10
..	Bos & Me st B pf	12	12	12	12½
..	Bos & Me st C pf	11	10	10½	11
.44	Bos Pers Prop	16½	16½	16½	16½
	Copper Range	10½	10½	10½	10½
	Eas Gas & Fuel	7½	7	7½	7½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	68½	68	68	68½
	East Mass R pf	82	82	82	82
9.00	Edison Elec	155½	154	154¾	154
1.20a	Employer' sGroup	22½	22½	22½	21⅝
..	First Nat Stores	56⅞	56½	56½	57
..	Gilchrist Co	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
..	Hath Bak B	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
..	Helvetia	1½	1¼	1½	1½
..	Loew's Bos	18	18	18	18
..	Maine Cent pf	26	26	26	26
..	Mass Util Assn	3½	3	3	3
1.00	Mergenthaler	56	55½	55½	56
	Narr Rac	7½	7½	7½	7½
9.00	N E Tel & Tel	128¾	127½	127½	128
	Nor Butte	12c	12c	12c	12c
	Old Colony RR	19½	19½	19	19
	Quincy Mining	3	3	3	3
.50a	Reece But H	26	26	26	26
.20	Reece Fld M	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
.40	Shawmut Assn	14½	14½	14½	14½
2.50	Suburb Elec	27	27	27	27
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
	Utah M & T	90c	90c	90c	1
4.50a	United Shoe M	94	93⅞	94	93⅞
1.50	United Shoe M pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
	Warren Bros	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜

a—partly extra.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
79	42	Abraham & Str (3.25b)	65	64½	65	65
74¾	50	Acme Steel (4)	67½	67	67	68
15¾	9½	Adams Express (.30b)	15½	15	15	14⅞
37⅞	22½	Addressograph (1)	34	34	34	33¾
5¼	1⅞	Advance Rumely	4	3¾	3¾	3⅝
86½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	80¾	80⅝	80¾	81½
6⅝	3	Airway Elec App	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14½	14¼	14½	14½
5⅞	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
61½	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	58	55	58	57½
60	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	58	55	55	56
84¾	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	50	37½	37½	40
48	26½	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	40	37½	37½	37½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	233	230	231½	235½
24	22	Allied Mills (1)	31	30½	30½	31½
20⅞	8⅞	Allied Stores	19½	19½	19½	19½
71½	35¾	Allis Chalmers (1¼¶)	68	68	68	69
34½	19½	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	33¾	33	33⅛	33¼
5¼	4	Amal Leather	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
39½	31¾	Amal Lthr pf	37½	37½	37½	37½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	100	99	99	100
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	88½	88	88½	87½
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	40	39¾	39¾	40
140	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	138	138	138	139
184½	162½	Am Can pf (7)	166½	166½	166½	..
54¾	30	Am Car & Fdry	52½	51½	51½	51⅜
92½	57¾	Am Car & F pf	90½	90½	90½	91
69⅞	31	Am Chain	66½	65½	65½	66½
113½	111	Am Chain pf (5)	113½	113½	113½	113½
15½	7⅝	Am Colortype	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
35¾	20½	Am Com Alcohol	32⅝	31¾	31¾	32¾
32	16⅞	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29	28½	28½	29
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	99½	99½	99½	99½
7⅞	3½	Am Encaustic T	6⅞	6	6⅞	6⅞
9⅝	6⅞	Am & For Pow	7	6⅞	7	7
56⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	54	53½	53½	53½
46	25	Am & For Pow 6	44½	44½	44½	45
20¾	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19½
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18½	18½	18½	18½
8⅞	4⅝	Am Hide & L	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40¶)	51½	50½	50½	51
4⅝	2⅝	Am Ice	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3⅝
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19	18½	19	..
15½	9⅞	Am International	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
43¾	23½	Am Locomotive	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞	42⅞
122½	66	Am Loco pf	119	119	119	120
29⅝	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	12½
54⅞	27	Am Metal	49	48	48	51
14⅞	7⅝	Am Power & Lt	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
74½	36⅞	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67½	65¼	65¼	66⅝
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	79¾	79½	79¾	79⅞
27¾	18¾	Am Radiator (.60¶)	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	24
37	23⅝	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞
39¾	35½	Am Safety Razor (2¶)	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
28⅜	18	Am Seating vtc (2½)	25	24¾	24¾	25⅜
45	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	38	37½	37½	40
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	97	95	95	96½
59	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	60⅝	58½	58½	58
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	134	133½	134	..
36	24¾	Am Stores (2)	28	28	28	..
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	57½	56½	56½	57¾
26⅞	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24½	24	24	24⅝
100½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	188¼	187	187⅝	187⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	99	99	99	98½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100½	100¼	100¼	100⅞
17½	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	16½	16¼	16⅝	16½
27	19½	Am Wat W&E (.40b)	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25½
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	10½	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	66⅝	64	65	63⅞
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7½
7⅜	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
55⅞	28	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	48⅛
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	85½	83	83	85½
78¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20½	20	20	20½
43	9	Andes Copper	30	30	30	..
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
62⅞	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1¼)	60	58⅞	59⅛	59⅛
18⅜	7⅝	Arnold Constable (½)	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
22½	8⅞	Artloom Corp	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅝
27⅞	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	26½	24⅞	25	25⅞
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	72⅞	71¾	72	72⅞
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104	104	104	104
47⅞	21⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	47	45½	46	46
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	27	27	27	..
54⅞	13¼	Atl Gulf & W I pf	46½	45½	46½	46⅛
35⅛	26⅞	Atl Refining (1¶)	31	30⅝	30⅞	31
30½	14	Atlas Tack (⅜b)	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15½
54⅞	25¾	Auburn Auto	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
46⅞	29¾	Austin Nichols A	..	..	..	..
7⅜	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛

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1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
10	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	11⅛	10½	10⅝	10
92⅞	79½	Baldwin L pf (h)	90	89½	89½	89⅜
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅝	21⅞	22	22⅛
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36⅞	35⅛	35⅞	35⅞
7⅞	2⅝	Baldw Asd (h)	9⅛	8	8⅝	..
91	33¾	Bald Ast pf (h)	92	89¼	90	90
⅜	⅛	Bangor Aroost Rt wi	..	..	..	..
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	32⅝	31	31	31½
28⅞	13¼	Barker Bros	26	25½	25½	26
20⅞	14⅞	Barnsdall A (.80)	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	19½
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (.80)	19	18⅞	18⅞	19½
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	112½	112½	112½	..
28⅞	15	Beatrice Cream (1)	25⅞	25¼	25¼	26
103	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4¶)	103½	103½	103½	..
16¼	13¼	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14	14	14
89½	83	Belg Nat Rys ppf (3.24)	83⅞	83⅛	83⅝	..
32⅞	21⅞	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	28⅞	28	28⅛	28⅞
25¼	20	Beneficial Ln (1½¶)	22½	22⅝	22½	22¼
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	68	68	68	..
1⅜	1½	Black & Decker rts wi	1⅛	1	1	..
78⅞	45¾	Beth Steel	73¼	71¾	72	71¼
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¶)	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
20	16	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	20	19⅞	19⅞	..
22¾	18⅞	Black Decker	30	29¾	30	31⅜
63⅞	41	Boeing Airplane	35⅞	33¼	34½	35⅛
101½	80¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	47½	46½	47½	47
47	39	Bon Ami A (5b)	..	..	..	..
32⅞	25⅜	Bon Ami B (3b)	45	45	45	44½
90½	64	Borden (1.60)	27½	26⅞	27⅛	27¼
11½	6	Borg Warner (4)	88¼	87½	88	87⅜
5½	1⅜	Boston & Maine	8½	7⅞	7⅞	..
18⅞	12⅝	Botany A pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
64⅞	43¾	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	16¾
50½	30¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	60	58⅞	58⅞	60⅞
58⅞	40½	Bristol Myers (2¶)	45¼	43⅞	45⅛	..
12⅞	4½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	53½	53	53	..
51½	33½	Brooklyn Queens	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6⅞
57	44¾	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	..
21⅞	8⅞	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	50	50	50⅝
10½	3⅝	Brunswick Balke	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	20
15⅞	9⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17⅞	17	17⅛	17¼
14	8	Budd Mfg	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	13⅝
34⅞	20⅝	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10⅝
58⅞	11½	Bullard (1½b)	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	33
34⅞	25	Bulova Watch	55	55	55	56⅞
9	3	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	29⅞	29	29⅞	30
33⅞	18⅝	Bush Term (h)	8	7⅝	8	..
16⅞	4⅝	Bush Term deb (h)	21½	21½	21½	22
24	14⅞	Butler Bros (.60b)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	16
33½	21⅞	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
25⅞	16½	Butler pf (1½)	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	21⅞
84	54½	Byers	26⅞	24⅞	24⅝	26
33⅞	22	Byers pf	80	80	80	81⅛
		Byron Jackson (1¶)	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛

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1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
44⅞	20¼	Calif Packing (1½)	42⅞	42½	42½	42⅜
3	⅞	Callahan Z & L	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16⅞	6	Calumet & Hecla (.75b)	13	12	12⅞	12⅞
46½	20	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	35⅞	35	35	35⅛
20⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry	20⅞	19⅞	20½	19⅞
16	10⅝	Canadian Pacific	13⅞	12⅞	13	12⅞
68⅞	27	Cannon Mills (4b)	66	65⅝	66	65
18½	12⅝	Capital Admin (½b)	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	16½
54	45⅞	Capital Adm pf (3)	49	49	49	..
9⅝	6⅝	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7½	7⅝	7¾	7½
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	152⅞	150⅝	151	152
91	54⅞	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	89¼	88⅝	88⅞	89⅝
33½	21⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	28⅞	27	28	27⅞
23½	19	Celotex Co	33⅝	32	33	33⅝
53⅞	25⅞	Celotex Co pf (5g)	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞	77⅞
37	35	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	25	24	24	25
12	6⅛	Central Foundry	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
13	7¼	Century Ribbon	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
75	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	67	66	66	67⅛
71	57⅛	Certain-Teed (n)	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞
37	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛	67⅛
107	101	Champion P & F (1)	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	33⅛
46½	22⅞	Champion P pf (6)	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
100	61	Checker Cab Mfg	50⅞	48	49⅞	49
77⅞	81	Chesapeake Corp (3)	72	71	71⅞	72
6⅞	2⅞	Che & Ohio (2.80¶)	70⅞	68	68⅞	70⅞
2⅝	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
12⅝	4	Chi & G West (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3⅜	1	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11⅛	10	10⅞	11⅜
12⅞	6	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	2	1⅞	2	..
2⅞	1⅝	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅝	1⅞	2
5⅞	2⅝	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
4⅞	1⅞	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
12⅞	5⅞	Chi & N'west pf (h)	12⅞	11⅞	12	12⅞
23⅞	12⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
65⅞	40⅞	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	64	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
2	⅞	Chi RI & P (h)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
8	3⅞	Chi RI&P 6% pf (h)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
7	3⅞	Chi RI&P 7% pf (h)	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
22⅞	10⅞	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
20⅞	17⅝	Chickasha Cot Oil	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅞
14⅞	7	Childs Company	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
30	25	Chile Copper (1)	43⅝	43	43⅞	43⅞
138⅞	85⅞	Chrysler (12b)	123⅞	121⅞	122⅞	122⅞
23	15⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
89⅞	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	86	86	86	..
13⅞	4⅞	City Stores	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
48⅞	22⅞	Clark Equipment (1.60¶)	48⅞	46⅞	48	48⅞
111⅞	107⅞	Clev El I pf (4½)	111	110⅞	111	..
47⅞	32	Clev Graph Br (2)	40⅞	40	40⅞	40⅞
74⅞	45	Cluett Peabody (4b)	70	70	70	..
134	86	Coca Cola (2¶)	127	124⅞	124⅞	127
20⅞	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1½¶)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
49⅞	39⅞	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	58⅞	56⅞	58⅞	..
116⅞	107⅞	Collins & A pf (7)	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
20	6⅞	Colonial Bea Oil	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	..
40	27⅞	Colo F & Ir	41⅞	40	41⅞	39⅞
28⅞	21⅞	Colo & Southern	25	25	25	..
23⅞	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
106⅞	96⅞	Columbia G pf A (6)	104⅞	102⅞	104⅞	..
102	88⅞	Columbia G pf B (6)	97	97	97	97
48⅞	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	38⅞	37	37	37
23⅞	9⅞	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	..	..	..	..
126⅞	63	Comm Credit (4¶)	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	..
90⅞	52	Comm Inv Tr (4¶)	74⅞	72⅞	72⅞	74⅞
91⅞	55	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
130	97	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	127	127	127	127
24⅞	14⅞	Comwith & So	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
85	64⅞	Comwith & S pf (3)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17	10⅞	Conde Nast Pub	72⅞	72	72⅞	73
12⅞	7	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	16⅞	15⅞	16	15⅞
7⅞	4	Consol Cigar	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
17	8⅞	Consol Coal vtc	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
38	33⅞	Consol Coal pf vtc	15⅞	15	15⅞	15⅞
24	12⅞	Consol Film I pf (2g)	22⅞	22	22	22⅞
100	102	Consol Ed. NY (2¶)	44⅞	43⅞	44	44⅞
19	12	Consol Ed. NY pf (5)	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
12	9⅞	Consol Laundries	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
41⅞	22⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
17⅞	14⅞	Consol Oil (.40¶)	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
20⅞	11⅞	Consol Textile (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5⅞	1⅞	Container n (1)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
24	9⅞	Cont Baking A	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
15⅞	7⅞	Cont Baking B	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25⅞	2⅞	Cont Baking pf (8)	107	106	107	106⅞
100	84⅞	Cont Can (3¶)	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
25⅞	15⅞	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
48⅞	38⅞	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	44⅞	44	44	44⅞
4	2⅞	Cont Motors	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
44	26⅞	Cont Oil (1½b)	40⅞	39⅞	40	40⅞
81	56⅞	Cont Steel (1)	27⅞	27	27⅞	27⅞
67	42	Corn Exchange (3)	64	63⅞	63⅞	64
77⅞	67⅞	Corn Products (3¶)	77⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
155	149	Corn Prod pf (7)	..	..	..	..
26⅞	1⅞	Crown Cork rts wi	165⅞	165⅞	165⅞	165
8	1	Coty	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
40⅞	34	Cream of Wheat (2)	38⅞	38	38	..
38⅞	31⅞	Crane Co	40⅞	40	40⅞	40⅞
50⅞	18⅞	Crosley Radio (1½)	30⅞	27⅞	30	28⅞
62	39⅞	Crown Cork pf x wi	58⅞	57⅞	58	58
13⅞	3⅞	Crown Cork & S (1)	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
26⅞	19⅞	Crown Cork pf ww (2½)	58⅞	58	58⅞	58⅞
60	39	Crown Zeller vtc	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
51⅞	39	Crucible Steel	42⅞	42	42	42⅞
9⅞	4⅞	Cuba Co	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
19½	9	Cuba Ry pf	18½	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞
14⅞	6⅞	Cuban Am Sug	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
120	63⅞	Cuban Am Sug pf	125	124	124	120
44⅞	35⅞	Cudahy Packing (2⅞)	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	39
34⅞	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
113⅞	99⅞	Curtis Pub pf (7)	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113
8⅞	4⅞	Curtiss-Wright	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
21⅞	10⅞	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	20⅞	20	20⅞	20⅞
83	42⅞	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	78	77⅞	77⅞	78

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1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
101⅞	52	Deere & Co	93⅞	90	90⅞	93⅞
33⅞	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	31	30⅞	31	31
24⅞	19⅞	Deisel W G (1¶)	31⅞	31	31	31
23⅞	14⅞	Del & Hudson	47	45⅞	45⅞	46⅞
9⅞	6⅞	Del Lack & W	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
..	..	Denver R G pf (h)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
61	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	61	61	61	61
40⅞	30⅞	Diamond Match (1¼¶)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
42	37⅞	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
34⅞	18⅞	Distillers Cp Seag	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26⅞
61⅞	41⅞	Dome Mines (2¶)	51⅞	50	50⅞	51⅞
81⅞	50⅞	Douglas A	77⅞	76	76	77⅞
50⅞	23	Dresser A (3b)	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
33⅞	13	Dresser B (1b)	32	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2⅞	⅞	Duluth So Shore	1	1	1	1
3	1⅞	Duluth So Sh pf	2⅞	2	2	2
9⅞	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
184⅞	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	181⅞	179	180	183
133⅞	129	du Pont deb (6)	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞

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1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
43¼	22	St Joseph Lead (1b)	41¾	41	41	41½
3⅝	1½	StL & SF (h)	2¾	2¼	2⅝	2½
6⅝	2⅝	StL & SF pf (h)	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	4½
15	7⅛	StL Sou'western (h)	12	12	12	..
17½	11	Savage Arms (1b)	17¼	16¾	17	17½
55⅞	37¾	Schenley Dis Co (3¶)	53⅝	52½	52½	53⅝
101½	97½	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	98	98	98	98½
4½	1⅝	Schulte Ret St (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
30½	7⅝	Schulte Ret pf (h)	19¼	19¼	19¼	18¾
1½	⅞	Seabd Air L (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
76	52½	Scott Paper (2¶)	73⅞	73½	73½	N
3⅞	2	Seabd A L pf (h)	5¼	5	5⅛	4⅞
43⅞	30⅞	Seaboard Oil (1)	34⅝	33⅞	33⅝	34⅛
101½	59⅞	Sears Roebuck (2¶)	97⅞	96⅞	97½	98⅞
4⅞	2⅝	Second Nat Inv	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
65⅞	61¼	Sec Nat Inv pf (2.90g)	..	..	..	..
31⅞	15⅞	Servel Inc (1¶)	30½	29⅞	30⅛	30
32⅞	20⅞	Sharon Stl (1.20¶)	31	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
104	80	Sharon Stl pf (5)	103	103	103	104
10⅞	4⅞	Sharp & Dohme	9⅞	9¼	9½	9⅞
19⅞	11⅞	Shattuck, F G (½¶)	18	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
28	14⅞	Shell Union Oil (.25b)	26	25¼	25⅞	26⅞
127½	110⅞	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	124½	123½	124½	124
14⅞	8⅞	Silver K Coal (.60)	11⅞	11	11⅞	11½
48⅞	19⅞	Simmons (3b)	45⅞	44½	44⅞	45½
6⅞	3⅞	Simms Petroleum	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
37⅞	19⅞	Skelly Oil	36⅞	36	36⅞	36⅞
85	64	Sloss Sheffield	85	84½	85	85
118⅞	65⅞	Sloss Shef pf (5¼b)	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
72	40¼	Smith A O (N)	46	46	46	46
28⅞	21	Snider Packing	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24
17⅞	12⅞	Socony Vacuum (.70b)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
7⅞	3⅞	So Am G & P (.30b)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
38⅞	26	So P Rico Sugar (2¶)	33	32¾	33	32¾
160	149	So P R Sug pf (8)	151	151	151	..
32⅞	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	30⅞	30	30	29⅞
47⅞	23⅞	Southern Pacific	41⅞	41	41⅞	41⅞
23⅞	12⅞	Southern Ry	22⅞	21⅞	22	22⅞
50⅞	19	Southern Ry pf	49	47⅞	47⅞	48⅞
11⅞	5⅞	Spalding & Bros	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10
9⅞	5⅞	Sparks Withing	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
27	6⅞	Spear & Co	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26⅞
24⅞	15⅞	Sperry vtc (1b)	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
37	13⅞	Spicer Mfg (3b)	33	31⅞	31⅞	33
53⅞	44	Spicer pf (3)	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	..
113	63	Spiegel May Stern (3)	107⅞	106⅞	107	107
43⅞	21⅞	Square D & B (⅜b)	40	39⅞	40	40½
18⅞	14⅞	Stand Brands (.80¶)	16⅞	16	16⅞	16
13⅞	9½	Stand Coml Tob	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
9⅞	5⅞	Stand Gas & El (h)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
24⅞	9½	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	20⅞	20	20⅞	20⅞
57½	24¾	St G&E 6% pf (h)	49	49	49	49
64	26¾	St G&E 7% pf (h)	58	57¼	57½	58½
3¾	2	Stand Investing	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
47⅝	35	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	43¼	42½	42½	43
45¼	32¾	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	38½	38	38⅛	38¾
70½	51⅝	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛	65½
40⅞	24¾	Starrett Co (1.40¶)	37	37	37	37¼
78½	65	Sterling Prod (3.80¶)	72⅞	72¼	72¼	72½
24½	16½	Stewart Warner (½¶)	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	19½
26⅞	14⅞	Stone & Webster	25⅞	24⅞	24½	25
15⅞	9⅞	Studebaker	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
91	72	Sun Oil (1¶)	77	77	77	78⅞
48½	27	Superheater (.82½b)	48	47⅞	48	47
6⅝	3	Superior Oil	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
28⅞	9⅞	Superior Steel	28⅞	25⅞	28⅞	28½
13⅞	6⅞	Sweets Co Amer	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
26⅞	20⅞	Swift & Co (1.20¶)	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
35⅞	28⅞	Swift Intl (2)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
19	15	Symington G'ld ww	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
14	12⅞	Symington xw	13½	13½	13½	13½

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1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
9⅞	6⅞	Telautograph (.60)	8¼	8	8	8¼
10⅞	5⅞	Tennessee Corp	11	10½	10⅞	10⅞
50⅞	28⅞	Texas Corp (1¶)	49	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
44⅞	33	Texas Gulf Sul (2¶)	40⅞	40	40⅞	41
7⅞	4⅞	Texas Gulf Prod (.05b)	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7⅞
15⅞	7⅞	Texas & Pacific	41⅞	40	40⅞	..
14⅞	9⅞	Texas&Pac Coal (⅛b)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
16⅞	9⅞	Texas& P Land (.10b)	10⅞	9⅞	10	10⅞
46⅞	32⅞	Thatcher Mfg (1¶)	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
26	8⅞	The Fair	14	14	14	..
110	85	The Fair pf (7)	100	98	98	100
12⅞	8⅞	Thermoid Co	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11⅞
9⅞	3⅞	Third Ave Ry	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
40⅞	23⅞	Third Nat Inv (1.15b)	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
13⅞	8⅞	Thompson (½)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
32⅞	24⅞	Thompson Prod (1½b)	29⅞	29	29	29⅞
8⅞	4⅞	Thompson Star	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
39⅞	26	Thompson St pf	35	34	34	34
21⅞	14⅞	Tide Water Asso (.60)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
106⅞	100⅞	Tide W Asso pf (6)	105	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
27⅞	12⅞	Timken-Detroit (1¶)	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	26⅞
74⅞	56	Timken Roller (2¶)	72⅞	70⅞	71⅞	73
18⅞	11	Transamerica (.40b)	17⅞	17	17⅞	17⅞
27⅞	14⅞	Tran & W Air	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
17⅞	10⅞	Transue & Wil (.60¶)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
12	7⅞	Tri Continental (½¶)	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9⅞	4⅞	Truax Traer Coal (⅜b)	9⅞	9	9	9
11⅞	7⅞	Trucson Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
38⅞	22⅞	Twen C Fox Film (2b)	37	36⅞	36⅞	37⅞
47⅞	31⅞	Twen C Fox pf (1½)	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	47
16⅞	8⅞	Twin City R T	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	14⅞
100	65⅞	Twin City R T pf	100	99	100	99

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1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
8⅞	2⅞	Ulen & Co	4½	4½	4½	4⅞
99	74⅞	Underwd El Fish (2⅞b)	87	86½	86⅞	87½
60	38½	Union Bag P (2)	61½	59⅞	59½	59
105¼	71⅞	Union Carbide (3.20)	102⅞	102	102¼	103⅞
28½	20¾	Union Oil Calif (1)	24½	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
149⅞	108½	Union Pacific (6)	129⅞	129½	129½	130
100	90½	Union Pacific pf (4)	98	98	98	98
32⅞	20⅞	United Aircraft (½b)	27⅞	26½	26⅞	27¼
21	13	United Airlines	17⅞	17¼	17½	17⅞
37¼	16¼	United Am Bosch	34¼	34¼	34¼	34
33⅞	24⅞	United Biscuit (1.60)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31
96⅞	68	United Carbon (3¶)	87½	87	87½	..
9¼	5⅝	United Corp .20b)	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
48⅞	46¼	United Corp pf (3)	44⅞	44½	44½	44⅞
16½	10⅞	United Drug (⅝b)	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
29½	15	United Dyewood (1)	22⅞	22½	22½	23
7½	4	United El Coal	7⅞	7	7	6⅞
87	66¼	United Fruit (3¶)	84½	84½	84½	85⅛
56⅞	32⅛	Un Eng&F (2¶)	50	49½	49½	49¼
19½	14⅞	United Gas Im (1)	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14⅞
13⅞	6⅞	United Pp Bd	12	12	12	12
23⅞	10	US Distrib pf	20½	20	20½	20½
39⅞	24¼	US Freight 1¶	33	33	33	34
20	13	US & For Sec	17⅞	17	17	17⅞
125¼	80½	US Gypsum (2¶)	120	119½	119½	121
20½	8⅞	US Hoffman M	19⅞	19	19¼	..
62¼	49	US Hoffman M pf (2¾)	58½	58½	58½	58⅞
59	31½	US Indus Alco	39⅞	38¼	39	39¼
9¼	4½	US Leather vtc	6¼	6	6	6
18⅞	10½	US Leather A vtc	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14½
58⅞	21⅞	US Pipe & Fdry (1¼)	56½	55¼	55¼	56½
17	7½	US Realty	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	16⅞
48⅞	16⅞	US Rubber	45⅞	43½	43½	45⅞
101	47	US Ruber 1pf	95½	94½	94⅞	96
103⅞	72¼	US Smelt R&M (10b)	90⅞	90	90	91⅞
75½	68½	US Smelt pf (3½)	72½	72½	72½	71⅞
79⅞	46⅞	US Steel	75⅝	73⅞	74⅞	74⅞
154⅞	116½	US Steel pf (7)	144½	142½	142½	145⅞
8⅞	5	United Stores A	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	8
102	67⅞	Un Strs pf (14.81¼g)	101	101	101	100½
92	57⅞	Univ Leaf Tob (2¶)	88½	88½	88½	..
165	153	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	160	160	160	..
7	3⅛	Utilities P & Lt A	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝

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1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
2⅞	1	Vadsco Sales	..	..	..	..
27⅞	16¼	Vanadium	2½	2½	2½	2½
49⅞	28⅞	Van Raalte (3½b)	25¼	23½	24⅞	23⅞
48⅞	40	Vick Chem (2¶)	43	42⅞	42⅞	43⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Va-Caro Chem	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	45⅞
48⅞	28⅞	Va-C Chem 6%	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
114⅞	109	Va El Pow pf (6)	47¼	45	45⅞	47
9⅞	4	Va Iron C & C	114½	114½	114½	113½
36¼	14	Va I & C pf	9⅞	9	9½	8⅞
86	70	Vulcan Detin (8b)	35	33	35	33
			82	81	81	82

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1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
4½	2¼	Wabash RR (h)	3¼	3	3	3
10⅝	5	Wabash pf A (h)	8⅞	1⅞	8¼	7⅞
19	9¼	Waldorf System (1.20¶)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
38½	30	Walgreen (2)	38⅞	38	38⅞	38¼
118	114½	Walgreen pf (6½)	116	116	116	115
49⅞	26½	Walker, Hiram (2)	47	46	46	47⅞
11⅞	5⅛	Walworth	10⅞	10⅞	10½	11
7⅞	1⅞	Ward Baking B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
18⅞	9¼	Warner Bros A	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2⅞	½	Warner Quinlan (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11⅞	4⅞	Warren Bros	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅞
35⅞	15⅞	Warren cv pf	32	32	32	..
32⅞	21	Warren F&P (1¶)	32	32	32	34
39¼	19¼	Waukesha Motor (1)	31⅞	30⅞	31	31⅞
11⅞	6⅞	Webster Eisenlohr	34½	34	34	35
2⅞	1	Wells Fargo Exp	8¼	8	8¼	8⅞
46½	33⅞	Weson Oil (½¶)	2½	2¼	2½	2½
102	87	W Penn El pf (6)	44½	43½	44	44⅞
12½	8¼	Westn Maryland	96½	96	96½	94⅞
23⅞	15	Westn Md 2pf	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9⅞
4	1⅞	Westn Pacific	18	18	18	..
9⅞	5⅞	Westn Pac pf	2½	2⅞	2½	..
96⅞	72⅞	Westn Union (2b)	6⅞	5⅞	6½	6
48⅞	34⅞	Westing Air B (1⅞b)	89⅞	87½	88⅞	89
153⅞	94⅞	Westing Elec (5½b)	45	44	44½	45¼
160	123½	Westing El pf (5½b)	145½	142⅞	143⅞	146½
33⅞	22⅞	Weston El Instru (.85b)	153½	153½	153½	..
32	19⅞	Westvaco Chlor (1)	27⅞	26½	27⅞	25½
37¼	21⅞	Wheeling Steel	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23⅞
28⅞	18⅞	White Motor	33	33	33	3
17⅞	13⅞	White Rock (1.40)	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	25⅞
6⅞	3¼	White Sew M	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅞
43	16	White Sew M pf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5¼	2¼	Wilcox Oil & G	39⅞	39	39⅞	40
11	6⅞	Wilson & Co (¼)	4⅞	4	4⅞	4⅞
87	70	Wilson & Co pf (6)	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	8⅞
71	44⅞	Woolworth (2.40)	78⅞	77	77	..
38⅞	23⅞	Worthgton Pump	67⅞	65⅞	66	68⅞
80⅞	48	Wor Pump B pf	33⅞	31⅞	33¼	31⅞
85¼	56	Wor Pump A pf	74⅞	72⅞	74⅞	74
140⅞	62⅞	Wright Aero (1b)	80⅞	76⅞	79⅞	78⅞
			129	125	127	125½

—Y—Z—

1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 2	Last Dec. 1
23⅞	9¾	Yellow Truck	20½	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
159	83⅞	Yellow Truck pf (35g)	158	157½	158	152½
55	42⅞	Young Sp & W (3¶)	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	49⅞
87⅞	41⅞	Youngstown	81¼	80	80⅞	81
42⅞	11⅞	Zenith Radio	40⅞	39	39⅞	40⅞
9⅞	5⅞	Zonite Prod	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. ‡Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. † Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close.

U. S. Deficit First Five Months Equal To $1,244,597,991

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration had a $1,244,597,991 deficit during the first five months of this fiscal year compared with $1,692,482,659 in the same period last year.

The November month end Treasury statement showed that aggregate receipts for the five months of this year were $1,640,862,172 compared with $1,468,196,530 in the same period last year. Total expenditures were $2,885,460,164 and $3,160,679,190, respectively.

Emergency spending accounted for $1,176,241,394 of total outlays this year. The figure was $1,428,029,075 last year.

Gold assets on November 30 stood at another new high—$11,184,249,406, compared with $9,919,896,791 on the same date last year.

Wheat Prices React Under Heavy Selling

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (AP)—In a big trade, Chicago wheat futures today ran up about 2 cents a bushel, but later reacted under heavy selling to realize profits.

Concern over the European political situation, together with reports of enlarged flour business, sustained demand for cash wheat out of Chicago, and great strength in the Liverpool market, formed the background for buying activity. Chicago city wheat showed a lagging tendency throughout owing to overnight moisture in parts of the domestic winter wheat area and some in spring crop districts northwest.

Wheat closed irregular, ⅜ lower to ¾ higher compared with yesterday's finish, December 124⅛-¼, May 120-120⅛, corn ⅞-1¾ down, December 108⅛-¼, May new 102⅝-¾, oats unchanged to ⅜ off, and provisions unchanged to 25 cents decline.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Am Smelting & R	75c	Q	Feb. 27	Jan. 29
Art Metal Const	40c	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 7
Autocar Co $3 pf	75c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 19
Fun Investors	$1.75	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Gilmore Oil Co, Ltd	$1	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 18
Link Belt Co.	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
McBryde Sugar Co	50c	..	Dec. 5	Nov. 25
Mohawk Car Mills	30c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Winn & Lovett G,B	$1	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 10

Extra

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ala Gt South RR	$2	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 11
Do pf	$2	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 11
Aloe (A S)	$2	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Am Cyanamid, A	40c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Do B	40c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Amer Paper Goods	$1	..	Dec. 15	......
Chicago D & Canal	$1	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 27
Emsco Der&Eq	12½c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 9
Goodall Securities	50c	..	Dec. 1	......
Inglewood Gasoline	2c	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Iron Fireman Mfg	$1	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 11
Kelvinator Corp	50c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Link Belt Co	$1	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 11
Marine Midland Trust of N Y	20c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 12
Mohawk Carpet M	50c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 15
Peter Paul, Inc	$1	..	Dec. 10	Nov. 3
Prentice (GE) Mfg	$1	..	Dec. 15	......
Todd Shipyards	$2	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
United Amusmt A	10c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do B	10c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
United Eng & F	$1.50	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 12

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Blumenthal (S) pf	$21	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 8
Cons Steel pf	67½c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Employ Group A	25c	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 9
Ill Coml Tel $6 pf	$3	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 8
Montreal Refrig & Stg $3 pf	$1	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Muskegon Mot S, A	$3	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 15
Real Silk Hos pf	$10.50	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 14
Riverside & Dan River Cot Mills pf	$3	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Truscon Stl 7% pf	$10	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 8
Yellow T & C pf	$35	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 11

Special

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Maize Prod	$1	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Lehigh Portland Cement Co	$1	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Motor Prod	$1.25	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Trans-Lux Daylight Picture Screen Corp	50	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 12
Wrigley (Wm) Jr Co.	25c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 10

Resumed

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Atlantic Gulf & W I S Lines pf	$3	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 11
Bastian Bless'g Co	40c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Benson & Hedges pf	$2	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 9
Edwards Mfg Co	$5	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
"56" Petrol'm Corp	3c	..	Nov. 26	Nov. 16
Ohio Confection A	25c	..	Dec. 15	......
Squibb (E R) & Sons	50c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 27

Initial

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Acadia Sugar Refining Co.	10c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Autocar Co pf new	75c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 19
Horn (A C) Co. 7% non-cum prior pf	17½c	..	Nov. 16	Nov. 2
Mar-Tex Oil Co	5c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do A	5c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1

Final

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Carreras Lt A	20%	..	....	....
Do B	20%			
United Molasses Co Ltd A D R for ord reg	1%	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 17
Do ord reg	10%	..	Jan. 8	Dec. 17

Stock

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Art Metal Construct		..	Dec. 17	Dec. 7
Institutional Sec Ltd	2½%	S	Dec. 30	Nov. 30

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ala Grt So R R	$1.50	S	Feb. 17	Jan. 6
Do pf	$1.50	S	Feb. 17	Jan. 6
Am Cyanamid, A	15c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Do B	15c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Am Express Co	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Am Maize Prod Co	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Am Rolling Mill Co 6% pf B	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Am Wat Wks & Elec pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Anchor Cap Corp $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Apponaug Co	25c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Bangor&Aroostk RR 7% pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 1	Nov. 28
Brillo Mfg Co	15c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do A	50c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Emsco D & Eq Co	25c	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 9
Glidden Co	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Ill Com'l Tel $6	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Kelvinator Crp	12½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Lehigh Port Cem pf	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Marine MdlTrNY	37½c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 12
Peter Paul Inc	75c	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 3
Pure Oil 5¼% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Todd Ship Corp	50c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Tri-Cont Corp	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 11
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 11
Un Am C, Ltd A	30c	S	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do B	30c	S	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
West P Elec A	$1.75	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 17
West P Pr 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Winn&L Gro A	50c	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 10

*One share of stock for each 20 shares held.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec.	12.20	12.32	12.17	12.25	+.08
Jan.	12.01	12.14	12.01	12.06	+.08
March	12.00	12.13	11.98	12.03	+.04
May	11.87	12.01	11.86	11.92	+.07
July	11.70	11.84	11.70	11.76	+.09

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
January	6.62	6.63	6.59	6.62	+.06
March	6.62	6.63	6.59	6.63	+.07
May	6.60	6.60	6.56	6.59	+.08
July	6.55	6.55	6.50	6.54	+.08
October	6.30	6.30	6.28	6.28	+.07

London Wool Auctions

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Including 884 bales from South America, offerings at the wool auction today totaled 10,308 bales, of which 9885 were sold. The selection was of average quality. Crossbreds met a good home trade demand, and all were sold at firm limits. Continental traders bought large amounts of merinos, and withdrawals were few.

Electrical Stocks Analyzed

G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., of Boston have prepared a comparative tabulation of 30 representative stocks of electrical equipment and appliance companies. The compilation also contains a brief review of the outlook for the industry.

Union Bag Acquires Soutan

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Company announced that, in order to simplify its capital structure, it had acquired all the assets of Soutan Company, Inc., a subsidiary.

Atlas Plywood Offering

Public offering of 70,000 shares of $20 par value cumulative convertible preferred stock of the Atlas Plywood Corporation, one of the world's largest producers of plywood packing cases, will be made today by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co., by means of a prospectus. The shares, bearing a dividend rate of $1.25 annually, are to be priced at $25 each.

American Gas 5s Are Called

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Gas & Electric Company called for redemption Dec. 30 of $10,000,000 in 5 per cent series debentures, due in 2028, at principal and interest plus 6 per cent premium.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	1.24⅝	1.25⅝	1.23⅞	1.24⅛	+ ¼
May	1.20⅛	1.21¼	1.19⅞	1.20	+ ⅛
July	1.08	1.08⅛	1.07⅛	1.07⅝	— ⅜
Corn					
Dec.	1.10⅛	1.10⅜	1.08⅛	1.08⅛	—.01¾
May	1.04⅛	1.04⅛	1.02⅜	1.02⅞	—.01⅜
July	1.00	1.00	.98⅞	.98⅞	—.01
Oats					
Dec.	.46⅜	.46⅞	.46	.46	— ⅜
May	.46⅛	.46⅝	.45⅝	.45⅞	— ⅜
July	.43⅛	.43⅛	.42⅞	.42⅞	— ⅜
Rye					
Dec.	.98	.98⅛	.97⅛	.97⅞	+ ⅛
May	.94	.94⅛	.93⅛	.93⅜	— ⅛
July	.89	.89	.88	.88	— ⅝

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	13.19	13.38	13.15	13.38	+.19
June	13.50	13.68	13.47	13.65	+.30

Business and Industry • **Total Dividends Declared in November Near $900,000,000** • Commerce and Finance

Experts Disagree On Status of Oil Reserves in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sharply conflicting technical opinion regarding the status of American oil reserves is disclosed in communications to the American Chemical Society.

Views expressed by Dr. Gustav Egloff and Dr. J. C. Morrell of the Universal Oil Products, Chicago, declare: "The best available data show that the nation has ample supplies of raw material for the production of oil for many years to come, whether they are derived from petroleum, natural gas, coal, or oil shale. One of the real problems of the oil industry is to find greater use for the products it is now able to produce." Dr. Egloff's full statement appears in the December issue of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, the official organ of the Chemical Society.

Disagree on Reserves

Dr. Benjamin T. Brooks, consulting chemical engineer of New York City, on the other hand, says: "Perhaps because of the fear of unwise, hasty, or impractical regulatory legislation, there appears to be a somewhat hysterical effort on the part of some to reassure the public that there is too vast a reserve to give cause for concern. Some producing companies have indeed been quietly building up their reserves for some time."

Egloff and Morrell state that in 1935 new reserves were discovered amounting to 1,810,000,000 barrels. Questioning this, Dr. Brooks asserts: "Unfortunately it is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the ultimate recoverable oil in new fields. Only after a new field has been definitely outlined and the physical characteristics studied is it possible to predict the amount of oil recoverable by known methods. Accordingly, such estimates for new fields probably will always be subject to differences of opinion.

"In many of the large fields such as Kettleman Hills and the more recently discovered Rodessa Field the estimates of recoverable oil have been revised steadily downward; that is, more downward revision than corresponds to correction for current production. The statement that our known reserves have steadily increased annually is flatly contradicted by the testimony of W. S. Levings of the Petroleum Administrative Board, by Wallace Pratt, and by others.

Large Potential Production

"Egloff and Morrell, like many others, have referred to the large potential production of 'oil' from coal, shale, and other sources as reassuring possibilities, and so they are at a price which these writers make no attempt to estimate. E. G. Seubert in his testimony before the Cole committee stated that his experiments on shale oil production indicated a cost of $4 or $5 a barrel. W. S. Parrish, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, stated before the same committee that in his opinion gasoline could be made from coal by hydrogenation at a cost, at the plant, of about 12 cents per gallon."

To this Egloff and Morrell answer, "What of it?" They add: "The important point is that processes for producing gasoline from shale and coal have been perfected from a technical and commercial viewpoint and are the best available. Commercial units to process shale oil and to hydrogenate coal and for catalytic conversion of water gas from coal to produce gasoline are in operation in England, Germany, France, Japan, Esthonia, and other countries.

"If the time comes when petroleum will be exhausted, gasoline at 12 cents per gallon from the hydrogenation of coal, using the figure employed by Brooks, is relatively cheap, particularly when compared with alcohol as a motor fuel at 38 cents per gallon, based on the average price of corn from 1920 to 1923 of 67 cents per bushel. Even gasoline from shale oil would be less than half the cost of alcohol on this basis.

"In regard to the potential supplies of alcohols from petroleum and natural gas, they are truly enormous and may be produced whenever the economic demand calls for it."

Boston Exchange Seeks Unlisted Trading Rights

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Boston Stock Exchange applied to the Securities Commission for unlisted trading privileges in the following securities:

McKesson and Robbins, Inc., no par value $3 series cumulative convertible preferred stock; Pathe Film Corporation, $1 par value common stock; General Telephone Corporation, $20 par value common stock; General Telephone Corporation, no par value $3 cumulative convertible preferred stock; Swift & Co., $25 par value capital stock, and Swift International, Ltd., deposit certificates of bearer share certificates having a par value of 15 Argentine gold dollars.

Railroad Equipment Inquiry

NEW YORK (AP)—The Norfolk & Western Railroad announced it was in the market for equipment to cost approximately $8,000,000, including 1000 hopper cars and 40,000 tons of rails and fastenings. In addition, it will build in its own shops at Roanoke, Va., eight high-speed freight locomotives, 500 gondola cars and 500 hopper cars.

F. S. C. C. Sells Hides, Skins

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation said well over half of 2,081,755 hides and skins carried over from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration 1934 drought cattle purchase program has been sold. As of Oct. 15, the corporation said 1,054,461 hides and skins had been sold.

Allied Stores Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Stores Corporation announced that it will redeem on Jan. 29, $600,000 in 15-year 4½ per cent debenture bonds, due April 1, 1950, at par and interest.

Administration Concerned Over Lag in Industrial Construction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — High Government officials scanning daily the ascending graphs of America's reviving prosperity are concerned over one major matter: The chart of construction activity remains recalcitrantly in the doldrums. The situation is not unlike the decline in construction levels in 1928 that forecast something more serious in 1929; Government economists in off-the-record comments make no bones of their deep concern over the subject, and declare that a revived construction industry is vital to the maintenance of the high levels of business activity which are now in prospect or are already a reality.

To put the matter in a statistical nutshell, the Government statistics show that industrial production, which stood at the high peak of 119 per cent in 1929, is back again now to 109 per cent (1923-25 equals 100) but building contracts, which stood at 117 in 1929 are still down at 55 per cent. This, of course is an improvement over the 1932 slump average of only 28 per cent, but it is far below the level of other general recovery. A major share of America's unemployment is now centered in the vast, dormant construction industry. It is something to bother Government officials in the extreme, particularly when it is recalled that a large share of what construction there is, is federal construction.

Lag in Factory Construction

Mobilizing national recovery is like mobilizing an army; if all branches of the fighting force are not advancing simultaneously there is danger of a serious retreat. The recovery situation today would be like that in a military force where infantry, cavalry, tanks and airplanes are moving forward, but with the artillery lagging behind; it would be like that save for one consideration—that there is in economic recovery a customary lag of uncertain degree in the construction industry in nearly every major business advance.

Construction is frequently the last to pick up. Therefore economists watch the charts with concern but without any deep anxiety as yet. It is safe to say, however, that a boom in construction would be the happiest news which could be received in Washington at present.

Residential construction is going ahead. It has jumped about 60 per cent since the same period of last year, though it is still below normal. The real lag is in factory and commercial construction, which are now still roughly half of normal. The explanation is that the revival of business has not yet produced the need to build factory additions or to set up new plants; the smoke of reviving industry is coming out tall chimneys, but demand hasn't yet reached the point where new factories are being built.

Pay rolls in 1929 averaged 109, today they are 86 per cent, employment was 104, today it is 90 per cent; freight loadings were 106, today they are 73 per cent; department store sales were 111, today they are over 90 per cent. But building contracts are still down in the red ink area—they were 117 per cent in 1929, and they are down now at around 55 per cent.

WPA Program a Factor

The lag in construction is in part understandable and normal, say economists who are making a study of the situation under Harry Hopkins, WPA director; but if continued would be serious, and the public might be well advised to understand how the situation stands. A boom in domestic building might lift the country finally onto its feet if commercial construction did not pick up.

Building of private homes has been jumping ahead in the past two years, but much of this undoubted gain is only in proportion to the low depths to which construction sank in 1931 and 1932. It was a revival of British housing, largely stimulated by the Government, which is believed to have assisted Great Britain materially in getting back to normal after the World War.

As the matter affects New Deal policies, it is almost unthinkable that the Administration will cease its own big-scale construction program at a time when the industry as a whole is still largely dormant. The matter affects WPA vitally in its plans for the immediate future. It affects directly the program of President Roosevelt for a big housing program in the new session of Congress. A part of the opposition to the Wagner Housing Act and Mr. Roosevelt's promise to encourage federally financed housing would be dissipated if the present conditions continued.

The National Association of Manufacturers, through its housing committee, has just announced that a shortage of 6,000,000 homes exists, mostly in the $2000-$3000 cost bracket, and that "building in this cost class has never yet been undertaken or accomplished on an important scale in a satisfactory and effective way"; also that "the proper type of service for such building is not now organized and available."

Slum Areas Costly

The association couples this declaration with a continued fight against federal subsidies to low-cost housing, and argues that the matter should be left entirely to private industry.

Bearing on the subject was the declaration by Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, before the conference of mayors that slums are the biggest leaks in public treasuries, and that "our slum areas are costing cities more than they can afford to pay—in effect we have been subsidizing slums."

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking in New York city last Oct. 28, declared the housing problem had been "too long neglected"; that "we have not yet begun adequately to spend money in order to help the families in the overcrowded sections of our cities," and pledged his full support to passage of the Wagner Housing Act in the new session of Congress.

Coming together, these various expressions of opinion and statistical analysis may be expected to find their common effect on legislation in the new Congress. The slowness of the construction industry to pick up will be an inevitable argument for a large scale federal encouragement of low-cost house building.

Meanwhile, quite apart from what the New Deal may or may not do, economists study the graphs of expanding industry with the keen and affectionate eyes of gardeners watching vines ascending out from flower-tubs. Today, with almost parental concern, they hope for the time when the construction graph will catch up with its sturdier brothers.

A. T. & T. Issue Of $140,000,000 On Market Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of $140,000,000 30-year 3¼ per cent debentures of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is being offered by a syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. at 102 and accrued interest to yield 3.13 per cent. An additional $20,000,000 of the issue will be sold to the trustee of the company's pension fund.

This offering completes the largest corporate refinancing program in recent years, following the early fall marketing by the company of $150,000,000 3¼s of 1961. At the time, $25,000,000 bonds were withheld for the pension fund.

Net proceeds of the new issue, which are expected to approximate $159,628,000, are to be applied toward, retiring $150,000,000 of 35-year, 5 per cent debentures due in 1965, which are to be called for redemption at 110 and accrued interest on Feb. 1.

Ninety-six investment banking houses in addition to Morgan Stanley & Co. are listed as "principal underwriters" of the $140,000,000 new debentures, and the selling group will include from 850 to 875 investment banking firms. Forty-seven firms participated as principal underwriters in the earlier offering of 3¼ per cent debentures.

Underwritings and commissions will amount to 2 per cent of the price to the public, or $2,800,000.

The new debentures will be redeemable on any interest date on 60 days' notice, in whole or in part, at 107½ until Dec. 1, 1941; at 105 thereafter to June 1, 1956; at 102½ thereafter to June 1, 1961, and thereafter at par.

Crown Willamette Increases Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Crown Willamette Paper Company, with plants on the Pacific Coast, reported for the six months ended Oct. 31 consolidated net income of $1,369,790, equal to $6.84 a share on 7 per cent first preferred stock, figured before division for the federal surtax on undistributed earnings. This compared with $1,105,002, or $5.52 a share on the first preferred, in the comparable period last year. Net sales increased to $13,651,890 from $12,237,663 in the 1935 period. The company is controlled by Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

Dividend Total For Last Month Largest Recorded

Stockholders in November reaped the largest harvest of corporation distributions in any month on record. Aggregate disbursements which included extra, increased and resumed payments as well as regular dividends amounted to nearly $900,000,000. In December, 1930, the previous high month, $567,877,243 was disbursed.

Only two dividends were passed during the month and for the first time since August, 1929, there were no reduced dividends. Extra and increased payments contributed about half of the total distribution.

Favorable dividend actions in November compared with November, 1935, and those for the first 11 months of 1935 and 1936 as compiled by the Standard Statistics Company are as follows:

	Nov., 1936	Nov., 1935	First 11 mos., 1936	First 11 mos., 1935
Favorable changes	578	212	2,552	1,320
Increased	83	35	653	248
Resumed	47	21	257	173
Extra	358	121	1,161	619
Initial	90	35	481	180
Unfavorable changes	2	10	95	230
Reduced	0	4	53	135
Passed	2	6	42	95

Among the most recent favorable dividend actions are the following:

Veeder-Root, Inc., of Hartford, Conn., maker of machine specialty products, declared an extra dividend of $4 a share on capital stock and the regular payment of 50 cents quarterly.

Roos Brothers, Inc., operating a Pacific coast chain of clothing stores, declared an extra of $1.25 a share and the regular quarterly of 37½ cents a share on common.

An extra dividend of $1.75, in addition to the regular quarterly of 25 cents, was votde on the common stock of the People's Drug Stores.

Acme Wire Company announced an extra dividend of $1.25 on common stock.

Bristol Brass Corporation ordered an extra distribution of $1 a share on common besides the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents.

Johns-Manville Corporation voted an extra dividend of $1 on the common stock in addition to the quarterly dividend of 75 cents. A regular quarterly payment of $1.75 a share also was voted on the cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock.

An extra distribution of $1 was declared on the common stock by the Armstrong Cork Company.

An extra dividend of 37½ cents and the regular quarterly of 37½ cents were declared by the South Penn Oil Company.

Pressed Metals of America, Inc., declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and a quarterly of the same amount on the common stock.

Cook Paint and Varnish Company declared an extra of 40 cents to common shareholders.

Florsheim Shoe Company declared an extra distribution of 25 cents, plus the regular quarterly of the same amount, on its Class A common stock. An extra dividend of 12½ cents and the regular quarterly of 12½ cents were also voted on the Class B common.

Tile Roofing Company, Inc., declared an extra dividend of 12½ cents, and the regular quarterly of the same amount.

A special distribution of 25 cents was voted by the National Acme Company.

Todd Shipyards Corporation declared a special dividend of $2 a share, and a regular payment of 50 cents on the common stock.

American Locomotive Company declared a dividend of $3 on account of accumulations on its preferred stock, the first payment on preferred since December, 1932. The accumulations amount to $28 a share.

Kobacker Stores, Inc., declared a dividend of $1 on the common, the first payment since 1930.

New York Trap Rock Corporation declared a dividend of $12.25 on the $7 preferred to clear arrears, consisting of $6.25 in cash and $6 in preferred stock valued at $100 a share. A dividend of 25 cents a share also was declared on the common, the first since 1929.

American Metal Company announced the declaration of a dividend of $11.50 a share, clearing arrears on the preferred stock.

Federal Mining & Smelting Company declared a dividend of $10.50 a share on preferred stock on account of arrears.

General Telephone Corporation voted a dividend of 85 cents to common stockholders. On Aug. 20, 25 cents was paid and on April 20 this year an initial dividend of 25 cents was disbursed.

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., increased its dividend with the declaration of $1 on the class A stock, against 50 cents paid on Oct. 1.

A quarterly distribution of 75 cents was voted on the common stock of F. E. Myers & Brother Company, putting the stock on a $3 annual basis. An extra dividend of 25 cents and the quarterly of 50 cents were paid in each of the two preceding quarters.

A dividend of 25 cents on the common stock of the Holland Furnace Company was declared.

Hershey Creamery Company of Harrisburg, Penna., directors voted to pay $2 a share on the common stock, payable in 7 per cent $100-par preferred.

At a special meeting of directors of the Anchor Cap Corporation, a quarterly dividend of $1.62½ a share on the $6.50 convertible preferred stock was declared.

Kelvinator Corporation announced an extra dividend of 50 cents a share and the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the capital stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 10, the distribution amounting to approximately $725,000.

A dividend of $10.50 on account of accumulated arrears on the 7 per cent preferred stock was announced by Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc. The payment will be the first on the issue since April 1, 1931.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street — Boston — Tel. Hubbard 8780
115 Broadway — New York — Barclay 7-3340

Netherlands Bank Cuts Rate to 2 P. C.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands today reduced its discount rate to 2 per cent from 2½ per cent, effective tomorrow.

The Netherlands Government, after the guilder was forced from the gold standard by devaluation of the French franc, embarked on a definite policy of easy money. Repatriation of funds which had been transferred abroad followed, and the guilder climbed steadily in foreign exchange markets.

U. S. Rubber Co. Announces A New Tire Sales Policy

NEW YORK (AP)—A radical departure in tire sales policy was announced by United States Rubber Company, involving a mutualization of distribution profits among dealers and the company.

The company stated the move was for the purpose of meeting requirements of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The new organization, which will start operations Jan. 1, to be known as United States Tire Dealers Mutual Company, will take over from United States Rubber Products Company operation of 28 company-owned stores and contracts related to United States Rubber brands of tires in the replacement field.

United States Rubber Company announced that "in the event that at the end of the year it is found that the co-operative efforts of the dealers and the mutual company have reduced expenses of the mutual company to a point where a fund or surplus remains, then that fund, after setting up sound business reserves, will be distributed on a mutual basis among the dealers."

N. Y. Central Pays RFC Debt in Full

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The New York Central Railroad Company has discharged all its obligations to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, including $6,969,000 collateral notes purchased by the RFC from the Public Works Administration, with a final payment of $16,858,951, according to an announcement.

Commenting upon the announcement, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of RFC, said that it "looks to me like the railroads are doing pretty well."

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$160,000,000

(of which $140,000,000 are publicly offered)

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Thirty Year 3¼% Debentures

Dated December 1, 1936 — *Due December 1, 1966*

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York City

Coupon Debentures in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Coupon Debentures and registered Debentures, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice, on any interest payment date, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including December 1, 1941, 107½%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1956, 105%; thereafter to and including June 1, 1961, 102½%; and thereafter, 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY *American Telephone and Telegraph Company, incorporated in New York in 1885, and its telephone subsidiaries are engaged principally in furnishing communication services, mainly telephone service, in the United States. The properties of the Company consist mainly of toll lines and toll switchboards, and those of its telephone subsidiaries consist mainly of exchange and toll lines, switchboards, buildings, telephone instruments and related equipment. The Company and its telephone subsidiaries are subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission and by public service commissions or state or local authorities, within their respective jurisdictions. The Federal Communications Commission is presently engaged in an investigation of the Company and its subsidiaries. Western Electric Company, Incorporated, a non-telephone subsidiary, is engaged principally in the manufacture of telephone apparatus and equipment about 90% of which is sold to the Company and its telephone subsidiaries.*

CAPITALIZATION (The Company and its Principal Telephone Subsidiaries—Consolidated):

	Outstanding as of June 30, 1936
Funded Debt of subsidiaries consolidated	$ 437,594,275
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Funds—subsidiaries consolidated	114,373,295
Funded Debt of the Company	440,943,600*
Notes Sold to Trustee of Pension Fund—Company	11,022,113
Preferred stocks of subsidiaries consolidated—held by the public	104,311,530
Common stocks of subsidiaries consolidated—held by the public	86,709,953†
Capital Stock (18,675,283 shares, par value $100) of the Company‡	1,867,528,300

**Giving effect to the issuance of these Debentures and to the issuance in October 1936 of $175,000,000 of Twenty-Five Year 3¼% Debentures, due October 1, 1961, and to the redemption on December 1, 1936, January 1, 1937, and February 1, 1937, respectively, of three issues of bonds or debentures aggregating $332,849,900, the total Funded Debt of the Company would be $443,093,700.*

†Represents par or stated value.

‡In addition as of June 30, 1936 there were 11,559 shares under subscription at $150 per share by employees (including officers) of the Company and of certain other corporations to which the Employees' Stock Plan was extended. 129,330 shares are authorized for issuance to cover conversions of certain bonds of the Company.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds, exclusive of accrued interest, from the sale of the Debentures, after deducting the estimated expenses of the Company in connection with such sale, are expected to approximate $159,628,000 and are to be applied toward the retirement of the Company's presently outstanding issue of $150,000,000 of Thirty-Five Year 5% Debentures, due February 1, 1965, which the Company is calling for redemption on February 1, 1937 at 110% of their principal amount ($165,000,000) and accrued interest. The Company expects to obtain the balance (approximately $5,372,000) of the requirements for such redemption, exclusive of accrued interest, from its current cash and temporary cash investments.*

EARNINGS *The following figures are taken from the Consolidated Income Statements of the Company and its principal telephone subsidiaries in the Offering Prospectus and must be read in conjunction with such income statements and the notes appended thereto. Other Income as shown below includes dividend, interest and miscellaneous income of the consolidated group. It also includes the proportionate interest of the companies comprising the consolidated group in the earnings or deficits (after dividends) of all subsidiaries not consolidated, including Western Electric Company.*

The Offering Prospectus also contains separate Income Statements of American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Registration Statement contains, in addition to the foregoing, Consolidated Profit and Loss Statements of Western Electric Company and its 100% directly-owned subsidiaries.

	Six Months ended June 30, 1936	Year 1935	Year 1934	Year 1933
Operating Revenues	$488,870,271	$919,116,222	$869,525,401	$853,825,376
Net Operating Income	$104,806,678	$183,160,747	$175,042,544	$165,969,789
Other Income	11,583,352	14,346,928	5,596,902	157,067*
Total Income	$116,390,030	$197,507,675	$180,639,446	$165,812,722
Interest and Other Deductions	31,310,177	64,589,182	69,332,407	65,304,258
Consolidated Net Income	$ 85,079,853	$132,918,493	$111,307,039	$100,508,464

**Negative amount.*

The figures for 1933 reflect adjustments made in various accounts in connection with refunds ordered in certain rate cases.

Provision, if any required, for Federal surtax on undistributed earnings for 1936 cannot be determined until the end of the year.

DEBENTURES *The Thirty Year 3¼% Debentures will be issued under an Indenture dated as of December 1, 1936 between the Company and The First National Bank of the City of New York, Trustee. This issue of Debentures is not secured. It is limited to $160,000,000 but the Indenture does not limit the amount of other securities or indebtedness, either secured or unsecured, which may be issued or incurred by the Company or by subsidiaries of the Company. The Indenture contains a covenant that if the Company shall pledge as security for any indebtedness or obligations any stock, owned by it at the date of said Indenture or thereafter acquired, of any telephone corporation doing business in the United States of America, or of any corporation owning 50% or more of the voting securities of any such telephone corporation, the Company will secure the outstanding Debentures of this issue ratably with the indebtedness or obligations secured by such pledge.*

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of $140,000,000 of these Debentures from the Company at 100%, or a total of $140,000,000, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 102%, or a total of $142,800,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $2,800,000. There is no firm commitment for the remaining $20,000,000 of Debentures, but the Company is withholding such Debentures for sale, on or before February 1, 1937, only to the Trustee of Pension Funds established by the Company and by certain of its subsidiaries, without underwriting discounts or commissions, at 100%, or a total of $20,000,000, plus accrued interest.*

Price 102% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase $140,000,000 of these Debentures on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and Mr. Charles M. Bracelen, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about December 18, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

The Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of these Debentures and of the Company's Twenty-Five Year 3¼% Debentures, due October 1, 1961, for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in certain agreements referred to in the Offering Prospectus.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

Dated December 2, 1936

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these shares for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such shares. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus, and only in such states in which this offering may legally be made.

NEW ISSUE

416,796 Shares

Eastern States Financial Corp.

Common Stock (Par Value $1.00)

Price $1.25 per share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from the registered dealers in securities in this State.

BROWN, ANTHONY & COMPANY

24 Federal Street, Boston

December 1, 1936.

Business and Industry • # Heavy Demand for Wool Sends Prices to New High Levels • Commerce and Finance

Heavy Orders for Locomotives And Freight Cars are Placed

NEW YORK (AP) — Railroads jumped into the market for equipment with both feet this week with one carrier placing the largest single order for track material since 1929. Expenditures of more than $25,000,000 were authorized or announced on Tuesday.

Topping the list was a $20,304,000 buying program announced by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which included a record order of 155,000 tons of rails.

The Wabash Railway, the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis-San Francisco, the Milwaukee Road, Pacific Fruit Express, Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway, and Erie Railroad all figured as buyers of such things as locomotives, cars, and rail steel.

Mentioned as suppliers were the big steel companies which have rail mills, including U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Colorado Fuel & Iron and Inland Steel, as well as American Car & Foundry Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, General American Transportation Company and Timken Roller Bearing Company.

The Wabash was authorized by the court having jurisdiction over its reorganization to buy $944,644 of rails, amounting to about 15,000 tons. Missouri Pacific's orders were for 33,950 tons, valued at $1,352,000, with all four of the rail makers getting portions of the order.

The court having charge of the 'Frisco reorganization was petitioned for permission to make expenditures of $2,184,875, including $387,887 for track metal and the balance for a wide variety of equipment, including bridges, buildings, signal equipment and ballast.

Since Sept. 1 authorities say track steel orders have aggregated about 700,000 tons with about half coming the past 10 days.

Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, U. S. Steel subsidiary, received orders for 16,663 of a total of 21,333 tons of rails from the Erie, with smaller amounts to Bethlehem and Inland. The purchase had a value in excess of $750,000.

The Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf's purchase of 7000 tons of rail was worth more than $250,000 to an unnamed concern, and fastening tonnage was also ordered by the road.

Pacific Fruit & Express, jointly owned by the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, ordered 2000 refrigerator cars worth $8,000,000, making 5000 cars bought this year by the line. The recipient was undisclosed.

Timken Roller Bearing announced orders for roller bearing and bearing boxes from the Burlington, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Rock Island, and E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company, without disclosing the dollar total of the buying.

Carnegie-Illinois and Inland split a $2,849,000 order for 30,000 tons of rails and 52,000 tons of fastenings from the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific.

Details of the big Santa Fe order included: 3025 freight cars to cost $10,183,925 and 27 locomotives at $3,895,000.

Orders for 1500 box cars were received from Santa Fe by Pullman Standard Car; 500 box cars by American Car & Foundry, 1700 refrigerator cars and 325 gondola cars by General American Transportation. The locomotives went to Baldwin.

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

Prospectus on request from your investment dealer

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

Interest Begins DEC. 15

Institution for Savings in Roxbury and its Vicinity

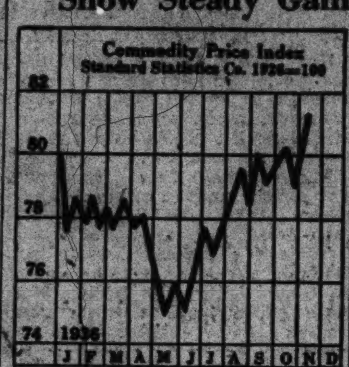
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.

2343 Washington Street, Roxbury

Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB

Commodity Prices Show Steady Gain



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Commodity prices have been advancing steadily since the elections. The Standard Statistics Company index has gone to a new high for 1936, and the highest level since June, 1930.

The strength has not been confined to a few groups but has spread generally through the entire commodity list.

Goodrich Calls Mortgage Bonds for Redemption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The B. F. Goodrich Company has called for redemption on Feb. 1, 1937, the $16,421,500 face amount of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds remaining outstanding of the $25,000,000 25-year issue of 1922, due July 1, 1947.

David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board, said the company has deposited funds with the Bankers Trust Company, trustee, and that the bank is now ready to pay the bonds with interest in full to Feb. 1. The bonds were callable on 60 days' notice at 107 plus interest.

Steel Operations Rise to New Peak On Heavy Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A flood of steel orders and the heavy railroad buying that preceded the Dec. 1 price advances on various steel products has created conditions seldom seen in the steel industry, according to Iron Age.

December schedules were virtually filled up, with a considerable overflow into January.

Steel ingot output, the publication said, has risen to 76 per cent, a new peak for the year, and may go higher this month.

"Although important buying came from many sources," the review stated, "railroad orders were conspicuous because of their concentrated volume. Rail and track accessories of more than 800,000 tons were placed on mill books, rails alone accounting for fully 650,000 tons.

"It was also a gala week in railroad equipment orders and inquiries, with orders for 153 locomotives and about 4100 freight cars, and inquiries pending for 8650 additional freight cars and 16 locomotives, besides extensive repair and new construction to be done in railroads' own shops. Most rails and other steel required will not be rolled until the first quarter.

"The only thing to mar an exceptionally good outlook for the steel industry is the labor threat in the automobile industry, where assembly lines have already been interrupted by lack of shipments by Midland Steel Products Co., whose plant is closed by a strike. The maritime strike has finally caused the cessation of virtually all construction work on the Pacific coast because materials have run out."

Iron Age scrap composite prices were unchanged.

N. Y., N. H. & H. Net Gains

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company reports for October a net income of $370,381, an improvement over a year ago of $595,149, this being the second month that a net income has been reported since March, 1934.

All Records Broken For Cocoa Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

All records for trading volume on the New York Cocoa Exchange were broken in November, when the turnover amounted to 12,480 lots, or 167,230 tons—which was three times as large as the volume in November, 1935. Volume of trading for the first 11 months of this year amounted to 64,633 lots, or 866,082 tons, which is another all-time record. Trading this year has been 60 per cent greater than in 1935.

The cocoa bull market carried prices 270 points higher during November. The month started with the December delivery selling at 8.00c per pound. The December delivery closed at 10.70c on the last day of the month.

Reform in Home Building Is Needed, Says Business Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—"We will never have a real home building program in this country until business realizes that, apart from social gain, home building is also a potentially excellent business proposition." This was the considered opinion of A. S. Freed, chairman of the Committee for Economic Recovery, who addressed the Economic Club of Detroit at luncheon at the Book-Cadillac Hotel recently.

Mr. Freed warned business and finance that its leadership is challenged, as never before. "Never was there greater need for an understanding of the underlying concept of Americanism than there is today," he said. "Business leaders must show that they possess sincere humanitarian instincts and are just as much interested as the politician claims he is in the welfare of our people.

"The right to private profit will endure just as long as that which produces profit contributes to social progress," Mr. Freed said. "There is nothing that I know of which offers such a guarantee of both private profit and social progress as a sound home building program."

The Committee for Economic Recovery, composed of business and professional men, is advocating a broad private enterprise home building program as the greatest single avenue for the employment of men, money and materials.

Among the deterrents to a private enterprise home building program listed by Mr. Freed were: a top-heavy distribution system; lack of planned communities; too high interest rates; inefficient domineering labor and lack of affirmative aid on the part of the Government.

Unless unselfish co-operation is offered at once, Mr. Freed warned that the demands of the under-privileged for decent housing may result in uncontrolled direct action by government.

"I know of no better way for business and finance to prevent their being made the scapegoats of unfortunate economic conditions," he said, "than by a grim determination to overcome the problem of the neglected 90 per cent of our population who have never been provided with new homes."

Business men, Mr. Freed said, must offer every assistance in organising home-building companies sufficiently capitalized to build planned community developments.

He cautioned industry, however, that it will be dangerous if these companies are formed as adjuncts of large corporations in other industries.

New High Levels Reached in Wool Trade Past Week

Weekly Wool Review

New high levels were reached in the wool markets of the world this week. Prices were from 1@2 cents higher than a week ago but the advance was proportionately less, giving rise to the thought that the present upward surge may be nearing its peak.

About the strength of the market, however, there is no question. It has inspired the wide contracting movement for unshorn wool in the West, now estimated by local wool men to be close to 40,000,000 pounds. This will be clipped next May or June.

Meantime, demand for wool in the Boston market is less keen, as manufacturers of woolen goods encounter increasing price resistance in attempting to dispose of their products at the new values. Men's wear wool fabrics are now 25@30c a yard above the quotations at the opening in the spring.

Some mills have withdrawn their lines for repricing and most of them have substantial unfilled orders on their books. This, combined with the sharp rise of recent weeks, appears to discourage buyers of goods from committing themselves further at the moment. In some cases buyers of both goods and yarns have balked at meeting current levels.

By the same token, buyers of wool showed reluctance to meeting new high prices for that commodity, yet sufficient of them are coming into the market for large enough quantities to establish market prices on a higher level. Sales were closed this week on fine territory wools in original bags at $1.02@1.03 for average French combing lengths in bulk, scoured basis. Topmakers are competing for the comparatively small volume of spot wools available in the Boston market.

Markets overseas are active and higher, with good demand from England, America and Japan. Cables to Boston wool men show that both America and Japan were keen buyers at the opening of the season in New Zealand. Australian sales are at firm prices and America is the outstanding buyer. Fine wools are selling on an equivalent basis of $1.03@1.04, clean, duty paid and the choicest as high as $1.10, both figures landed Boston.

Mohair has sold at 60c for Texas adult hair, and supplies are now well cleaned up.

Wool imports at Boston are increasing as more new clip becomes available in the overseas markets. From July 1, start of the federal fiscal year, up to Nov. 28, imports at Boston total 16,566,772 pounds, which contrasts with 28,366,745 pounds for the similar period a year ago when stocks of wool were much more plentiful abroad.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The sixth series of wool auctions closed today with a firm tone. Offerings amounted to 11,713 bales, of which 9197 were sold. Owing to increased competition in this and other world markets, all prices rose sharply during the auctions.

Continental buyers were active in the bidding and Russia bought steadily throughout.

Merinos closed at an advance of 10 to 20 per cent over prices of the last series, and crossbreds and slipes showed gains of 15 to 25 per cent. The home trade purchased 45,000 bales; continental buyers took 44,000, and America bought 5000. About 12,000 bales were held over for the next series.

Chicago Industrial and Trade Areas Humming With Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Glowing red by night, smoky black by day, the skies over Chicago's industrial district reflect not only renewed activity in the streets and shops of the nation's second steel-making area, but something of the bustle of recovery throughout the entire Chicago region. And the pick-up here is, of course, but a part of the push that's carried the whole country around the depression corner within recent months.

Compared with two or three years ago, Chicago is a much busier place. There are more people moving—not loafing—on the streets, especially in shopping regions, and there are fewer empty windows in the retail district. There are more automobiles, newer ones. There are more houses, bridges, business structures going up.

Steel Furnaces Active

In the steel area the blast furnaces are spouting flames and producing steel at a rate within a few points of what is considered capacity, a point reached only in the most prosperous times. Wages are higher and there are more men employed in making steel here than at the height of the boom days of the 20's. Chicago's growing importance as a steel area is seen in figures which show its producing capacity to be a very close second to that of the Pittsburgh area, the leader, and gaining consistently.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company plant at Gary, the largest single steel plant in the world, along with that of the Inland Steel Company at Indiana Harbor, the General American Tank Car Corporation at East Chicago, are about to share in the making of some $10,000,000 worth of rails, ordered by five railroads. This is but an example of the volume of business being handled.

Whereas many mills, and as a consequence, thousands of mill hands, have been idle for from three to five years, existing mills are now finding, or expect to find, difficulty in handling all orders. The Central Steel & Wire Company, for example, has just purchased a 15-acre site upon which it plans some time soon to erect a new plant.

The unusual industrial condition is indicated also in plans for construction of two other industrial units, purchase of the land on the west side having just been announced.

Favorable Statistics

The latest report of the Chicago Association of Commerce shows that jobs in industry here during October were 10.3 points on the index more plentiful than a year ago. Pay rolls meanwhile rose from 49.6 to 61.2. Bank clearings, an indication of the amount of buying by check, rose during that period from $1,190,581,793 to $1,473,791,880.

Electric power production is up by about 1,000,000 kwh. Carloadings have increased by nearly 44,000. Telephones in use jumped nearly 28,000. New car registrations, in a month when there are ordinarily very few, rose by over 300. The surface lines carried 5,000,000 more passengers. And the department store sales index figure climbed from 81.1 to 97.5.

These figures, it also must be remembered, cover the period just prior to the election, when business is usually said to abate somewhat due to unsettled conditions. Figures showing yearly comparisons bear out the claim that business is well back toward the 1929 level.

The railroads are one of the largest customers of heavy manufacturing, though the steel makers depend to a considerable extent on Michigan automobile plants, where there has been a record expansion. The auto people are looking for a billion dollar increase in sales in 1937.

Holiday Buying Rises

With few exceptions, the railroads are earning more money. And with even fewer exceptions they're spending more. For example, the Rock Island and the Great Northern Pacific, both of which are still a little on the red side after the years of losses, plan sizable expansion programs. The former is spending $4,273,000 for new equipment, while the latter has earmarked a total of $30,000,000 for improvements.

In Chicago's shopping district holiday buying has started, and extra hands have been hired, in many cases more than a week in advance of the usual date. It is expected that more than 25,000 men and women will have jobs behind counters for the period this year, a record since 1929. Retailers have invested a total of more than $205,000,000 in goods for the seasonal buying. The storekeepers are almost unanimous in their anticipation of the greatest volume since before the depression.

Outlook Good

The recent furniture show here revealed that for the first time in about five years it's a seller's market. That is, the seller can almost demand his own terms because of the volume of buyer demand. That fact indicates a business pickup more in such furniture centers as Grand Rapids, Mich., and elsewhere, perhaps than right here in Chicago, though much of the advertising is handled here.

Speaking generally of the entire nation, Prof. Garfield Cox, of the school of business at the University of Chicago, recently declared that "building construction, expansion of electric power facilities, rehabilitation of railroads, and modernization of industrial equipment should continue production at a high level in 1937."

Also peeking into the nation's future, Harold T. Donaldson, president of the United States Building and Loan League, says that the "outpouring of a half to three quarters of a billion gold dollars in extra dividends and wages by American business will give a boost to new home ownership undertakings in 1937 which had not been counted on in previous estimates of the coming year's activity."

The picture is too bright to be dimmed a great deal by the fact that there remains a relief problem. The number on relief, though, is now definitely on the downgrade, and, while it is hoped that the extra one cent of the State's three cent sales tax will be continued through the winter to take care of this load, the problem is hardly as serious as it was last year.

A steady increase in the rehiring of both skilled and unskilled, especially the former, is expected through the winter, and with the federal social security program going into operation much of the former relief load it is expected will be cut off.

Four Van Sweringen "Key Men" to Appear In Senate Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four of the "key men" in the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen transportation network were summoned by Senate investigators to explain how the famous Cleveland brothers used holding companies to control a score of railroad properties.

Records of the Mid-America Corporation, top Van Sweringen holding company, also were subpoenaed for the opening hearing of the railway financing investigation, Dec. 7.

George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., banker and glass manufacturer, and George A. Tomlinson, Cleveland, Ohio, industrialist, headed the list of witnesses called by Chairman Wheeler (D.-Mont) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, indicating they will be the first called.

Mr. Wheeler described them as "heirs" to the rail empire ruled by O. P. Van Sweringen until his passing on last week.

They were said to have helped Mr. Van Sweringen and his brother, M. J. Van Sweringen, regain control of the network when it threatened to collapse under the impact of the depression. M. J. Van Sweringen passed on last December.

Subpoenaes also were issued for John P. Murphy, of Cleveland, secretary of Mid-America Corporation and business intimate of the Van Sweringens; and Thomas H. Jones, Cleveland railway attorney.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

known as "blister" inflation, such as the inflation in real estate in the early twenties and the inflation in stocks in the late twenties.

But to the folk in Wall Street the object of Washington officialdom is more comprehensive. It looks to the financiers as if it were aimed at the dictation of market equilibrium.

Wall Street's difficulty is the hopeless one of trying to figure out what Washington's version of equilibrium is. Clearly equilibrium is a "state of mind." You cannot control it. And, therefore, the overshadowing factor of 1937, as Wall Street sees it, is not only the manner in which Washington will pursue its new objective, but also what its effects will be.

Those who view the problem objectively warn of the danger that the use of anti-inflation weapons may be too successful. In other words, they feel that, to come back to my correspondent's question, deflation is an equal imponderable with inflation.

For myself I think that the equality must be "weighted," as the statisticians say, with the fact that the forces of natural recovery will stay at work no matter what is done in Washington.

Engineering Construction Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction for November, according to the Engineering News-Record, totaled $162,743,000 compared with $154,973,000 the like month a year ago. This gain of about 5 per cent was recorded principally through the increase of private construction over a year ago.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance

FIELD & COWLES

40 Broad Street, Boston

Insurance covering all needs

Big New Haven Losses Cited by ICC In Hearing on Carrier's Finances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission introduced at a hearing in the Pennsylvania Hotel exhibits to show that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad incurred losses of $298,384,000, including charges for interest and depreciation of capital between July 1, 1913, and Oct. 23, 1935, from unprofitable investments.

The hearing is part of an investigation by the I. C. C. into the finances of the company.

Loss From Investments

The company's recorded loss from these investments was $72,288,000, but inclusion by the commission's accountants for cost of capital at 4 per cent, and the depreciation in price of securities brought the total to the larger figures. Counsel for the company pointed out that some of the investments yield some profit.

The investments comprised street car and steamship lines and the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway, which runs from Harlem river to Portchester in Westchester county. Ownership by the New Haven of the rapid transit line proved the most costly of its investments outside the railroad field because the Westchester was conducted as a going concern long after purchase of street car and steamship lines were written off the New Haven's books.

The Westchester was kept out of the courts until November, 1935, when it entered bankruptcy. Between June 30, 1912, and Nov. 30, 1935, the Westchester yielded an aggregate net loss of $45,402,000, which the New Haven had to make good because it had guaranteed the Westchester's bonds. The New Haven entered bankruptcy in October, 1935.

Loss From Old Contracts

Mr. Palmer was optimistic about the New Haven, saying that he estimated its gross revenues in November would be about 12 per cent greater than they were in November, 1935, passenger revenues having increased 14 per cent in the month. He estimated that the company would show a net income of about $200,000 in November, compared with a net loss of $420,000 in November, 1935.

"Virtually all losses mentioned in the present study by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the financial history of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, were incurred by reason of investments made prior to July 1, 1913," according to E. G. Buckland, chairman of the board of the road.

Union Bag to Build New Paper Unit at Savannah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Plans of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation to proceed with the construction of a third unit for the manufacture of kraft pulp and paper at the company's new mill at Savannah, Ga., have been approved by the directors, it was announced by Alexander Calder, president, in a letter being mailed to stockholders. Estimated to cost $3,500,000 (including $300,000 available for the purchase of new timber lands), the third unit will have the same productive capacity as each of the first two units, or 40,000 tons of kraft paper annually. In addition, the Savannah plant will produce 50,000 tons of low-cost pulp available for use in the company's northern mills in the manufacture of specialty papers, or for sale.

The new unit will be financed by long-term credit, the letter states. On the basis of current prices being paid for pulp and paper, it is estimated that the complete integration of the company's activities in the South will result in savings of over $3,000,000 a year.

Acquires All National Surety Stock

NEW YORK—Commercial Investment Trust Corporation has completed the acquisition of all of the stock of National Surety Corporation by paying the balance of the purchase price of $10,031,000 in cash to Superintendent Pink of the New York Insurance Department and taking delivery of the stock. C. I. T. was awarded the stock of National Surety Corporation by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the state of New York confirming its high bid in proceedings initiated by Superintendent Pink earlier in the year.

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The fiduciary services of Old Colony Trust Company available to individuals are many and varied. We cite some of them below, in order that you may apply to your own needs the services at your command through this institution.

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We act as Guardian for minor children and as Conservator for incapacitated persons.

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The officers of Old Colony Trust Company are always glad to discuss estate and property matters with you and point out if and where our services are applicable. Our booklet, "Wills and Trusts," will show you why it would be to your advantage to have Old Colony Trust Company act for you in one or more of the foregoing fiduciary capacities. A copy will be sent to you promptly upon request.

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Leader Demands Maritime Union Strike in East

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2 (AP)—Pacific Coast maritime strike leaders headed by Harry Bridges called for a showdown today by international maritime union officers opposing spread of the walkout to Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Mr. Bridges, Pacific district president of the International Longshoremen's Association, accused Joseph P. Ryan of New York, national I. L. A. president, of "strike breaking."

Strike Order Demanded

He demanded in an open communication that Mr. Ryan order Atlantic and Gulf longshoremen to refuse to handle cargo of ship owners against whom the Pacific district is on strike.

The conflict also promised to come to a head in New York with arrival of the French ship Champlain, which I. L. A. leaders there have threatened to boycott because of refusal of French dock workers to unload American vessels.

Settlement negotiations, blocked repeatedly since the strike started Oct. 30, reached another standstill. Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, left here for Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., saying he would not return until Friday.

Board Asks Patience

The United States Maritime Commission, replying from Washington, D. C., to an appeal from a New York importing firm, said it had received many complaints from American shippers.

"The Government," said the commission's reply, "is striving to effect an early settlement. . . . In the meantime we bespeak your patience and continued support of the American merchant marine."

Officials here studied means of getting food to Hawaii after the government - chartered steamer Arctic sailed through the Golden Gate to take aboard Alaska supplies at Seattle.

Police Disperse Strikers As Manhattan Sails

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—Violence flared along the New York waterfront today, as 750 striking seamen massed at an East river pier-head following police "clean-up" raids on seamen's restaurants. Eight men were arrested.

The strike strategy committee blamed the disorders on police attempts to interfere with "peaceful picketing," and demanded an investigation into the raids.

"Police started the intimidation by chasing every seaman they saw on the street and stated these were their orders," the strategy committee declared.

Fifty policemen, including a score of mounted men, dispersed the picket "army" as the transatlantic liner Manhattan was preparing to sail.

Ten pickets were allowed to remain on each side of the pier entrance, however, and the ship—with a short crew lacking five seamen and an oiler—sailed with 375 passengers. Steamship officials said the vessel would anchor down the bay to await arrival of a tug with the six seamen.

International complications growing out of the seamen's strike were emphasized when the nonstriking Longshoremen's Union refused to unload 600 tons of cargo on the French liner Champlain.

The longshoremen removed baggage, perishable goods and mail, but refused to handle the cargo in retaliation for the refusal of French dock workers, sympathizing with the American seamen, to unload American-owned boats on their arrival in France.

Shippers Voice Complaints To Maritime Commission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Federal Maritime Commission yesterday made public correspondence in which it expressed "regret" that the current shipping strike has interfered with delivery of goods by the merchant fleet.

The commission replied to Alfred Kohlberg, Inc., New York importing firm, which wrote to the maritime body that it planned to use foreign ships for transporting goods because of the tieup of American vessels.

A spokesman for the commission said the Kohlberg letter was typical of reports from many other shippers.

"The commission regrets your predicament," the reply said. "You are not alone in it as we have received similar letters from many American shippers and others whose business has been dislocated by the maritime strike. However, we believe it beyond our province to say whether or not your decision in the circumstances is a sound one."

Regional Planning Pushed For Northern New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2—A growing sentiment for more thorough regional and local planning in northern New Jersey found expression here yesterday when, at the invitation of Walter Kidde, president of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, a group of industrial and professional leaders met at the Essex Club and organized the New Jersey sponsoring group of the regional plan.

Mr. Kidde said the purpose of the group was to "impress upon the public" the great benefits to be made possible through the proposal for northern New Jersey of the regional plan of New York and its environs and to share with the regional plan responsibility for the realization of these proposals. George McAneny, president of the Regional Plan Association, described the interdependence of all sections of the two states embraced in the regional plan, declaring that its success depended upon interstate co-operation.

American Woolen Prices Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Woolen Company announced a price advance of 10 cents a yard, effective immediately and making total advances since the spring opening of about 25 cents a yard.

Roosevelt Speech Re-echoes

(Continued from Page 1)

when the cause of democracies seems to be more seriously threatened than at any modern period.

Intervention in Spain

In the same newspapers that recorded his eloquent words are grim dispatches from Europe, showing apparently big-scale intervention of various European powers in the Spanish civil war.

Probably the most immediate objective of the Roosevelt speech was to prevent the expansion of dictatorships on American soil: to forestall in the New World the alignments of the Old. The President's confident assertions of the Americas' devotion to representative democratic government involved a goodly measure of diplomatic hyperbole. It was known to all of his auditors that country after country in Latin America has from time to time deviated from the democratic pattern to follow awhile the path of dictatorship.

A Delicate Situation

At the very moment he spoke, not a few of the delegates facing him in the Argentine Parliament represented governments in the authoritian grip of quasi-dictators.

"Fascism" — non - representative government—has a long history and a vivid present the Americas. But it has not reached the point where the 21 nations of this continent are divided into hostile groups, the democracies on one side and the dictatorships on the other.

Some of the dictators are working under the cloak of democratic forms, and it is difficult to say that some modified form of authoritarian government is not better suited to present conditions in several of these republics than would be democracy.

Racial, educational, social and even economic problems in several Latin-American governments have rendered democracies on the Anglo-Saxon pattern highly difficult to operate.

A Veiled Warning

Just because dictatorships are not unknown in the Americas, in the view of analysts here, President Roosevelt's words take on added force. They were, therefore, not smug congratulation, but necessary warning against rifts and divergencies in the Americas. Simply because there is and has been a threat to democracy in this hemisphere, the President was speaking meaningfully when he asked the Americas to affirm "that we maintain and defend the democratic form of constitutional representative government."

But the rescue and preservation of democracy in the Americas was but the first step toward its rescue and preservation abroad. The President's most potent paragraph, a summary of his whole mission to Buenos Aires, came when he said:

Democracy Still World Hope

"If then, by making war in our midst impossible, and if within ourselves and among ourselves we can give greater freedom and fulfillment to the individual lives of our citizens, the democratic form of representative government will have justified the high hopes of the liberating fathers.

"Democracy is still the hope of the world. If we in our generation can continue its successful applications in the Americas, it will spread and supersede other methods by which men are governed and which seem to most of us to run counter to our ideals of human liberty and human progress."

These words, weighed diplomatically, constituted pretty strong speaking. It must be remembered that in Italy, in Germany, perhaps in Spain, in Russia, and to a degree in Japan, an entirely different philosophy of government is held.

Altered by Circumstances

There, "democratic representative government" is altered by various concepts—the personal leadership of Signor Mussolini in Italy, Herr Hitler in Germany, Communist theory in Russia, potential dictatorship in Spain of some brand or other, and the particular position of the military forces and the Emperor in Japan.

President Roosevelt was directly critical of these divergent philosophies when he said that "other methods . . . seem to most of us to run counter to our ideals of human liberty and human progress."

The American Chief Executive came to the tribune at Buenos Aires with great prestige behind him—the authority of the head of one of the largest nations in the world, newly confirmed in power by an overwhelming majority.

Empower His Words

Therefore his considered words on democracy and dictatorship take on some of the authority, for example, of Woodrow Wilson. Should the United States intervene directly in a possible war between the two European groups, it might turn the balance, and President Roosevelt—while making no concrete promise—so weightily supported the democratic cause in this speech as to imply that American intervention to rescue democracy might not be ultimately impossible.

That is seen in Washington to be the basic significance of the President's speech. Only a few days before it was made, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, warned possible aggressors that Britain would fight for the integrity of Belgium. He was described as closing the gap which Sir Edward Grey had left open in the crucial period before the World War, and which led Germany to suppose that Britain might not enter the conflict.

Now, in another critical period, not only does Great Britain make its intentions plain, but the United States is aligned by its President behind the democracies. True, he hopes to maintain neutrality; he hopes to work for peace through the example of successful democracy in the Americas.

But his words were also a warning that the United States, and perhaps most of the other American countries, regard with the utmost seriousness the need for preserving democracy in the world. How such a warning will be interpreted in the various dictatorships remains to be seen. But the warning is far more grave and outspoken than anything coming from responsible American sources in the period preceding the late war.

Its effect, Washington is sure, will be weighed long and seriously in the chancelleries of the world.

Strikes Held Sign Of Labor Move To Share in Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

parts main mass production conveyor belts will shut down.

Steel Strike—"Sit-down" strike by new C. I. O. steel union at Midland Steel Company plant, now in sixth day, caused Chrysler assembly lines at Detroit, Mich., to shut down, because of lack of frames.

Farm Machinery—J. I. Case Company plant at Racine, Wis., has been shut down since Oct. 27 in dispute with C. I. O. auto union.

Department Stores—Strike of workers in Philadelphia's five biggest department stores, by Local Storage Warehouse Union, exempted only John Wanamaker's (which came to union terms following strike last spring) and brought out clerks, teamsters, shopgirls, janitors, elevator operators, buyers.

Celanese—Cumberland, Md. Plant of Celanese Corporation of America, shut down since Nov. 18 by strike. Expected to reopen shortly following new wage agreement.

Guild Wins Strike

Journalists—William R. Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer resumed publication this week after complete shut-down following strike of American Newspaper Guild, resulting in general victory for guild and agreement with certain other hesitant publishers. New York Daily News publisher agreed to guild contract today, providing highest minimum wages yet paid under such an agreement.

WPA—Joining the direct action movement, WPA artists yesterday "struck" in New York, protesting dismissal from work relief rolls.

Dozens of local labor clashes are under way, but the official figures of strike hours lost, compiled by the Department of Labor monthly, are not kept currently and full statistics will not be available for several months. In any event, department officials say, no big national strike comparable to the railroad, steel and coal strikes of past years is occurring, so records are not likely to be broken.

Strikes and Prosperity

In general, statisticians have long observed that strikes accompany a return of prosperity. September, October and November are also strike months. At the bottom of a depression workers cannot afford the chance of losing their jobs, but as conditions improve they feel more free to take the risk. Analysts of the A. F. of L. charge that wages of American industry, as measured by buying power, have not kept pace with the recent business pickup.

Behind the strikes, the school of economic philosophy led by the recent Brookings' studies points out that real wealth is not increased either by channelling a disproportionate share to employers or to labor. A nation is only wealthy by the goods it creates, it holds; and living standards are only raised as goods are created and distributed. In the distribution of such goods, this economic school favors general price reductions of commodities. This, it declares, benefits everybody, as contrasted to high prices, which benefit the capitalists, and high wages which benefit employees—a larger share of the community, but still not the whole public.

Coal Separated From Impurities By 'Dry' Liquid

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP)—A liquid without moisture, made entirely of dry sand and compressed air, was described to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers yesterday by Thomas Fraser, Aurora, Ill., mining engineer.

The sand is placed in a box and the air is bubbled up from the bottom. This dry liquid can be varied from the density of water to that of molasses by changing the air pressure.

It is used for "floating" coal, a commercial process for separating coal from the bits of slate, pyrite and sulphur minerals that are mined along with the fuel. Coal is lighter than these impurities.

The old process was to float the coal on a liquid of sufficient density to hold the coal at the surface while the impurities sank.

The artificial sand liquid, Mr. Fraser said, has the advantage that its density can be varied to suit the weight of coal by turning an air cock. The mixture, he said, is in effect a dry quicksand.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Dec. 4	Cherbourg	Dec. 10	Dec. 4, 1:00 pm	Dec. 4, 6:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship		Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria		Dec. 30	Dec. 25, 4:00 pm	Dec. 25, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship		Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria		Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria		Dec. 18	Dec. 13, 4:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 50c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Seneca Apartments, 4342 Sheridan Ave.; in exclusive North Beach; large 3-room apartments, attractive, homelike and convenient; seasonal leases reasonable.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

RIVIERA—Enjoy beautiful, sunny winter near Cannes; will sublet 4-room apartment at Golfe-Juan; every convenience; beach, mountains railroad. Write Box A-12, Suite 1250, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

WALKER'S FRESH-MADE CANDIES—To Monitor readers: 2-pound box chocolates, assorted creams, nuts, chews; prepaid in U. S. $1. 104 S. E. 3rd St., Evansville, Ind.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—11-acre orange grove, good condition; attractive 8-room house and grounds; excellent location; price $35,000, terms. A. SCOTT, 710 San Lemond Ave., Covina, Calif.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DELICIOUS homemade fruit cakes; solid fruit of finest quality; weight 3½ pounds; $1 each for dark cakes, $1.25 for white, plus 17c postage. ELIZABETH ROSS, 121 So. 9th St. Olean, N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

SEA ISLAND, GA.—Six-room cottage, 3 baths, ideal winter quarters; completely furnished, $80 per month. C. D. GIBSON, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.

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YUMA Papershell Pecans packed attractive five-pound bags, $1.35, delivered by Express. Unsurpassed in flavor. Order today for the Holidays.
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Negotiating now. Have excellent record of performance justified by PROFITABLE sales volume. Prefer store not producing now, but in which owners realize need of outstanding organizer and manager. B-19, Suite 1960, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 25c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum order three lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CORSETS, CORSELETTES, BRASSIERES cut and made for you give YOUTHFUL LINES TO LARGER FIGURES. Right length and boning eliminate bulging or riding up. WILLIAM R. HANDE, Vera Knowlton Baker, 349 West 57th St., New York City. Col 5-2904.

Rural Electricity Provided for S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Adequate power facilities for most of South Carolina's state rural electrification projects was assured here with the signing of agreements by two large power companies to furnish electricity to public lines over most of the Commonwealth, according to J. C. Duckett, director of the rural electrification staff. He said contracts had been executed between the State Public Service Commission and the Broad River Power Company of Columbia and the South Carolina Power Company of Charleston to supply energy to lines in their territories.

Mr. Duckett added that the authority was now negotiating with the Carolina Power & Light Company for electricity for the Pee Dee, the only area not yet assured it. This firm's headquarters is in Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Duckett explained that a decision was expected within a short time. The first voluntary agreement of this nature was approved by the Duke Power Company of Charlotte, N. C., several weeks ago.

Announcement has been made by Walter C. Herbert, assistant director of the Public Service Commission's utilities division, that Broad River Power Company had agreed to supply current at a rate of 1.45 cents net or 1.50 cent gross per kilowatt hour. The rate, he said was similar to the Duke schedule, except that it carried a minimum charge of $10 a month on each line connection, compared with $20 for Duke.

The voluntary agreements followed court action by most of the larger companies against a flat rate promulgated by the Public Service Commission on behalf of the Rural Electrification Authority.

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We have a few delightful suites of 2 to 4 rooms, electricity and gas free.
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Now available, choice 3-room suites, furnished. $60 up.
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Edward Barrington, Manager

BOSTON, 326-332-336-370 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 5 minutes to Park St.; 2-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration; resident manager, 236 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 3444, or superintendent in each house.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Five spacious rooms, plenty of heat; convenient shopping and cars; free parking. 114 Englewood Ave. Lon. 6456.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all street parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. Kirkland 4720.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FIVE rooms, West Side; rent until Spring; adults. Write Box C-20, Suite 1250, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rent entire third floor old Georgetown house; 2 rooms, bath; charmingly furnished as bedroom and living room, the latter overlooking garden; quiet, sunny. Box 494, 1293 National Press Bldg.

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Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

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CHAIRS and Tables rented for Christmas and New Year's. Tel. CAP. 2632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

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FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 20% to 50%. No obligation to buy. "Buy in Confidence—It Pays."
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(Continued)

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PENNSYLVANIA

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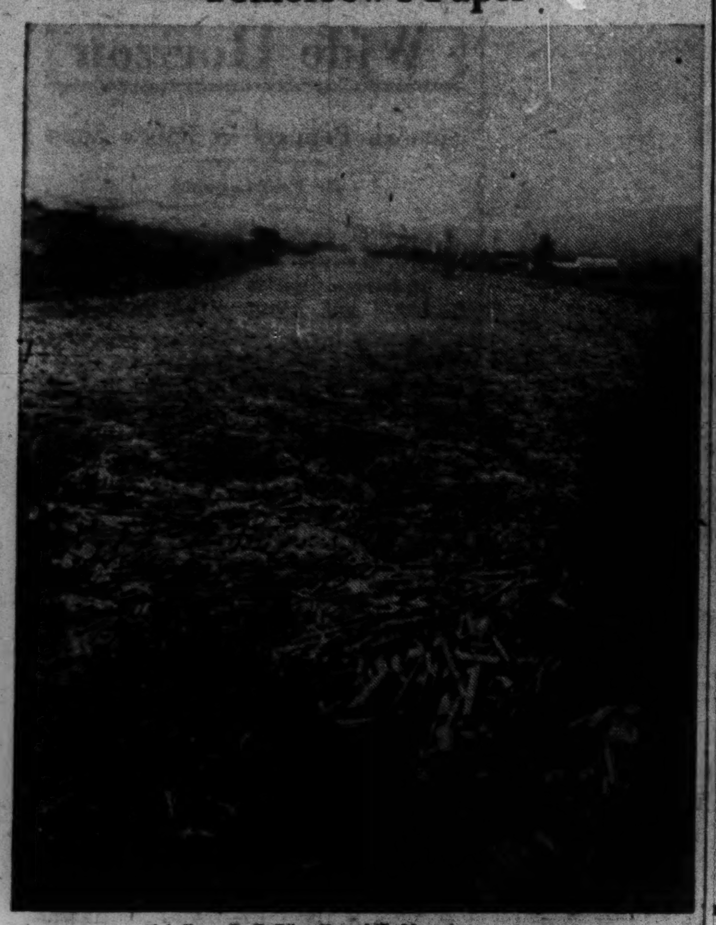


Monitor Camera Club From R. E. Pike, Haverhill, Mass.

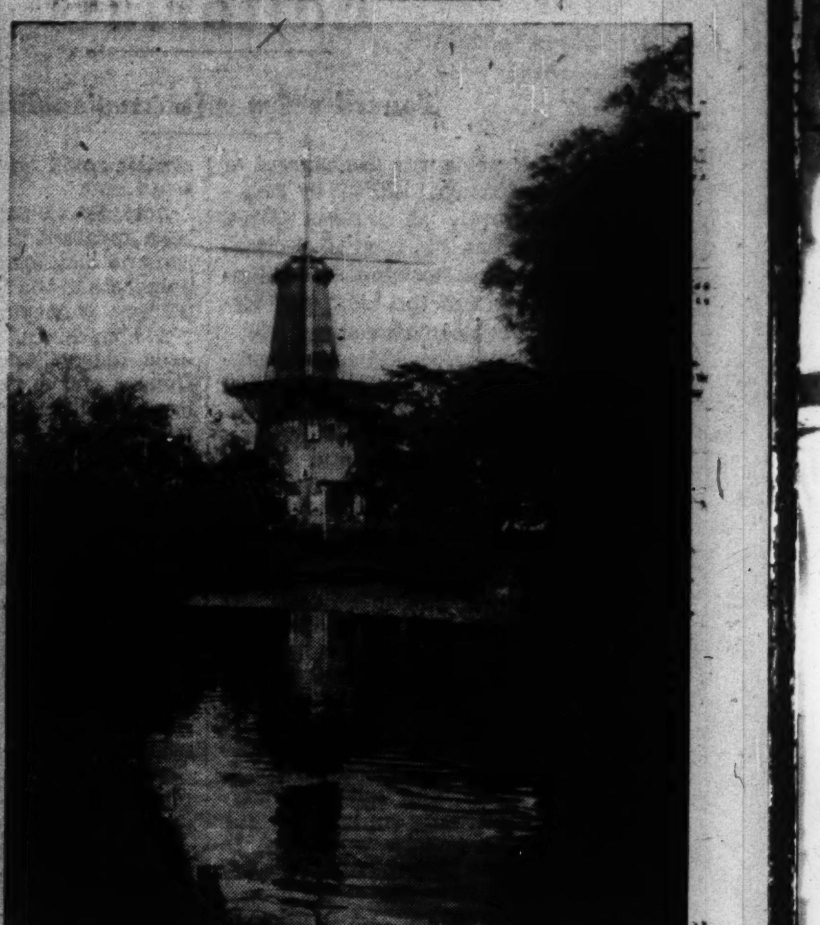
The Androscoggin River, at Milan, New Hampshire, Jammed as Far as the Eye Can See With Logs

Hedgehogs Welcome the Globe Girdlers to France

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The New-Found Friends Tell the Visitors How They Got Their Names

Dutch Windmill



Monitor Camera Club From Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn.

Typical Landmark at Leyden, Holland

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Studies In the Psalms

No. 14 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 52

The Mighty Man of Mischief

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1150-950 B. C.)

THIS song of judgment against an oppressor is typical of the class to which it belongs. It first presents the oppressor (v. 1-4) and follows with his overthrow (v. 5-8). It has long been associated with that time of David's exile from Saul, when he fled to Ahimelech, priest of Nob.

But the oppressor, Doeg the Edomite, sought to betray his whereabouts to Saul. As the account is given in I Samuel, chapter 22, there is a picture of Saul resting under the tree in Ramah (now called Ramallah). He chides his followers for their failure to find David's hiding place.

Doeg deserved all the invective David heaped upon him in this psalm. His "deceitful tongue" was guilty of much mischief, for in his perverted conception of life, he "loved evil more than good, and lying rather than . . . righteousness."

The quaint oriental phrase "God shall . . . pluck these out of thy dwelling place" is used to indicate the overthrow of Doeg, for

"Lo, this is the man that made not God his strength;
But . . . strengthened himself in his wickedness."

The beautiful figure of the green olive tree, fruitful because it is sustained "in the house of the Lord," is used to show the great contrast between Doeg and one whose activity is productive of good. The well-known truth expressed by the Wayshower seems to echo in the ears: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," and its great corollary of Psalm 1, in which the man whose "delight is in the law of the Lord," is likened to "a tree planted by the rivers of water."

Reflection

THE world is a looking-glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it in turn will look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.—*Thackeray.*

Quotation For Today

FORCE may subdue, but love gains; and he that forgives first, wins the laurel.
—WILLIAM PENN

Daily Anecdote

Smart Boy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME historians have stated that Sir Walter Scott was not such a bright boy at school. But on one occasion he proved this to the contrary.

The schoolmaster, or "dominie," asked a pupil what part of speech "with" was.

"A noun, sir," answered the boy.

"You young blockhead," cried the dominie, "what example can you give of such a thing?"

"I can tell you, sir," interrupted Scott. "You know there's a verse in the Bible which says that Samson was bound with withs." (See Judges 16:7.)

Brevities

Humorist: The engine of a new baby car is said to be the smallest yet manufactured. When repairs are necessary, it is strange to see a burly garage mechanic bending over the mechanism with a watch-glass in his eye.

New Yorker: Sir Arthur Eddington announces that the number of electrons in the earth runs to eighty digits. This department is skeptical about these electron returns and demands a recount.

St. Louis Star-Times: "If you sleep on the floor, you can't fall out of bed."—Prof. T. V. Smith, University of Chicago. It must be nice to be a college professor and able to think up things like that.

Nashville Tennessean: Now that a reporter has made it around the world in 18 days, the city room wants to know why it takes the office boy 21 minutes for a round trip to the chili parlor.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Inhabitants of Guam experienced 67 earthquakes within 24 hours, but they never had to endure an American political campaign.

Detroit Free Press: Fable: Once there was a woman who looked at the magazine ads, and still felt satisfied with her kitchen.

In Lighter Vein

Radio Note

Comrade Karl Fisher was on vacation in New England this summer, accompanied by his nine-year-old son. While he was motoring in Vermont a friend was pointing out various places of interest, but had failed to elicit any comment from Karl's boy. Finally he turned to the lad and asked:

"Did you ever hear of Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys?"

"No," answered the boy. "What station are they on?"—*American Legion Monthly.*

Part Owner

"May I have some stationery?" he asked of the hotel clerk.

"Are you a guest of the house?" the clerk asked haughtily.

"Well, hardly," he answered. "I am paying $20 a day to live here."

—Schweizer Illustrierte

The Cinema Attendant Sees His Girl Home

Matched

It was during a big "Sale," and tempers were getting rather frayed.

"If I were trying to match politeness," said the woman customer, glaring hard at the assistant, "I'd have a big job to find it here."

The assistant was equal to the occasion. "Let me see your sample, madam," she said.—*Whitley Weekly Record.*

Congress, Please Note

"Napoleon said that armies march on their stomachs."

"Yeah, but today they march on the taxpayers' backs."

Animal Aviators Visit France

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—22

THE Animal Town aviators were flying over France. Some sections they passed over were very up-to-date; others seemed the same as in days of long ago. In some places they saw peasants in wooden shoes (or sabots), working in the fields with crude tools.

Soon they came in sight of Paris. Great signs told them this. Bunny became very much excited. "How can we see something of Paris without meeting a lot of humans?" he asked.

"Well," said Reddy Fox, "we'll land in some secluded spot and sneak into the city by the back streets and alleys, watching our chance to see all we can."

They soon realized, as they flew over Paris, what a big city it was. But they had the good fortune of finding an excellent landing place near a thick grove close to the older part of the city. So down they came. And what a thrill the animals had to step out of their plane into the city of Paris!

Many old buildings had very large windows and rickety outside stairs leading to the second story.

"Some of these buildings with large windows are artists' studios," remarked Bunny Rabbit. "You animals keep out of sight. I'm going to see what this building is. I'll be very quiet. You know rabbits can go about without making hardly a sound."

So the other animals hid behind an old shed, and Bunny quietly crept up the stairs. The door was partly open, and he edged in. Yes, it was an artist's studio. In the studio was a man with a funny little hat on his head. But what a shock Bunny had looking at what this artist was painting! After looking all around from where he was standing near the door, Bunny noiselessly crept down the stairs again and joined the other animals.

"Well, Bunny," asked Reddy Fox, "was that an artist's studio?"

"Yes," said Bunny, "and I saw an artist working."

"What was he painting?" asked Buster Bear.

"Well," said Bunny, "now that you've asked me, it looked to me that he was painting something what ain't."

"Oh, I know that kind of painting," spoke up Reddy Fox. "He's what they call a modernist."

As the day was almost gone, the animals decided to go back to the plane and get out into the country somewhere. So into the plane they jumped, and sailed along until they came to a quiet place near a pretty little pond.

In the moonlight the night became almost as light as day. After eating a bite or two, they decided to take a short walk. All of a sudden Racky Coon spoke, "Am I just seeing things? Or is there something moving over there?"

"Yes, there surely is," said Reddy Fox. And now they all could see four little animals, holding on to one another's paws, dancing across the field toward them. As they came nearer they caught sight of the Animal Aviators and stopped. "Hello, there, you animals! What are you doing here?"

"Oh," replied Reddy Fox, "we're just friendly animals from the United States. What kind of animals are you? We've never seen anything like you near Animal Town."

"What are we?" repeated one of the little stranger animals. "We are hedgehogs. We are called hedgehogs because we live under hedges, and our noses are something like a pig's nose. Don't you have any animals like us where you come from?"

"Yes—and no," said Reddy Fox. "We have porcupines, which have longer quills than you have. They are called hedgehogs sometimes, but I found out that the right name for them is porcupines."

These little animals seemed very friendly. One of them said to Racky Coon, "We like you animals, and I'm sure if you would stay and play with us you would soon be greatly attached to us."

Racky looked at all the little sharp quills that covered the hedgehogs, and said, "I'm sure we should be."—*Boylston Dummer.*

Bare Knowledge

All men naturally desire knowledge; but what profit is there in knowledge without the fear of God? —*Thomas à Kempis.*

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Painted Paper Plates

THE possibility of converting ordinary paper pie plates into attractive and colorful service plates was an idea that brought supply to an unemployed artist.

Three coats of white shellac made the heavy paper plates stiff, and prevented bending and breaking, thus making the composition more durable. The plates were then enameled or lacquered a vivid color on both sides; and, after they were thoroughly dry, the design was drawn or traced on them and painted on in color.

The plates the writer saw had been adorned with flower designs. After being allowed to dry, they had been given another coat of white shellac over the design. The plates were practical as service plates for sandwiches, cakes, salted nuts, potato chips, etc.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Bible Arithmetic No. 19

(Answer)

Solution: 5 (Moses—see Ex. 13:18; 14:21-22) plus 4 ("Thou"—see Ex. 20:4) is 9; divided by 3 (Hosea, Habakkuk, Haggai—the third one inadvertently omitted in Bible Arithmetic No. 13) is 3; multiplied by 4 ("wall"—see Neh. 4:6) is 12; minus 6 (Romans) is 6.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AN OAKLAND, Calif., reader shares today's cryptogram, the big words of which have "large" meanings.

OT GTE UXMGTOFGZOUT, XKYARZY UL SUTASKTZGR VXUVUXZOUTY GXK GINOKBKJ HE ZNK ZNUXUAMN KDKIA-ZOUT UL OTTASKXGHRK JK-ZGORY.

2. Letter Changing

A CHANCE to do a bit of shopping around for words as you work out this puzzle. Changing only one letter at a time, making no transpositions; and forming an acceptable word each time, change CHAIN to STORE in 6 moves.

3. Letter Juggling

THE same 6 letters should be used to fill the blanks in the sentence given below. Juggle or transpose them as necessary. Single 6-letter words are missing in the first two spaces, and a 2-letter and 4-letter word wind up the sentence.

NEITHER ------ NOR ------ GROW -- ----.

4. Rebus

THIS is reprinted from the Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League. A 10-letter word is represented, and the lines below give a clue:

G g S
Frowning glances
Are excellent chances.

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

The Chameleon

The chameleon's extended tongue is longer than the rest of the body.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Postcript to Halloween

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Malden, Mass.

WHENEVER Halloween time came, the boys in a certain neighborhood here had a ready target for their mischief in a small deserted house, which was dark and mysterious behind a screen of tall lilac bushes and tangled vines.

This year, on approaching the house late on Halloween, the boys discovered that a tenant had moved in during that very day. There were lights to be dimly seen behind drawn shades. A few porch chairs, an ash barrel in the yard, a glimpse of dishes and pans through a raised kitchen window, assured them that the house was really occupied after several years' vacancy.

One boy at once conceived the plan of giving the new neighbors a proper initiation, by marking up all the ground-floor windows with soap scrolls, tying the porch chairs together with an old rope, putting the ash barrel up into a tree in the yard.

The next day the boys were dismayed to find out that the new tenant of the old house was a lone occupant, an elderly little lady. At once, the night's pranks lost all glow of humor. Shame-facedly, they saw their handiwork as they passed to school. But of their own accord, these boys met after school and decided that they would set things right again.

With sheepish smiles they turned up at Mrs. H——'s door, armed with pails and clean cloths. With much stammering they explained the nature of their call. To their relief, Mrs. H—— laughed heartily, told them that she had raised two boys of her own, and she guessed the joke was on all of them together.

Quickly the boys cleaned the windows and restored order to the yard and the porch. They even volunteered for extra jobs, and helped Mrs. H—— move some of her furniture about.

They were then sent to the store for some marshmallows, and a fire was built in the fireplace that had so long been cold. Here they sat about, toasting marshmallows and firmly binding what promises to be a new friendship in that neighborhood.

Bible Arithmetic

No. 19

To the number of letters in the name of the man who led the Israelites across the Red Sea .... —

Add the number of letters in the first word of the Second Commandment —

Divide by the number of Old Testament books beginning with "H" .... —

Multiply by the number of letters in the name of the encircling structure Nehemiah rebuilt .... —

Subtract the number of letters in the name of the sixth book of the New Testament .... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Instructions*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just Missed It*

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward a Truer Internationalism

GENUINELY noble was the concept of pan-Americanism held up by President Roosevelt at Buenos Aires. Highly helpful was his implied restatement of the Monroe Doctrine. And splendidly heartening was the ideal put forward for a better internationalism.

For some years the world has been subjected to false and dangerous concepts of internationalism. Communism has assailed the thought of mankind through a counterfeit International. And lately there has been a movement toward a Fascist International. Based partly or wholly on a denial of God, as Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, these systems have naturally failed to perceive the true ideal of internationalism. They have been unable to see that the brotherhood of man can be proved only on a genuine spiritual basis which recognizes one Father.

Lacking that essential unifying foundation, they have based internationalism on a concept of racial or national superiority. This has been manifested in intolerance, persecution, and economic self-sufficiency, all naturally contrary to any genuine idea of a broader humanity. In their subtler forms they have attempted to imitate with a false and weak propaganda the all-pervading and irresistible spread of truth. In their more blatant aspects they have believed that a stable world can be organized through the might of militarism and the clash of class war. Failing wholly to understand the nature of divine government, they have worshiped the state and substituted faith in personal rule for reliance on God's guidance.

These materialistic concepts of internationalism have so impinged on the thought of today that even thoughtful people have been made to believe that the world must choose between one or the other. They have claimed to be the upper and nether millstones, grinding to pieces millions of people who indulged in no ideologies and desired only peace and freedom. Spain, where few of the people were either communists or fascists, has been put forward as an example of the fate awaiting nations and continents caught between these forces. The argument has been that more peaceable, improved concepts of internationalism such as the League of Nations and Pan-Americanism could not resist the more aggressive forms.

Actually to perceptive thinkers it has been apparent that pseudo-internationalism and dictatorship were becoming more desperate in the face of even the less than perfect concepts represented by freer world trade and democracy. And it has been increasingly clear that failures of Geneva and of the Monroe Doctrine were largely failures to practice more fully the mutual helpfulness of international exchange, cultural and economic, and to enjoy the full freedom of democracy.

The Monroe Doctrine originally envisaged the defense of the western world primarily against military aggression from Europe, and principally by the power of the United States, tacitly supported by Britain. Yet even in 1823 there was some idea of defending free government from the despotic political and religious systems behind that strangely named Holy Alliance. Today the Monroe Doctrine has come to mean a defense in which all the Americas can share, and the emphasis is placed on repelling false beliefs of internationalism.

President Roosevelt declared that this can best be done by a wider and freer economic Pan-Americanism and by improving the practice of democracy within and between the republics of the western hemisphere. Today there is grave need of both. Restrictions on trade were set up under stress of the depression which have been only mildly breached by Secretary Hull's fine effort with reciprocal agreements. And many of the Latin-American nations, although following constitutions based on that of the United States, are either veiled or open dictatorships. Even north of the Rio Grande, democracy is not practiced as well as we might wish.

We may hope for the gradual removal of these imperfections as men's concepts of government, national and international, improve. Already we can be assured that the practice of freedom is a strong bulwark against the infiltration of communism or fascism. And as President Roosevelt said, with this spirit, "with trust in God" and better understanding of His government, the peoples of the Americas may hope not only to maintain an island of peace but to help the whole world to a truer internationalism.

Planning Money

A GREAT deal was heard in the recent political campaign about inflation, actual and potential, under the New Deal. Not so much was said about the anti-inflation weapons created in the last few years. And yet one of them had been used, and, if observers in Washington are any judge, will shortly be used again.

The weapon in question is the power vested in the Federal Reserve Board to increase the reserves which member banks must hold with their Federal Reserve Bank. Prior to August 15, American banks were obliged by law to maintain with the system average reserves of $8.40 for every $100 of customers' deposits. On August 15 the requirement was increased. Instead of $8.40, the banks had to set aside $12.60. The result was to take out of use another $1,500,000,000 of reserves. Even so, the action of August 15 still left $2,000,000,000 excess reserves or idle money awaiting employment in the Federal Reserve System. Since $8 of credit can be extended upon the basis of $1 of reserves, this meant that $16,000,000,000 was available to business borrowers out of excess reserves alone.

Since August 15, deposits have gone up, but reserves against them have gone up faster, a result of the country's tremendous gold imports. Since August 15, the United States has imported $444,000,000 in gold. Other factors, including a rise in deposits, must be set against this amount in figuring the consequences upon reserves, but the net effect of financial happenings since August 15 has been to boost "excess" reserves to $2,270,000,000 beyond the requirements of law.

Hitherto, the only brake upon the employment of this spare money has been the unwillingness of business to borrow it. Now all the signs point to more borrowing. Business is beginning to embark upon expansion programs. If it absorbed all the available credit, the consequent boom would go sky high, since the total excess reserves alone could support no less than $18,000,000,000 more of credit. That would be the kind of "injurious credit expansion" to combat which new weapons have been created. Hence the movement in Washington to impound in the system more of the base of available credit.

The contemplated step would not represent any change in monetary policy. The reform-with-recovery program of the Administration has, in respect of money, meant a restraint upon an unhealthy boom, variously called inflation or speculation. It remains to be seen what part "planned money" can play in promoting a steady and continuous rise in national prosperity. The job is tremendously difficult; for in warding off inflation, one might easily provoke a deflation which would be even worse.

One to Suburbia, Please

AMONG the unmarked centenaries of the passing year is that of the familiar single-fare railway ticket. All day long the man in the ticket office takes such tickets from his convenient rack, pushes them beneath the window bars to the about-to-be traveler, but probably neither party to the transaction gives a grateful thought to Thomas Edmondson.

In 1836, Thomas Edmondson was station master at Milton, England, selling tickets for the then Newcastle & Carlisle Railway, as has been told by Dudley B. Martin in the New York Times. Train travel was still new, and the kind of ticket that had served the stagecoach had been inherited by the railway.

Many station masters might have put up with it, but not Mr. Edmondson. He wanted a smaller ticket, more convenient to handle, with station names on it, price to traveler, a number to indicate how many such tickets had been sold, and a date of delivery. So he made himself a hand-stamp with removable type, printed a succession of tickets for each station on strips of stiff paper, numbered each ticket with pen and ink, and cut them neatly apart with his scissors. To complete all, he made a ticket case to stack his tickets in, and devised a tool with which he could add the date when he took one out.

Unfortunately, the centenary cannot be properly celebrated, for Mr. Martin's research apparently did not discover the exact date when Thomas Edmondson finished and began selling his first stack of tickets. Only that it happened some time in 1836.

An Outworn Custom

AN EXAMPLE of how, even in the older countries of Europe, the crumbling stones of age-old patronage are being sapped by a rising tide of sturdy self-respect is afforded by a Bill to which the British House of Commons has just given first reading.

This measure was introduced by Mr. Joseph Stanley Holmes, a Liberal National M. P. It is "to make illegal the practice of giving gratuities to persons employed in hotels and restaurants." Its proposal though unlikely to reach the statute books in its present shape, nevertheless represents a desirable reform already widely adopted on the European continent where the practice of substituting a fixed percentage of the reckoning for an arbitrary "tip" has been found in many cases to work successfully.

The whole "tipping" system is a survival of undesirable medievalism. It dates from times when work was remunerated at rates fixed arbitrarily by the individual employer, instead, as ought to be the case, by agreement with the worker. The British House of Commons, in according first reading to Mr. Holmes's bill, has shown appreciation of this fact.

Sunshine and Shadow

Book News of the Day

BACK again in a familiar role comes Don Marquis, jester to old and new readers, spinning in familiar texture and colors stories which awaken in those who remember his Sun Dial column and his stories of "Archy" and "Mehitabel" not uproarious, but compelling laughter. His new book, SUN DIAL TIME (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2), is a compilation of sizable short chronicles set down in a style at once recognizable and enthusiastically welcomed.

There is more than humor in the creations of Don Marquis. Into the pattern there is woven a thread of quaint philosophy sometimes so cleverly concealed that it is not at once apparent to the casual reader. It is, because of the adroit but possibly unintentional camouflage, refreshing and satisfying. We all are pleased when we discover the point of a joke cleverly told. We congratulate ourselves when we are satisfied that the author has not succeeded in concealing his choicest morsels of wit and wisdom in depths we could not plumb.

The book just published will be welcomed by many of the author's longtime friends because it brings with it the assurance that there remains in America more than a remnant to remind us of the era, now all but passed, of the men who could interpret, cleverly and inoffensively, the quaint humor of their generation. Few of these writers now answer to the roll call. With a few exceptions the paragraphing columnists fail to measure up to the standard set by Robert J. Burdette, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, Mark Twain, Bill Nye, M. Quad and the "Danbury News Man."

Don Marquis, in the opinion of many, is almost the sole survivor of the older school. Radio script writers, motion picture scenarists and syndicate space fillers have lost step with the men and women who won distinction and a fair measure of fame long before the typewriter was invented. Archy and Don Marquis have made this modern device serve them well. F. L. P.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

CITY PEOPLE think they have a divine right to have plenty to eat whether or not the farmer makes a living from his produce. When the manufacturer and labor will keep the mills running and throw their product on the market and take any price it will bring, we farmers will quit plowing under crops and killing pigs. SAM B. WOODS

Griffith, Ind.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

READING YOUR ARTICLE, "Funny Monday," I *do* agree, "Why must such unwholesome trash be tolerated?" Our local women's clubs and Parent-Teachers Associations would be a means for interested parents to combat this ungrammatical and hideous collection of monstrosities. I have been taking the Monitor for a year and am most grateful for the quality of the news and the unbiased attitude on all the questions of the day.

(MRS.) ROBINA S. QUARTERMAINE

Wilmar, Calif.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

IT IS HEARTENING to read in the Monitor the article and letters championing the cause of defenseless creatures hunted and tortured in the name of "sport."

What can we, the rank and file, do to alleviate this torture of wild animals? We can create a demand for "humane" furs, i. e., those that have been obtained from fur ranches, by informing dealers of our desire to spare the suffering caused by the steel trap and enlisting their aid in supplying such "humane" furs; it will be found that many of them are only too ready to co-operate as soon as it can be shown that they will receive support from the women of the country. We can use the splendid substitutes for fur that are now available. Furthermore, we can train children to be humane not only to domestic but to wild creatures. (Miss) B. M. S.

Toronto, Can.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

THE MARITIME STRIKE on the Pacific coast has completely tied up maritime commerce and subjected millions of citizens to untold loss and hardship in a controversy in which they have no voice. It must be apparent to the most casual observer that water is rapidly accumulating behind the dam, and that the question that must sooner or later be settled in these United States is not what the shipowners or the striking maritime workers want, or do not want, in this controversy, but whether these groups, or any group, so organized, can be permitted to block the wheels of commerce of a nation, regardless of the loss inflicted upon millions thus placed in a helpless position.

Nature's only method for enforcing laws, human and so-called natural, rests in generating the force of public opinion, like water accumulating behind the dam, until the force becomes sufficient to command obedience. The battle will be won only when the forces of reason dominate the tried out and unworkable law of force. MORRIS H. MILLS

Los Angeles, Calif.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

WE LEARNED from recent news that King Edward visits his people in the distressed area of South Wales, even in their homes. Though a king, he "loses not the common touch," so kindly and friendly is he; his name may well be added to the list of those who love their fellow men. H. E. C.

Melrose, Mass.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

MAY I express my appreciation of the extremely informative and scholarly series of articles, "The Holy Land," now appearing in the Monitor? With the aid of maps, I have been following them closely with much interest. Under Mr. Markham's masterly pen, the ancient peoples of the "Verdant Crescent"—their struggles, conquests, aspirations—pass in review. GRAHAM C. DRISCOLL

Teaneck, N. J.

Labeled

Andersen of Odin's Town

ONCE in a sky-blue moon an author wins the deep and abiding love of the world which reads. Charles Lamb was such an author and R. L. S. another. And such, beyond a doubt, was Hans Christian Andersen of Odin's town in Denmark. We love his valiant faith in himself which drove him to struggle against fantastic odds. We love his climb to success after dismal and repeated failures. We love his amusing naiveté, his hatred of sham, his humility in triumph, but more than all else we love him for the essential sweetness of his genius. Andersen enriched the life of every one of us by fairy tales which he wrote for Danish children. Just ninety-nine years ago he published the first of them, "The Tinder-Box," "Great Claus and Little Claus," "The Princess on the Pea," and time has served to give these charming tales a delicate patina. They will never lose their color.

Odin's town is Odense, capital of the Danish island of Fyn, which is the link between Sjaelland, on which Copenhagen lies, and the peninsula of Jutland. Here Hans Andersen was born on April 2, 1805. The city was very slow to recognize his genius, for an author, like a prophet, finds honor more quickly almost anywhere than "in his own land and among his own people." But on his seventieth anniversary, Odense gave him a tribute by declaring a holiday and illuminating all the main streets. He had previously been made an honorary citizen. Today he dominates his native city from a tourist angle and brings a steady volume of patronage.

Andersen's climb to recognition was an epic of persistence. His grandfather was the town halfwit and used to walk about Odense dressed up in flowers and feathers, a butt of all street gamins. His mother washed bottles in a druggist's shop to earn a little money. She could neither read nor write. His father was a cobbler. Young Hans went to the workhouse school of Odense but even there he was something of an outcast, being so ugly and awkward that his schoolmates made all manner of fun of him and refused to let him join in their games. He was forced to fall back on his dreams and these never failed him. He was convinced that one day he would be a famous author.

His start finally came through a chance interview with King Frederick VI and Andersen's own account of it pictures photographically the sensitive nature which lay behind his *gauche* exterior. He wished a traveling scholarship and had been told to pave the way by giving the king a book of his youthful poems.

> When the king came towards me in the quick way he had, and asked me what kind of book I had brought him, I answered, "A cycle of poems, your Majesty." "Cycle, cycle! What do you mean?" Then I lost heart, and said, "It is some verses on Denmark." He smiled, "Well, well, that is all right; thanks, thanks," and he bowed a dismissal. But I, who had not even begun my real errand, explained that I had much still to say and then I told him about my studies. "That is very praiseworthy," said the king, and when I came to the point of my wish for a travelling scholarship he answered, as they had told me he would, "Very well, then, bring an application." "Yes, your Majesty," I burst out, all my self-consciousness gone, "I have it here with me, and it seems so dreadful to me that I should bring it with the book. I have been told to do so, as it was the custom, but I think it is horrid. I do hate it so." My eyes were full of tears. The good king laughed right out, nodded kindly, and took the application form.

The Andersen home is a one-story plaster house with a brooding tile roof surmounted by a chimney suited to be a nest for one of the storyteller's own storks. The rooms are filled with intimate reminders of the author's life. Hans developed, in spite of his shyness, a very great gift for making friends. Bertel Thorwaldsen, Jenny Lind and Charles Dickens were among them and one finds in the house letters or tokens of all these friendships and many more of note. One finds also the little chamois bag which at his passing was found tied about his neck. It then contained a letter from his first love, a girl named Riborg Voigt on whom he had lavished his ardent affection only to lose her finally to a less ungainly suitor. It was after a lapse of forty-five years that her letter was found and piously destroyed by Andersen's faithful executor without a single curious glance at its contents.

Andersen's ultimate honors are clearly indicated by the scrolls and addresses and medals in various glass cases and by samples of the innumerable languages into which his stories have been translated. These include Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Greenlandish, Ukrainian, Greek and even the Breton dialect. This success must have gratified a man so human, but it was the artless letters from children all over the world which delighted him most of all. We can share his reactions as we look over the various exhibits. A fulsome tribute from Maximilian of Mexico bestowing the imperial order of Guadalupe upon *Señor Andersen, Escritor en Dinamarca,* was merely one more belated trumpeting of his fame. A simple letter from an American girl named Abigail Thompson naively enclosing a dollar bill as her symbol of devotion came straight from a child's heart to the childlike heart of an old man who still spun ageless yarns in Odin's town. S. A. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Politics Without Bitterness

BELIEVERS in freedom, in justice to all, in fidelity to religion and loyalty to country must keep step in promoting their common cause. They must have enthusiasm without mental heat. They should have positiveness in conviction without prejudice toward dissenters. They should cherish inner loyalty without bitterness.

The only prevention of bitterness is intellectual honesty, candid open-mindedness, and a stubborn sense of fairness. If communism with all its faults and crimes penetrates the barriers of convention and the commonplace in government and religion, we should recognize the challenge to our patriotism and to Christian faith, and at the same time resent with just indignation the charge that we are communists. We should hold fast to all that is good in the past, refusing to be browbeaten by those who cry "reactionary." We should keep our face toward the future, never despairing of a juster society, of international understanding, of a sane and vital religion, refusing to be intimidated by those who shout "liberal."

The only hope of working out our problems in furthering the cause of a better humanity and higher happiness for all lies in loyalty to our ideals and in passionate devotion to our tasks — without bitterness.—*The Rev. George Richmond Grose,* in the *Star News* (Pasadena, Calif.).

Citizens Must Be World Citizens

I KNOW war, I have been through it and I loathe it. The horrors of the last war would fade into insignificance beside the pitiless, diabolical and indiscriminating destruction of the next war. The nations spent in the calendar year 1935 nearly double what they spent in the six years before the war on armaments.

We have had the opportunity to make democracy safe, to reduce armaments and to lay the foundation of permanent peace but we have not yet grasped it. We cannot any longer in this shrunken globe be good citizens of our own country unless we are good citizens of the world. . . .

Only if we abandon imperialism and economic nationalism shall we make peace, restore prosperity, prepare the ground for far-reaching measures of social justice.—*Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Liberals' leader, speaking in London.*

The Wide Horizon

Spanish Peppers in Italy's Soup

By Paul Cremona

ROME

ITALY is deeply affected by the civil war in Spain. Its outcome is expected to have a decisive influence on Italy's domestic and naval policy. Italy considers that her naval security and, to a lesser extent, her internal regime are at stake as a result of the happenings in Spain. She is determined to see that neither suffers.

Italian interest in the western basin of the Mediterranean seemed to have died away for many years past when the insurrection of General Franco suddenly caused it to be reawakened. In recent times the Mediterranean policy of Italy had been mainly concentrated on the eastern part of that sea. By a strange coincidence, however, the end of the Ethiopian campaign, which had called forth a strong naval effort on the part of Italy precisely in the eastern Mediterranean, occurred almost at the same time as the outbreak of civil war in Spain.

This latter event, in its turn, led many Italians to remember the great advantages enjoyed at one time by their country in the western Mediterranean. It was felt that a favorable occasion had unexpectedly presented itself to regain them. When Primo de Rivera, Spanish Dictator, was in power, Italy had secured, under the secret Italo-Spanish Treaty of 1926, a naval base at Majorca, in the Balearic Islands. With the fall of Primo de Rivera, this privilege granted to Italy to support her fleet on the Balearic Islands automatically lapsed. It now seems that Italy wants to regain what she had lost.

One need not be a strategist or even a naval expert to grasp the importance which the Balearic Islands would have for Italy. This group is exactly equidistant from Spain, the French coast, and the island of Sardinia, and hence is a central point from which to dominate the western basin of the Mediterranean. If Italy possessed the Balearic Islands, or only a port in them, or even a right to base its ships there, the importance of Gibraltar as a gate leading into and out of the Mediterranean would at once be diminished. At the same time the French barrier from the southern coast of France to the African coast would be equally deprived of its value.

This is the reason why Italy, her brightest hopes of obtaining at least a foothold in the Balearic Islands raised by the activity of the Spanish insurgents, has from the very first offered strong moral and, many affirm, also material support to General Franco.

Yet credence should be given to the reiterated official declarations of the Rome Government that all the rumors spread about at the time regarding Italian territorial aims in the Balearic Islands and at Ceuta were groundless, for it is clear that a similar development would represent such a heavy shock to Mediterranean equilibrium that France and Britain would be compelled to take steps to restore the broken balance. Even if she acquires no territory, it is evident that Italy would be well satisfied to secure the free use of some base, air as well as naval, in the Balearic Islands.

There is, however, a further important reason which accounts for Italian sympathy with the cause of the Spanish insurgents. It is felt in Rome that if the forces of the Spanish Government should emerge victorious from the civil war, the extremist movement of the Left, with the Spanish bridgehead at its disposal, would spread also in France. Italy feels the French Popular Front Government might become almost wholly Communist. Italy fears a formidable Red front would stretch like a chain across the whole of Europe from Spain by way of France and Czechoslovakia to Russia.

Again, formation of such a bridgehead would not only represent a continental bulwark but would also mean in Italian eyes the spread of Bolshevist influence throughout the western basin of the Mediterranean, bringing pressure to bear upon Italy also from the sea. If to these two dangers is added a third, that of the appearance of a Russian fleet descending from the Black Sea through the Straits into the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, it is easy to understand the great opposition which exists in Italy to the Spanish Government forces and how strongly the action of General Franco appeals to the Italian Government.

Considering Italo-Spanish relations against this background it will naturally be asked how the explicit, substantial, and vital Italian interest in the victory of the Spanish insurgents can be reconciled with the adhesion of the Italian Government to the policy of non-intervention. The reply to this query is easier than might appear. Non-intervention renders it difficult for the Spanish Government forces to receive war supplies from the states which are in sympathy with them, hence non-intervention ends by weakening Spanish Loyalists. Logically non-intervention should weaken also the insurgents, but the Italian Government takes the view that other considerations being equal they have all the advantages on their side. Of course, even should General Franco emerge victorious, it would be possible for the insurgents to forget promises to Italy. This is a thought which occasionally causes anxiety.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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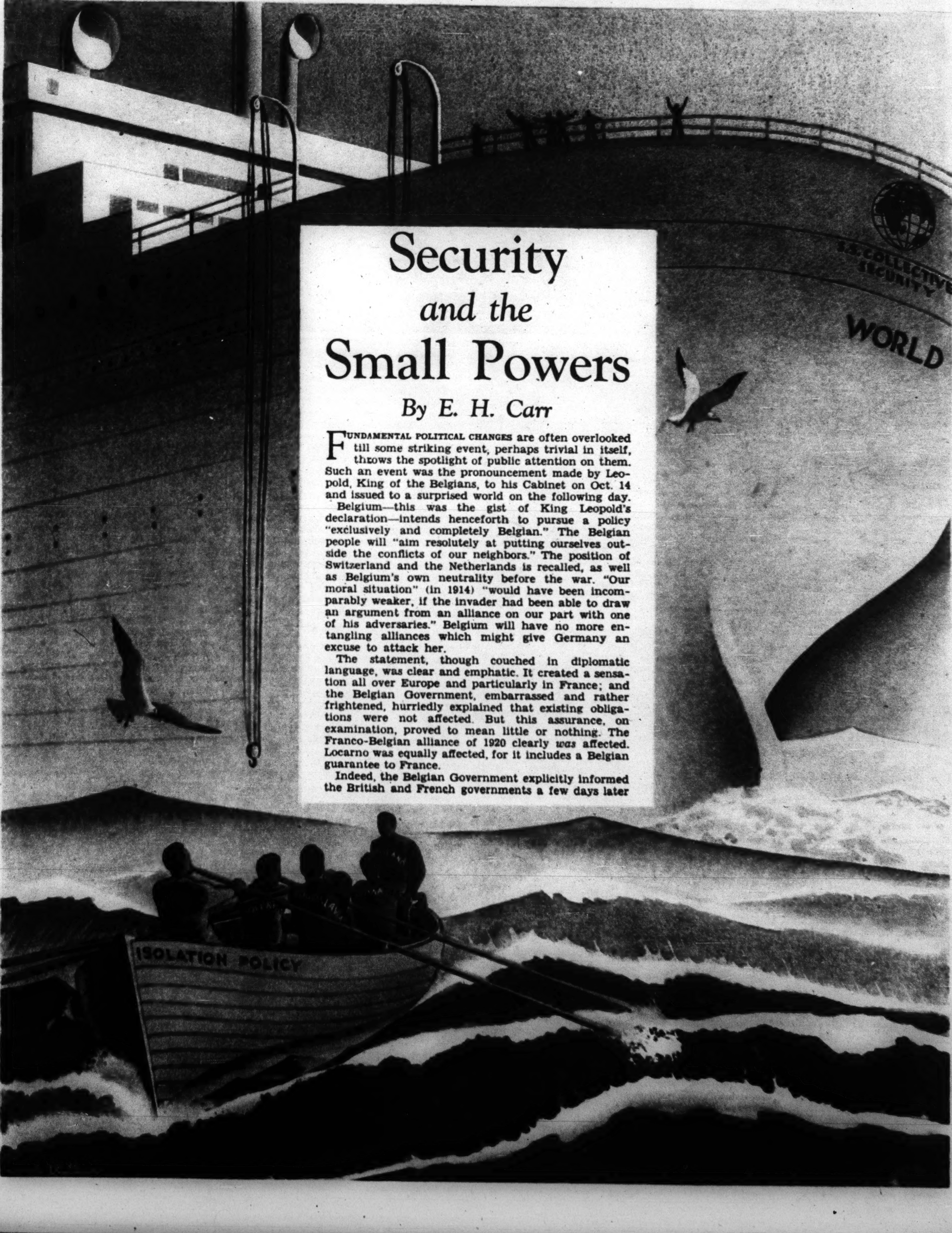
BOSTON, DECEMBER 2, 1936



Security *and the* Small Powers

By E. H. Carr

FUNDAMENTAL POLITICAL CHANGES are often overlooked till some striking event, perhaps trivial in itself, throws the spotlight of public attention on them. Such an event was the pronouncement made by Leopold, King of the Belgians, to his Cabinet on Oct. 14 and issued to a surprised world on the following day.

Belgium—this was the gist of King Leopold's declaration—intends henceforth to pursue a policy "exclusively and completely Belgian." The Belgian people will "aim resolutely at putting ourselves outside the conflicts of our neighbors." The position of Switzerland and the Netherlands is recalled, as well as Belgium's own neutrality before the war. "Our moral situation" (in 1914) "would have been incomparably weaker, if the invader had been able to draw an argument from an alliance on our part with one of his adversaries." Belgium will have no more entangling alliances which might give Germany an excuse to attack her.

The statement, though couched in diplomatic language, was clear and emphatic. It created a sensation all over Europe and particularly in France; and the Belgian Government, embarrassed and rather frightened, hurriedly explained that existing obligations were not affected. But this assurance, on examination, proved to mean little or nothing. The Franco-Belgian alliance of 1920 clearly *was* affected. Locarno was equally affected, for it includes a Belgian guarantee to France.

Indeed, the Belgian Government explicitly informed the British and French governments a few days later

THE NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, GENEVA
Photo by Alfred Pasche

"Every Small Country Which Responded Last September to the Invitation From Geneva to Give Its Views on the Reform of the League, Put the Universality of the League in the Forefront of Its Desiderata."

that this Locarno guarantee, reasonable enough in 1925, was too onerous for Belgium in the changed world of 1936. The Covenant of the League remained. But that has of late been so much honored in the breach that it is no longer easy to discover what a statesman means when he asserts the loyalty of his country to its obligations under the Covenant. The Covenant provides no convincing antidote to King Leopold's isolationist policy.

There were reasons of Belgian internal politics behind the pronouncement—reasons which help to explain why, contrary to the practice of constitutional monarchies, it was made by the King in the name of the whole country, and not by a party politician. On the one hand, Roman Catholic Belgium has always felt a strong antipathy to Moscow. France has lost many of her Belgian friends through her close alliance with the Soviet Government, and through the fear that Belgium may be drawn into a Soviet quarrel. On the other hand, Flemish-speaking Belgium has always mistrusted the pro-French tendencies of postwar Belgian policy, and desired to free the country from the too pressing embrace of her big ally. Neither party wanted to provoke a new powerful Germany by helping France to bolster up Soviet Russia.

✓ ✓ ✓

But the significance of the move is more than local. It is a straw which shows how the wind is blowing all over Europe. Belgium has made her choice between the two rival fundamentals of security philosophy. This means first that in every dispute you decide who is the guilty party and throw in your weight against him, or second, you incline toward isolation that you may keep out of other people's disputes as long as ever you can.

Among the smaller European states, there have been from the outset two schools of thought about the League of Nations. Some—notably the members of the Little Entente and the Baltic States—have worked to strengthen Article XVI of the Covenant, under which, as they believed, the Great Powers would come to their aid in the hour of their need.

Others—especially the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands—have looked with a certain mistrust on Article XVI as liable to involve inconvenient commitments and embroil them with their more powerful neighbors. Switzerland has been the most cautious of all; and since the case of Switzerland is just now being much quoted as a precedent, it is worth while to examine it a little more closely.

Before the war, Switzerland was, on paper, in a weaker position than Belgium. Her neutrality was recognized, but not guaranteed, by the Treaty of Vienna. The Great Powers had undertaken to respect it, but had not bound themselves to defend it if it were violated. Belgium's neutrality was guaranteed by the Treaty of 1839, whose signatories were under an obligation to maintain it against attack. Yet Swiss neutrality remained intact in 1914, while Belgium was invaded; and this explains why, in 1919, Belgium was ready enough to barter her neutrality for the collective guarantee of the Covenant, and Switzerland was stoutly opposed to any such change in her status.

It is seldom remembered that, in the early days of 1920, Switzerland's entry into the League of Nations hung by a thread. The Council of the League was induced to recognize that Swiss neutrality, like the Monroe Doctrine, was a "regional understanding" (in the words of Article XXI of the Covenant) "for securing the maintenance of peace," and to concede that Switzerland should never be required to abandon this neutrality by participating in military sanctions. Having thus contracted out of the most dangerous obligation in the Covenant, the cautious Swiss Government submitted the question to a referendum; and on these terms the Swiss people decided, by a sufficient, but not overwhelming, majority in favor of joining the League. Switzerland, while accepting the theory of collective security, had managed to keep one foot in the isolationist camp; and it was with the greatest reluctance that she played a strictly limited part in the application of economic sanctions to Italy last winter.

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So long as things went reasonably well for the League, there was no particular eagerness to take advantage of the Swiss precedent. But the prolonged League crisis which set in with the departure of Japan and Germany from Geneva in 1933, and the admission of the Soviet Union in the following year, completely changed the outlook; and the open and successful defiance of the League by a state still nominally one of its members merely added point to the transformation.

Collective security in any true sense of the term was dead. What France and Soviet Russia were aiming at was not collective security, but a division of the Great Powers into two armed camps: France, Soviet Russia and Great Britain on one side, Germany and Japan on the other. If it came to war between these two great combinations, it would be a poor prospect for any small country which got in the way of either.

The two camps might be distinguished by a variety of labels, all more or less misleading: Haves and Have-Nots, pro-League and anti-League, Left-Wing and Fascists, *status quo* and treaty revision. But whatever the labels, the grim fact remained. It is remarkable that every small country which responded last September to the invitation from Geneva to give its views on the reform of the League, put the universality of the League in the forefront of its desiderata.

✓ ✓ ✓

Get Japan, and above all, Germany, back into some sort of League, and you have at least got rid of the danger of Geneva being turned into the General Staff headquarters of one of the armed camps. Significantly, Belgium did not reply to the invitation at all, and her delegate did not speak at the League Assembly. She was still thinking; or perhaps, having made up her mind, she did not wish to expose herself to pressure by disclosing it publicly at Geneva.

Significantly, the members of the Little Entente also remained silent. Here, too, there is embarrassment and something akin to dismay. Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of Eduard Beneš, for sixteen years her Foreign Minister and now her President, has ranged herself boldly in one of the two camps. But Yugoslavia has decisively avoided any such commitment, like Roumania, now that the imaginative and pertinacious Mr. Nicolas Titulescu has been removed from the direction of her affairs, agrees with Yugoslavia rather than with Czechoslovakia. It is pretty clear that these two countries, whatever they may say, think with Belgium.

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So does Poland, a country of 30,000,000 persons, hovering on the boundary line between a small state and a Great Power. When Adolf Hitler took the reins in Germany in 1933, the Poles were the first people to see what was in store. They hastened to come to terms with Germany and to disentangle themselves from dangerous commitments further west. It is this policy which other and smaller states are now preparing to follow.

There, then, is the situation which has been lighted up by the flash of King Leopold's pronouncement. It is a revolt of the lesser powers, who do not intend to become pawns in another war-game. The example of Switzerland encourages them to believe that, by proclaiming their neutrality in good time and by contracting out of any obligations which are inconsistent with it, they may keep out of any next war between the Great Powers. At any rate, they think that this gives them a better chance than they would get by ranging themselves with one of the groups—even with the group that looks at the moment the stronger. And who shall say that they are wrong?

The Wave

By SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

You may recall the long, white moment when
The wave, high-crested, lifts above the beach
Its thousand bubbles, churned from deeper green,
At last, at last, it may curve down and slide—
A line of rippled white against the sand.
All of its life has blossomed to this end.
Out of what changing hours it wove this crest,
That even now is nothingness again—
Out of what magic of the hidden deep
It wove its pattern of finality,
The watcher knows not, nor the waiting sea.
It is enough that the next wave draws out
Whatever now remains along the shore
Of what a moment since was beautiful.
Over the shining sands, like a wet net
The broken waters go . . . and now are gone.
Over them, under, beats the gathering wave.

Matanuska Takes Root

When America's "Last Pioneers" Moved to Alaska in 1935 They Met Discouragement, but Those Who Persevered Now Face the Colony's Second Winter Well-Established and Full of Hope

By Arville Schaleben

Now again frost has laid its hand upon the Matanuska valley of Alaska. The big moon of the sub-Arctic skips over the peaks of the Chugach mountain range by night and by day the low sun slants into the streets of the strangest new town on the continent, casting an average man's shadow 50 feet at noontime.

Winter has returned to Palmer.

Palmer! City of hope and northernmost manifestation of the New Deal. Eighteen months ago its population was five—the handlebar mustached Felton and his family of four, who lived in a crumpling log house and kept store for the few sourdoughs of the hills and settlers of the valley. But the dot at latitude 62 that represented Palmer on the map was a dot of destiny, for President Roosevelt and his assistants had picked it as the locale for perhaps the most romantic and dramatic of their many ventures in the rehabilitation of America's destitute.

Under the late Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Government transported 200 Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota families, who had been dispossessed by the depression, to the Matanuska valley in May, 1935. They were dramatized as America's last pioneers, set down on the "last frontier" to whittle homes out of a wilderness. But they were pioneers de luxe, equipped, financed and nursed by Uncle Sam. Never before had this Government done such a thing.

In a few months Palmer's population leaped to almost 2000. Its people were the approximately 900 men, women and children colonists, a crew from transient labor camps of the Pacific coast to help in construction of buildings, a host of government executives and hirelings, nondescript "boomers" and . . . the Feltons. Palmer became the sixth city of Alaska in size and the first in activity.

Grievous, indeed, were the pangs of beginning. Tools failed to arrive on schedule, orders from Washington came thick and fast and confusion reigned. The colonists grumbled. Along in July, 1935, it looked as if the whole million-dollar project might collapse. Some of the pioneers did give up. About 30 families returned to their homeland without being touched by a single flake of Alaskan snow.

But at last order arose out of chaos. By abandoning government dreams for completion of a finished community in one short Alaska summer, it was possible to get enough homes built for the colonists—who at first lived in tent camps—before winter set in. These were situated on 40-acre tracts of land, for this was to be an agricultural settlement—the first in Alaska—to prove that Alaska could support herself. Palmer community center construction was delayed, but it was obvious that there would be no suffering from cold or wind.

Thus did the pioneers move into their first winter. It was a mild winter, with neither the many zero days nor the snowfalls of the states whence came the colonists. But by spring the number of families had dwindled to about 180 and it was those 150, augmented by a dozen others who paid their own way to Palmer and were admitted to the colony, who have now completed a fruitful summer in their fertile valley.

It is much too soon to know whether this experiment in attempted rehabilitation of families once whipped by adversity will succeed. Before it can be judged, they must have gone off government credit and marketed for a few years the products of their acres.

This much is certain. Palmer has moved out of its boom-town days. It has assumed the caste of permanency. Whether the Government's original conception of the project comes to fruition or not, there'll always be a settlement at Palmer and no longer will Felton's black whiskers wave alone in the chinook winds.

In Palmer now there is a fine school. There is a government store, which sells all the necessities and some of the luxuries, and a creamery for churning the milk of colony cows. There is a good hospital. Also, there are many private enterprises.

On a graveled street at the edge of the community center has grown up "Private Palmer," where privately owned stores compete with government-operated businesses. There is, for example, Koslosky's, which sells everything from groceries to fancy glassware. It got off to a grand start.

Bert's Drugs dispenses "nationally advertised products at nationally advertised prices" and Sally's café is "the home of good eats." Bob's taxi stands, "always at your service at reasonable rates," and Jack's Barber Shop "makes a specialty of children's haircutting at 50 cents." Few businesses anywhere in Alaska have competitors, the country is so vast and sparsely settled, but in Palmer Jack must compete with the Valley City Barber Shop, "now open and offering you the most excellent tonsorial service."

There's a lively newspaper in Palmer and it is alert for titbits. Jack Allman started it, with the present reporter's assistance, as a mimeographed sheet, which sold at 5 cents a copy. Now he has put up a log building and brought in a press and made the Matanuska Valley Pioneer not at all unlike other American rural weeklies.

In, out and among these establishments move the colonists, and by and large they do it probably with more of happiness than they knew on the sterile, cutover lands they left behind.

Walter Pippel's brief Matanuska career might be cited by way of illustration. Walter went north out of Minnesota, and when at last he came to journey's end, almost 4000 miles from his old home, he set to with a will in the wilderness. In the early months of the colonization he worked 10, 12 and 15 hours a day, establishing himself. But on every side he saw inefficient government administration and toward fall he was ready to return home, even though Alaska as a country appealed to him.

Then he recalled how hard the way had been back home and decided to give the project a full year's trial. Spring came and he early planted a truck garden. His radishes and beets sprang from the earth. In a few months he had something to sell. He shipped his produce to Anchorage, 40 miles away, the nearest good market. He made a little money and when snow came to Matanuska again last month Pippel was happy. He looked around at the fine government buildings of the town, at the busy private businesses and at his own farm and he said, "I've never before been as happy."

Original government plans called for the colonists to go off government credit, to become self-supporting, in three years. Last summer Walter Pippel announced that he was making enough money to pay his own way, and Joe Puhl and Virgil Eckert—neighbors who have worked hand in hand, although they did not meet until they drew adjacent tracts—made similar announcements even before Pippel. Just a few days ago six more colonists did likewise.

The exhibits of these "all-Alaskan" pioneers were star displays at the first annual Matanuska valley fair held at Palmer. They were not, however, the only fine showings. On neat trays and tables in the auditorium of the school-

(Continued on page 18)

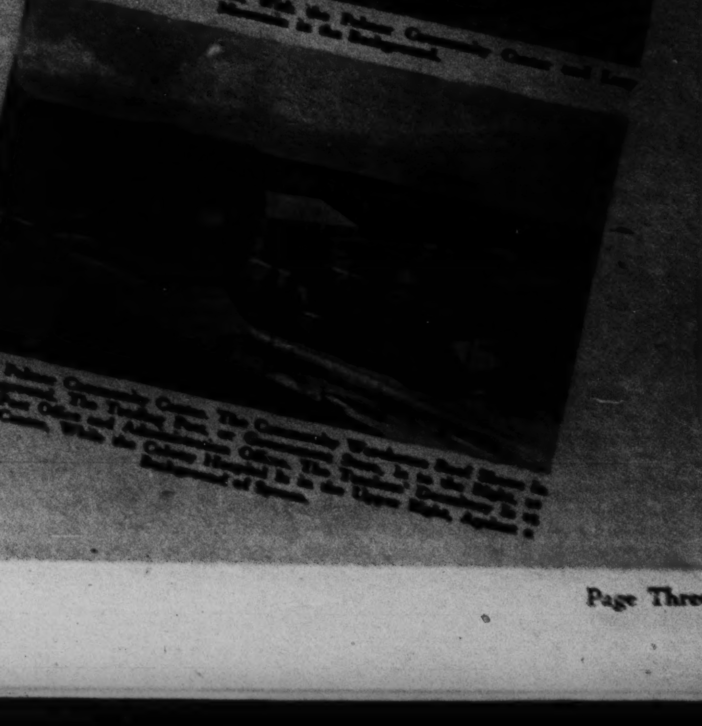
Matanuska Valley Fields. The Chugach Mountains Are in the Background, and the Government Experimental Farm Buildings in the Center.

At the First Matanuska Valley Fair, There the Colonists Displayed Agricultural Products Raised in Their Own Fields.

The Matanuska Valley School, at Palmer, Alaska, With the Teachers' Dormitory at the Left. It Has Been Called the Finest Public School in Alaska, and More Than 300 Pupils Attend.

All photographs by Arville Schaleben

A Field of Splendid Oats, With the Palmer Community Center and [illegible] Mountains in the Background.



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All Aboard for Steel Houses

Building Trades and Heavy Industry Sense a Growing Public Interest in the Newer-Type Home, With Its Efficiency of Design, Variety of Styles, and Lower Costs

By Robert Bingham

"HOUSE OF THE MODERN AGE" — Photograph from Hal A. Salzman, Inc.

It Was Erected at Park Avenue and 39th Street, New York, to Show the Public What May Be Done With Steel Construction and Ultramodern Decoration. William Van Alen Was the Architect. The Exterior Walls Are Covered With a Finish Which Is Sprayed On and Gives the Appearance of Stucco.

SEVERAL SCORE MEN and women recently filed slowly through a two-story, all-steel house on exhibition in New York city. They admired the spaciousness of the rooms, and marveled at the evident lack of restriction under which the designer worked. They were just a few of more than 70,000 who since July have seen with their own eyes the versatility of steel and are in some small measure beginning to realize how excellent a building material steel is, and what great possibilities it holds for the building industry.

That industry today is facing a crisis—the public is becoming more and more insistent in its demand for better building materials. It wants strength and permanence in its homes—it asks for security against fire, termites and windstorms—it wants the very best that is available, but—it doesn't want to pay any more!

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Estimates ranging all the way from 2,000,000 to 14,000,000 units have been made of the housing shortage in the United States. All we know is that there is a shortage and a bad one, for in the last five years only about one sixth as many homes were built annually as in the period from 1925 to 1929. Surveys show that the real mass market exists within the group which has an annual income of less than $3000. And it is to that group that builders of steel houses are trying to cater. It is not an easy job to make and fabricate enough steel to build a house, actually put it up and buy a lot in addition, all for only $2500, but in order to capture the great market which is waiting to be exploited, that is just what will have to be done.

Steel makers are not interested in steel houses as individual units. An industry which today is producing over 155,000 tons of steel daily cannot be expected to concern itself greatly over a few houses that may require eight tons of steel each. In the early years of the century they were not interested in the automobile either, yet today the motorcar industry is the largest consumer of steel. It uses several million tons annually. The steel-house business will never require that much steel, because replacements due to changing of models and styles and wear and tear will not be necessary so often as is the case with motorcars. Styles of houses change very slowly—so slowly, in fact, that the modern appearance of many of the steel houses so far constructed has shocked the more conservative among us—and a steel house will withstand storm and wind and sun a long time before it needs to be rebuilt. But if the steel industry thought that 100,000 steel houses, each requiring about eight tons of steel, were to be built in the next year, it would be definitely interested.

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In view of the interest being currently shown in steel houses, that possibility is not far in the future. Today, a steel house may cost a little more than an ordinary residence, but tomorrow it may conceivably cost less. The more steel of the same size you make, the cheaper it becomes. Once a rolling mill is adjusted for a certain width and gauge sheet—and most steel houses are made of sheets, principally—the first few tons are run through at the highest cost, which then decreases quickly and the rest of the order can be rolled for very little. For this reason steel prices are graduated in quantities so that larger purchasers pay less than do the small buyers. From this it is easily seen that once the materials necessary to build a steel house are produced in quantity, the price of the finished house will decrease proportionately. It is toward this goal that the housing industry is definitely and surely headed if, as all signs now indicate, it remains interested in steel.

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Consequently, steel-house building concerns are busy today lining up dealers and distributors through whom they soon hope to be able to distribute the prefabricated steel panels, shapes, beams, etc., necessary for construction. The wisdom of these companies is seen in their arranging for distribution through local dealers and, in most cases, the supply of plumbing and electrical equipment by local firms. The problem of pacifying local contractors and building-supply dealers is serious, because they naturally oppose the importation, so to speak, of foreign building materials from outside their town, which may deprive them of a sale and an opportunity to work. An attempt is made, therefore, to appease this disgruntlement on the part of local labor and dealers by employing them for the actual construction and for all the necessary material which need not be prefabricated.

Dealers in a great many localities have already added steel for house-building purposes to their regular stocks of building materials, and as soon as the demand increases, more will be forced to follow suit. It is obtaining popular acceptance by the dealers that is all-important, because sectional disputes will be eliminated and the beginnings of an effective, interested sales force and group of distributors then will have been made.

When one turns for a look at the houses themselves and sees what steel really has to offer a buyer for his money, he is amazed at the variety of designs and styles which is available in a prefabricated house. Most people think of prefabricated houses as all alike—row after row of identical roofs, identical interiors and identical exteriors. But this conception is greatly in error. One of the greatest advantages of steel is that, with all its strength and permanence, it can be designed with absolute freedom on the part of the architect.

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Some may say that steel houses are ugly. This is not true. Those who say it are merely not accustomed to flat roofs, perhaps, or to a building constructed entirely from one material. A steel house may be built in practically any style that is desired. The architectural tricks which embellish many houses, remember, cause additional expense, and at the moment we are concerned with low-cost housing, which asks comfort and security, primarily, and fancy work afterward. A steel house need not have a flat roof and it need not be all one color. Most of the steel houses so far built have been designed as examples of the modern trend in housing, and that trend apparently is in the direction of flat roofs. A steel house may display a variety of colors just as any other home, but most of those who have built them today evidently prefer but one color.

Some houses are completely prefabricated and entirely of steel; yet to the eye such a house may appear the same as any other house. One such house uses about 15 tons of steel and has side walls of 14-gauge plates, with steel beams and trusses. The company which builds this house is able to offer a prospective buyer an unstandardized design, so that he may decide upon the number of rooms and the shape and finish of the interior and exterior. Even more interesting is the fact that this company builds a five-room house, with full basement, completely equipped and ready for occupancy, for $3500.

Another house is made and assembled by a company which terms itself the "Ford" of steel houses. It has on exhibition throughout the United States several houses made completely of prefabricated steel parts. This organization offers a wide variety of styles which are limited only by the necessity of having dimensions divisible by two, since the factory-built steel panels are made in widths of two and four feet. Used to a thickness of 3½ inches in the steel walls, a special type of insulation is said to afford the same protection from hot and cold as would a brick wall 52 inches thick. Although this particular house sells for about $10,000 and uses 10 tons of steel, the company has available many other sizes and designs and is attempting to sell its houses for the same price as, or less than, a building of the same size constructed to order. This organization has several distributors already appointed and functioning and expects to reduce its costs appreciably as production increases.

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At present there are probably 30 companies directly interested in the steel-house field. Of this number, some are concentrating entirely on that business, while to others it is merely a sideline to their regular work. In addition, of course, all steel companies are assumed to be interested whether they are actively concerned or not.

In this connection Bennett Chapple, vice-president of the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio, one

of the most active of the mills in this field, was quoted in Iron Age as saying, "Steel is a logical building material and there is no doubt but what it will come into its own in the housing field. Ultimately steel must reach where its use will result in a better house at less cost, and this is the objective we must continually strive for."

Although this attitude is not common among steel makers, or at least is not publicly expressed as yet, it doubtless will spread throughout the industry, and more and more time and money will be spent to develop this potential market as public opinion begins to accept steel in house building as a fact and not as a mere innovation.

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It must be remembered that only a few of these 20 companies construct an all-steel house. For some time steel has been rather widely used for flooring, window casements and frames, laths and shapes for framing, but the all-steel house is relatively new. Most of the companies which sell steel framing for houses, which are then completed conventionally, fabricate this material at the factory and then distribute it through dealers or sell direct from the mill. The other materials in these steel-framed houses are often prefabricated also, so that only two or three weeks is required in some instances to assemble a complete house.

One organization which sells a completely prefabricated house of five rooms for less than $5000 employs a steel frame, but outside wall panels are of a combination of cement and asbestos, with a rigid insulating core between. These are compressed together with waterproof cement under hydraulic pressure and held by vertical aluminum alloy extruded shapes. This particular house, which does not pretend to compete for the market existing in the lower-price bracket, may nevertheless—as the economies of mass production are realized—be available at a lower price. It is estimated, however, that construction amounting to $200,000,000 annually takes place in the price field in which this house stands, so that it will doubtless find a market even at its present cost.

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Another company which offers a six-room house for $4000 uses 95 per cent steel sheets in construction and averages from 10 to 20 tons of steel a house. It plans ultimately to sell through local building-supply dealers, who would carry a comparatively small stock from which any one of perhaps 10 plans could be built. On receipt of an order for one of these plans, the dealer would get out the corresponding parts list and fill the order. Then, on notifying the factory, a duplicate set of parts would be shipped to replenish his stock. In this case, design and size are unlimited except that dimensions must be in multiples of 3 feet 8 inches. Houses can be built up to four stories in height, making possible low-cost walk-up apartments as well as individual residences.

In spite of all the attractive features of steel houses—the strength and lasting qualities inherent in their construction, the inclusion of modern air-conditioning units in almost all types, the prices which are reasonable now and will be lower when production is increased, the advantages of steel for small commercial buildings and other uses where the finer points necessary for a house may be eliminated along with attendant costs—it will nevertheless take quite a long time before the public becomes sufficiently educated to the use of steel as a building material to accept it wholeheartedly.

Of all changing things, probably the taste of the public changes the slowest. And when a change so radical is contemplated as that from the traditional houses of wood, brick and stone to one which is all steel, it may be expected to change even more slowly. However, the steel house is moving onward from the exhibition stage and is beginning to gain acceptance.

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An official of one housing company using a unit system of standardized steel framing which approximately matches the cost of wood construction has said that the completely prefabricated house, in his opinion, cannot become a commercial reality until a long period of public education has passed. Another, who is president of a company which sells for $3500 a five-room, one-story house with basement, said, "The steel companies will benefit, and I would imagine that they would go to the expense and advertise steel house construction continuously even if it is only with small, catchy ads. You notice the lumber companies are not slow in advertising a product that people should know all about."

While it is true that those who should be most interested are seemingly rather slow in starting advertising for this purpose, a great deal of public interest is being shown, notwithstanding, and it is logical to assume that when the public becomes sufficiently interested the steel companies will rouse themselves and seek strenuously to develop this market.

For the last five or six years families have crowded together in inadequate spaces to have money. Now, better times are here. Families are spreading out into normal housing accommodations. Young couples are looking about for their first homes. Families which have endured unsatisfactory housing during the depression are thinking of building new houses, or of repairing and renovating their old ones. Barring unforeseen events, a building boom can hardly be avoided, and when it starts steel houses will be among the first to present their advantages to that great group which is standing, money in pocket, ready to buy the house that provides the lasting and comfortable qualities all families desire.

Photograph from Hal A. Salzman, Inc.

BUILT FOR OPEN-AIR LIVING

The Steel House Pictured Across the Page Offers This Terrace Upon Which Occupants May Relax in the Sunshine. It Is Finished in a Style in Keeping With the Modern Construction of the House Itself.

A PATIO FOR RAINY DAYS

Beneath the Terrace Shown Above Is Another "Outdoor Room" Which Provides Shelter From an Over-enthusiastic Sun, or From Showers.

ANOTHER LOW-COST STEEL HOUSE

With Five Rooms and a Basement, This House Has Been Built and Equipped for $3300.

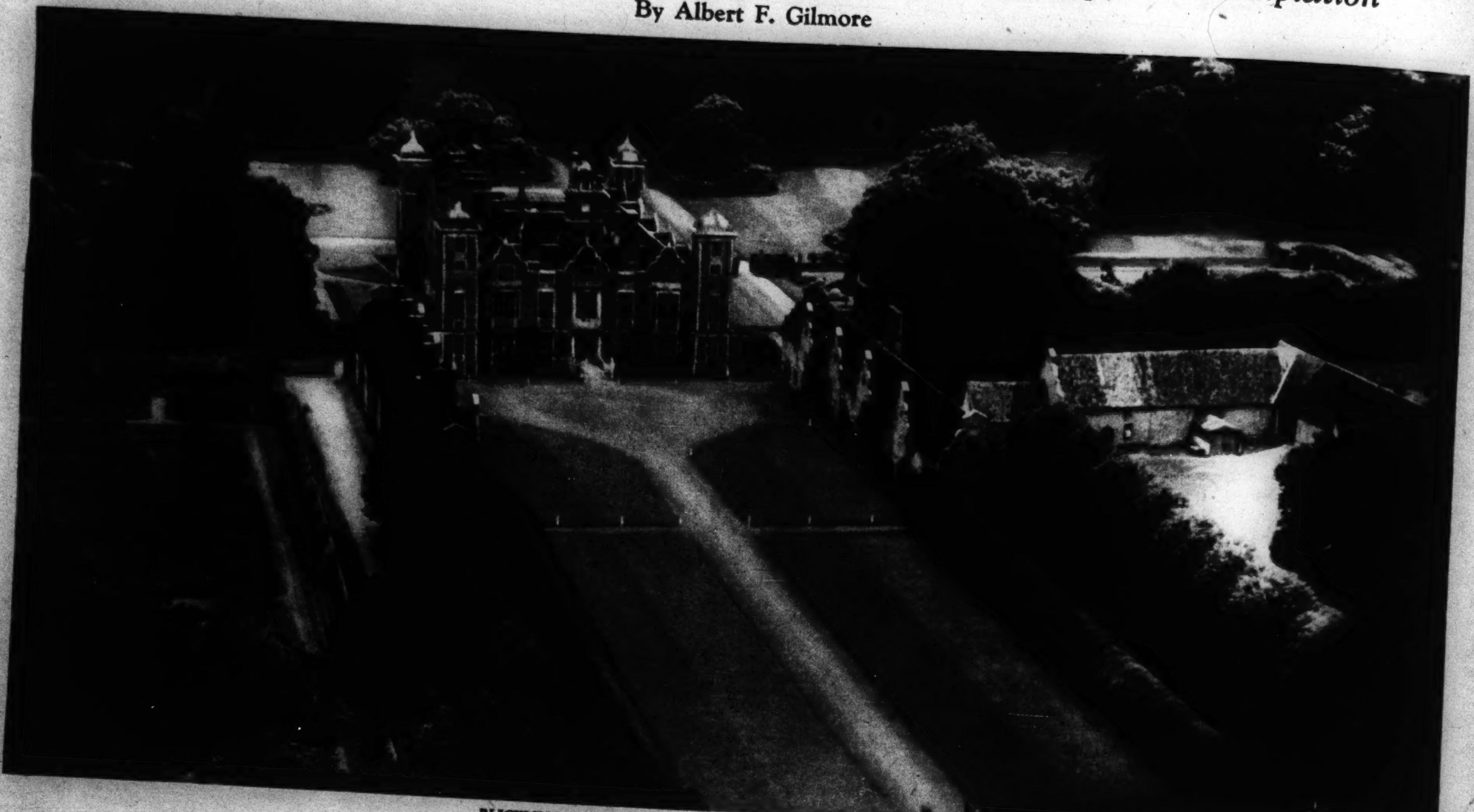
A MODEST STEEL HOUSE

An All-Steel, Five-Room Bungalow Which May Be Built and Equipped for Less Than $2900.

Where Nature Confides in Man

In Blickling Hall, an Elizabethan House Set in a Norfolk Estate, the Past Joins With the Present to Demonstrate the Timelessness of Beauty and to Form a Setting for Contemplation

By Albert F. Gilmore



BLICKLING HALL AND ITS GARDENS AS SEEN FROM THE AIR.

© Aerofilms, Ltd.

In journeying about the earth one finds certain situations which are especially favorable to nature's needs, favorable not only to the propagation of trees and shrubs, of plants and flowers, but where beast and bird find conditions which make life both attractive and safe.

Many such situations are found in England, where it seems there is greater appreciation of the amplitude of nature in its various aspects than in the newer countries. People there have come to place higher value upon the objects of nature, because of having developed an intimacy with its votaries which has revealed the beauty and charm of its inner moods and aspects. As a result, creatures once wild become tame, almost domesticated, roaming about these sanctuaries with a freedom prompted only by a sense of security.

It is especially a proud old estate in the north of Norfolk County that I have in mind. There, in the late days of July, we were privileged to share the charm of a country estate where prevail conditions most suitable to the development of the confidence which birds and animals feel toward mankind under a favorable situation.

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Picture a fine old Hall of Elizabethan architecture set in the midst of broad acres studded with magnificent trees of great variety—both native and exotic—now in dignified vistas, again closely packed into thickets, providing perfect shelter for the shyer varieties of the wood folk.

The approach to the front of the old Hall is from the highway through a broad lawn bordered by high hedges of yew, trimmed into symmetrical walls as true in their lines as though constructed of brick or stone. At the back, lawns, which only centuries and the English climate can produce, are bordered by and interspersed with beds of gorgeous flowers at this season in the full radiance of the summer bloom. Terraces rise on either side, backed by dark woods, and in the far distance an ancient temple adds to the scene something of the charm of antiquity.

To the north of the mansion is a spacious lake a half mile in length, at the nearer end thickly studded with lily pads and lush reeds which shelter a variety of aquatic birds, coot, water hens, grebe, duck and others. Here, too, come the deer to feed on the lily stems, wading up to their necks.

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A stroll about the lake discloses a variety of bird life which finds sanctuary in this favored spot. Starlings perch upon the sheep lying in peaceful assurance in the shade of the sturdy oaks. Song thrushes and finches feed in the path along the shore. Crested grebe ply the waters of the lake carrying their little ones upon their backs, half hidden in the feathers of their solicitous parents. Tits are all about. A pair of African geese, which have nested in the reeds on the farther bank, move about from one side of the lake to the other as we journey along shore.

In the bracken on the farther side litters of grouse chicks are housed in shelters from which they scatter through the thick undergrowth. Evidently mistaking us for the keepers who come to feed them, they hasten forward and pause in disappointment as they discover their mistake. Through the park-like grounds we catch glimpses of deer, both red and fallow, which to the number of many score here find shelter and food. Much of the furtiveness usually displayed by these wild folk is absent, for it seems that the prevailing feeling of friendliness and genuine interest in the welfare of these pastoral creatures is well understood.

Of the some 4000 acres of the estate, the major portion is in farm lands, and prosperous farmers have for generations carried on here the various forms of agriculture and animal husbandry common to this country. Fields of ripening grain stretch across the landscape. Herds of fine cattle feed sumptuously in the lush pastures. From the farm houses curls up the smoke of domestic contentment. The charm of the English countryside is here found in the fullness of its appeal. Here peace and prosperity go hand in hand. Here is a fine example of that rugged country life which has made England's history a story of sturdy and steady progress.

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But something more than nature's charm invests the grand old Hall. The history of the location is lost in the dim past. The name of Harold, Saxon king, attaches to the place, for the tradition is that in 1056 this valiant monarch here lost his life in combat with the men of the North. Harold had given to the Bishop of Thetford the mansion then standing here, but which was destroyed in 1370.

Another Hall was built on the present site, and later the property passed to Sir John Folstaf. In due time it came into the hands of Geoffrey Boleyn. His granddaughter, Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was born in that Hall. Again, in 1557, the property was transferred, this time to the Clere family, in whose hands it remained until 1606, when it was bought by Sir Henry Hobart for £1100.

In the years from 1606 to 1628 the present structure was built and has remained in practically its present form for 300 years. In the middle of the eighteenth century, the Earl of Buckinghamshire came into possession of the property and undertook the repairs which it greatly needed. It was he who built the temple at the end of the west lawn. The Duke of Buckinghamshire was a prominent figure in the history of the times, having served as Ambassador to Russia and Viceroy of Ireland. At the middle of the last century, Blickling Hall, as it is now known, came into the possession of the Lothian family. Its present owner is the eleventh Marquis of Lothian, one of the ancient marquisates of Scotland.

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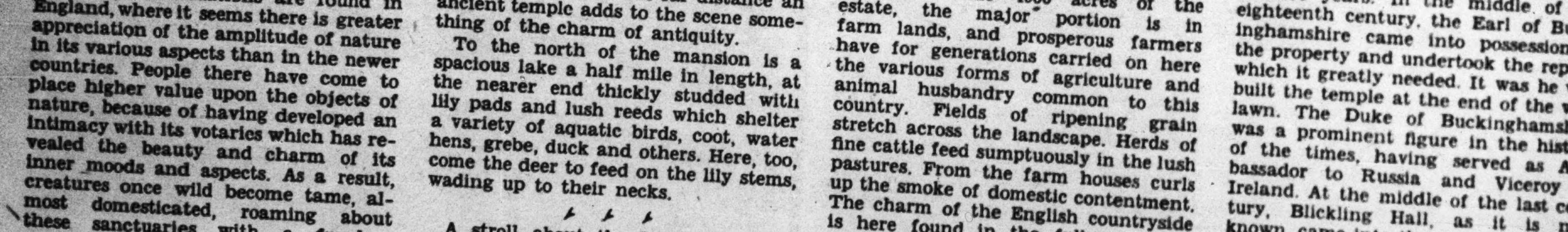
Through these grand old halls have passed the great of many centuries. Here came Elizabeth to confer knighthood upon a worthy subject. A striking likeness of the Virgin Queen adorns the wall at one side of the grand staircase, while the tragic figure of Anne Boleyn stands at the other.

The spacious rooms contain many rare works of art, much daintily wrought furniture, brought down from the days of old. Yet the place is pervaded by a sense of hominess and peace, of quiet and sanctuary from the bustle of modern life that invites one to linger in contemplation of the long and varied history of the place.

Blickling Hall is today the meeting place of many who have at heart the betterment of mankind, the improvement of conditions which humanity as well as the wild folk of nature should share.



ARE WE CIVILIZED?

By Walter Sandon

Who taught the raven in a drought to throw pebbles into a hollow tree where she espied water, that the water might rise so as she might come to it?
FRANCIS BACON

I ONCE LISTENED over the radio to a talk on the aborigines of Australia. This race of uncivilized people have long been looked upon as the lowest known type of humanity. The lecturer first came into contact with them as a young boy, when these natives made their periodical camp on the outskirts of his Australian home town. Later as a young man he had a keen desire to know more about their ways, and on and off lived with them at some of their various camps. He was surprised to discover that, far from being an extreme low type mentally, they possessed quite a formidable culture and were skilled in an astronomical theory that in some instances was quite modern.

When I was a young boy there was a big strike in the pottery district of England, and in order to obtain funds to carry on the strike working potters traveled from town to town with a potter's wheel and some clay, giving demonstrations of their craft. To my youthful mind it was nothing short of wizardry that caused a beautifully shaped bowl to arise out of a higgly piggly lump of wet clay. But since that time I have seen things more wonderful. I have seen common earth transformed into cabbages, celery, apples, flowers, and so on, without the process or the operator being visible to the eyes! I have also seen the process extended until it resulted in honey, milk, sugar, and many other things.

One spring I found that a pair of thrushes had built their nest in the abundant growth of an Alberic Barbier climbing rose tree. Later in the year when I pruned the tree I was able to inspect the nest and saw that the architectural form and strength of it would be no disgrace to a human workman.

When you come to think of it, mankind—especially the type that claims to be civilized—is most amazingly egotistical. They perform a few tricks, such as building a house, a bridge, a ship or a palace; turn coal into many things and wood into clothes; then they insert their thumbs into their braces and exclaim, "We are civilized!" Instead of which they are like little thoughtless Jack Horners who stick their thumbs into a pie and pull out a plum that was already there.

Are we justified in claiming to be civilized simply because we can fly; travel under the sea and on it; write and print books; paint a picture or design a garden; make telescopes that enable us to peer into the heavens and weave theories about it all, which may often be proved all wrong in course of time; make explosives and blow our physical bodies to pieces, or virulent gases to destroy human sight and burn bodies; keep people hungry and at the same time refuse to allow food to be produced, or destroy it in order to keep up the price; in fact, do the hundred and one things that today are supposed to constitute civilization?

In thus claiming to be civilized, are we not in danger of mistaking what is merely the multiplication of ordinary economic processes, for what should be a very definite change in our consciousness toward Life as it spiritually is?

All the things we are so proud of doing are already being done by plant, bird, fish, worm, wind, light, and the very mud in the duck pond, and have been so done before man began his records. Surely we are making a mistake when we imagine that civilization has its origin in the way man merely does things.

In his book, "The Social World of Ants," Auguste Forel tells us that there are weavers, butchers, cattle rearers, masons, road menders, harvesters, bakers, nurses, gardeners, and many other such workers in a colony of ants!

All creation is instinctively active, but only as man learns to think consistently does civilized man begin to appear. The trouble with most of us is that we believe ourselves to be consistent thinkers, whereas the fact is that blind intuition still plays a far greater part than is realized in forming our ideas. In order to think consistently one must first possess some understanding of the foundation of reason, and this is only to be found in the truth about God, man and creation.

And that truth—immediate, practical and enduring—is that all men, because of their common spiritual birth, possess qualities of humanity, reason and understanding.

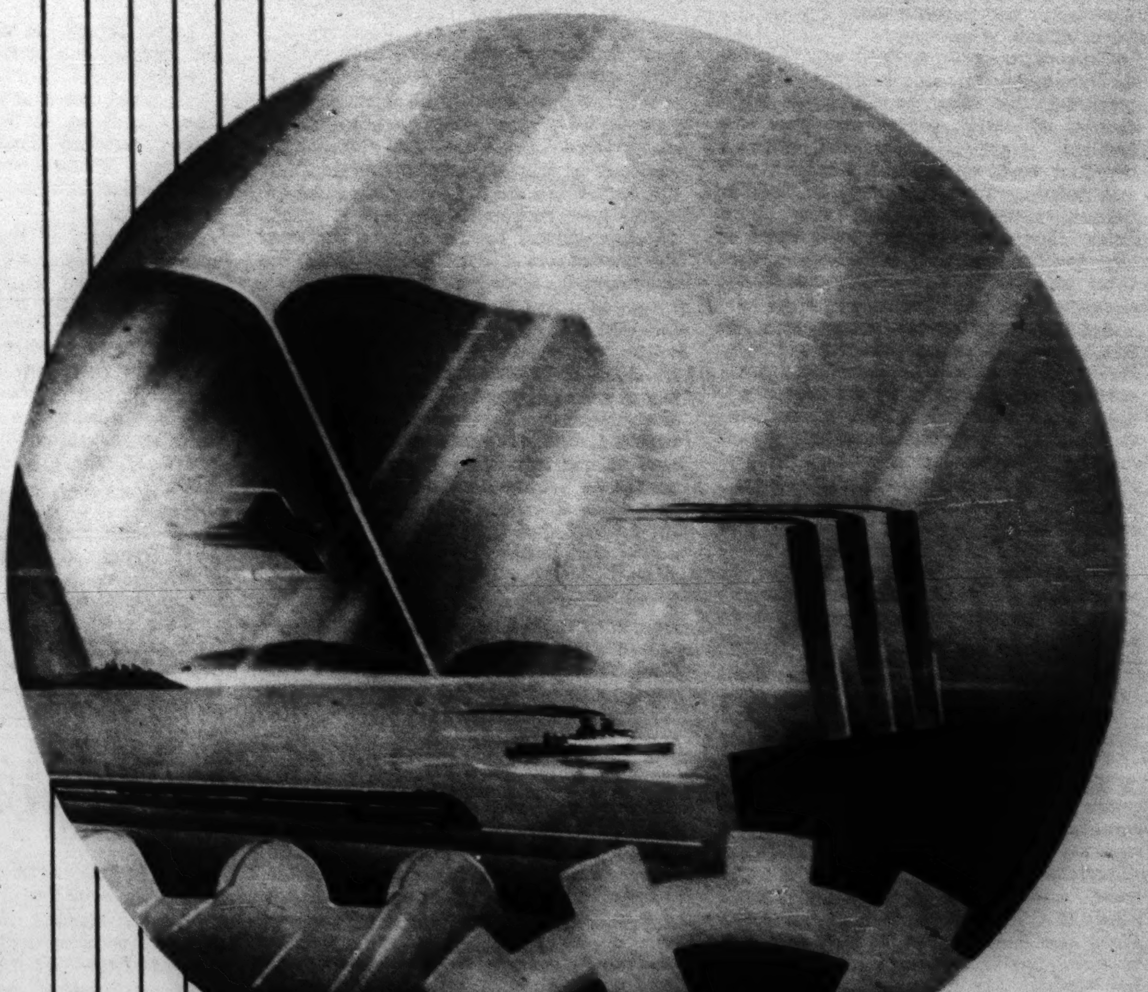
Now it is not very difficult to draw trustworthy conclusions from all this. One is that Christianity and civilization must mean one and the same thing unless civilization is to be destroyed. Another is that civilization cannot truly begin, or be maintained, until man awakes to what Christ Jesus means to Christianity.

One of the most important factors in arriving at this knowledge, and in the establishment of civilization, is a true understanding of the New Testament records. Mr. Bernard Shaw, while on one of his world tours, called in at South Africa and told the people they should read the Bible less (so he was reported). But that is only jibbing at the problem. What is needed is not less of the Bible but a more true understanding of its contents.

If modern man is to overcome his very obvious fear of what he mistakenly believes Christianity to be, he should endeavor to find out whether it is possible to test out at least some of the Nazarene's statements. Let him not be put off by the thought that Christianity is merely abstract idealism, or that it has anything in common with dominating hard and fast ritualism. His problem is strictly one of inexact information on the subject.

Dr. W. R. Matthews, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, speaking at the Modern Churchman's Conference at Oxford, admitted that much when he said, "We seek to know what Christ has to say to this generation and to proclaim it in the language of this generation. The work of the modernist Christian is most desperately needed, and offers the only hope of exit from our state of spiritual incoherence."

There are many who will find themselves in agreement with Dr. Matthews in his demand for a better understanding of the teaching of Christ Jesus, for the true understanding of it is so completely modern that it must necessarily antiquate and falsify every other attempt to understand Christianity apart from that civilizing statement and demonstration of the truth about God and man.



Settled Out of Court

An Increasing Number of Disputes Are Being Settled in the United States Through Arbitration, an Extralegal Plan Which Preserves Good Will, Insures Privacy and Saves Time and Money

By Marjorie Shuler

Kaufmann-Fabry

"ARBITRATION . . . STILL POINTS THE WAY TO ONE OF MANKIND'S BEST DISCOVERIES FOR SOLVING CONTROVERSIES."

THE "DUSTY FEET" courts which administered immediate justice in English county fairs 300 years ago are being invoked in hundreds of cities throughout the United States today. The name has become more aesthetic—"arbitration."

Skyscraper rooms, with thick rugs and mahogany tables and chairs, have replaced the miry ground, the shrill clamor of sheep, calves and pigs, the jostling throng of farmers, gypsies, peddlers and merchants. But the system is much the same, a quick hearing before volunteer citizens, who judge from their own intimate experience of the issues involved, on facts rather than on legal technicalities, and whose decisions are enforceable.

Arbitration has its weaknesses, its limitations. It is no general panacea. Many cases should be submitted preferably to legal courts, where precedents hold good and where the judges, instead of following their own individual mental processes, are bound by rules of evidence. But arbitration, in the modern industrial world as well as in the agricultural era, still points the way to one of mankind's best discoveries for solving controversies without recourse to arms and physical conflict. It works between individuals and firms, even across national boundary lines and oceans.

Arbitration is not new to the United States. In 1768 the New York Chamber of Commerce was established with one of its purposes the settlement of disputes between merchants. During the Revolutionary War, when the colonists avoided the English courts and an American system of justice had not yet been established, arbitration solved most of the controversies of burghers along the Battery and farmers in those outlying sections which now are the heart of the big city.

The Chamber of Commerce has carried on arbitration continuously ever since and it probably was familiarity with what it involves which led the State of New York in 1920 to be the first of the present 13 states to modernize its law. All but two states have an arbitration law and awards by arbitrators are enforceable, generally, but these 13 provide that in drawing an agreement or a contract a clause may be inserted calling for arbitration in the event of any future disputes and that this clause is legally binding upon the signatories.

It is the absence of unified arbitration laws in all states which constitutes the chief limitation upon the system. Ignorance of the law is another hampering factor. To many, arbitration falsely spells compromise. To others it seems in competition to the courts, whereas its true status is supplementary to the established legal system.

Stimulus was given to the movement in 1926 when three existing organizations were merged into what is now the American Arbitration Association, with headquarters at 521 Fifth avenue, New York city. The association proceeded to set up its panel of 7000 men and women, who give their services as arbitrators. Its facilities are ready to serve the public in more than 1700 cities.

The chief reasons for turning to arbitration rather than the courts may be swiftly summarized. In the first place the courts are blocked with pending litigation. In New York city, for instance, the average case cannot reach trial sometimes for many months, and in one case submitted to arbitration the plaintiff began her suit in the courts as a 14-year-old girl and walked into the arbitration office a woman of 21.

Secondly, judges sit on the bench primarily because of their knowledge of law. Neither they nor the average jury knows from personal experience whether a shipment of woolen cloth has flaws or whether an importation of Baku straw has defects. Enmeshed in legal processes, both the exporter and the importer lose their market. Under arbitration a bridge case is referred to an engineer, a construction dispute, to an architect, and a question of manufacturing defects, to someone in a prominent position in that very field. If necessary, their decisions can be available in 24 hours.

Many small damage and accident suits come to arbitration. In the courts piece workers in factories must leave their places of employment and sit for hours waiting to be called, with perhaps frequent dismissals until they have lost in their potential earnings an amount in excess of the damages claimed.

The privacy of the arbitration court is another point in its favor. Reporters are barred as reporters and when one occasionally is admitted, it is to see the workings of a case. Not to tell of the issues involved, but simply to watch the proceedings at the long table where plaintiff, lawyers and witnesses face defendant, lawyers and witnesses, and an arbitrator or an arbitration board of three, listens, reviews, decides.

Under these circumstances it is easier both for dentist and patient to have a set of artificial teeth passed around for inspection. It was very much to the advantage of two contenders, where mechanical defects were claimed in a certain piece of machinery, with possible loss of prestige to the manufacturer if the charges became public, while the plaintiff in order to establish loss had to hand over his books with a revealing of trade secrets, which in open court would have been embarrassing to say the least.

Still another advantage of arbitration is its comparative cheapness. The arbitrator himself may be an important lawyer who would charge a client $1000 for the few hours he cheerfully gives to hearing and deciding upon the case. Arbitration really is the poor man's relief since proceedings are conducted at a scheduled cost to each party of less than 1 per cent of the amount involved in the claim. Everyone knows in advance just what he must pay, and no unexpected "extras" will pop up.

But the court is not only the resort of the poor. Cases involving millions have been heard. Five leading New York City business men recently gave their time as arbitrators in a case involving $2,000,000, which was settled at a cost to each party of $950, including the stenographic transcripts of the testimony.

Arbitration is a flexible procedure. Disputants in widely separate areas may avoid heavy costs for transportation and hotel accommodation by settling upon a convenient city and a convenient time for all involved, with an adjustment effected between breakfast and luncheon.

Thirty of the largest insurance companies in the United States accept arbitration and more than 3000 of their cases have been heard in the last three years, releasing quickly large sums of reserves which otherwise would have been held for long periods awaiting the outcome of protracted litigation.

More than it realizes, the public has benefited by arbitration. For instance, in New York City, recently, the United Fish Dealers Association closed its doors without warning because it could not settle its differences with the two organizations of wholesalers, the fresh water and the salt water groups. Here was a situation in which the consumers were locked out, the retailers were on strike, the wholesalers were left with large stocks on hand and the fishermen were frozen out. With the intervention of the Mayor a speedy settlement was effected, just as was the case in the elevator strike, where consumers generally were concerned and the peace and welfare of the entire city were at stake.

In the last 10 years arbitration has advanced rapidly in the United States, offering a clear, inexpensive, shortcut to civil justice for individuals who wish to use it. It has saved money in litigation expenses to industry, the consumer, and the taxpayer. But many will praise it more for its preservation of good will. Resort to litigation implies that those involved want to obtain the maximum of rights with public vindication. In arbitration there is a waiving of these technicalities and rules of law for purposes of privacy, speed, and amicable adjustment in order that the controversy may be heard and determined by impartial persons mutually agreed upon. In conciliation there is an effort to extract from the controversy the ill will and bitterness so often existing in disputes, which is one reason why disputants in arbitration often continue to maintain friendly relations, and business orders are given and accepted while the litigation actually is in progress.

Real arbitration, therefore, is not a compromise in which each side is persuaded to make concessions until an agreement can be reached, but an adjudication by those whose decisions the parties have agreed in advance to accept, decisions which it is the tendency of the courts to uphold.

The American Arbitration Association has been instrumental in establishing reciprocal relations between London and the United States and in setting up an Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission with branches throughout the hemisphere.

It is in the international field that commercial arbitration offers its greatest promise to human beings, for if it can succeed there, in time the world may become sufficiently "arbitration-minded" to abandon war and to seek real peace in the only way in which it can be found—by the employment of the methods of peace.

Diving for Treasure

When a Boss Diver Goes Over the Side He May Find Something Valuable or He May Find Adventure, for There Is Plenty to Be Found

By John Eden

VARIOUS SIGNS ARE in the wind that, some day, and before very long, too, some concise paragraphs will find their way into those parts of newspapers that nobody reads except the people who are hounds for business indices. The paragraphs will say that metal markets are on the upgrade, which may seem to you an undramatic enough announcement. But if you happen to know where to look, you will be able to find some men those dry-as-dust words will cause to break out into their equivalent of a sailor's hornpipe. The men are professional divers. And a rise in metal markets means they'll be able to get into their dresses and take to the water again.

There's work enough for them to do at this minute, but it is rising metal markets that will have to warrant paying them money to do it. It's no idle—or shoestring—dream to hire a diver to do a job of work, for it isn't everyone who has a taste for underwater work. If you like it, you like it. But if you don't, you couldn't make yourself do it in a thousand years.

If one talks much about the existence of sunken treasure these days, it's apt to be attributed to having seen too many movies. It's curious so many people think that all the sunken treasure there ever was was found long ago. Nothing of the kind. Of course, there is sunken treasure and sunken treasure. There may be very few of Napoleon's jewels lying around on the floor of the ocean, but there is known to be money and bullion. And then there is that other form of treasure which is redeemable metal.

Why, for instance, this very minute, odds and ends of metal are slipping overboard, off ships loading for the Far East, due to the usual incidents of hurry and carelessness. That metal, in time, will turn up on the lists of salvage companies, and divers will earn a tidy sum recovering it. And that's in addition to what is already known to be down below, merely waiting for the day when someone has money enough to send men down after it. Most of us would be surprised enough if we stopped to think that, taking so much as a Staten Island ferry on the way home from work at night, or a coastwise steamship to Boston, we cut through water that flows over enough sunken treasure to keep a generation of divers happy for many a long day.

Don't think divers are what their general outlines indicate, just slow-moving hunks, with hoses sticking out of their hats. They are interesting, often picturesquely interesting, men, who have definite and interesting ideas about their life and work. There is even a philosophy that goes with the business of diving. It is that, no matter what the burdens of life, there's nothing like diving to rid you of them.

And that brings us to Mr. Frank Crilley, who has what most people would accept as a satisfactory reference in a Congressional Medal of Honor, bestowed on him at the hands of President Coolidge, for going down in 306 feet of water in Hawaiian waters in 1915, to get a fellow diver who was all tangled up in his own lines. In case you have any doubt, 306 feet is a great deal of water.

Ask Frank Crilley what the requisites are, for a professional diver, and he will laugh the old-line navy man's dry laugh and say, "A strong back and a weak head."

The strong back part is accurate enough, and he could add to it a high-test knowledge of seamanship, and of machinery, a tendency to be calm as an oyster in emergencies. The weak head part isn't accurate at all. What he means is a habit of not insisting on life in soft places. But the proof that Crilley doesn't think diving is either an outlandish or particularly hazardous profession—if you go about it sensibly—is to be found in the fact that he brought up his two children, practically from sprighood, to dive. Not carelessly or with poor equipment, but properly.

Not that all divers—and the best of them, too—don't have adventures. Look at Tom Eadie, and the S-4. As for Crilley, the Congressional Medal doesn't by any means signalize the only real adventure he ever had—and he's got some years as a diver ahead of him yet.

Sometimes the adventures are startling to his hearers. Sometimes they're merely silly. He was hired a while ago to do a job in an artificial lake. The bottom of the lake was all covered with loose timber and was expected to be a complicated place in which to work. The man who handled the lines for him that day was his son, young Frank, now 18; they hadn't worked together a great deal, and, as they look back on it, they are obliged to admit that their signals weren't much good. But, then, there was a job to be done, and they never really thought anything could go much amiss in an artificial lake.

No one knows now quite how it happened, but as he went down Crilley got a slight feeling that all was not exactly ship-shape, so he took time out to peer around. And what did he find but that he was roosting as snug as a 'coon in a crotch of a tree! No one had thought to cut the tree before letting water into the lake. Probably no one ever expected divers to be poking around there.

© International News Photos

MEN WHO GO DOWN IN THE SEA

Frank Crilley (Left) and Ray Meyers Are Revealed in the Radio Room of the Submarine Nautilus, Which Sir Hubert Wilkins Used for Explorations in Arctic Waters. Mr. Crilley Was in the Personnel of That Expedition, as a Diver and Mr. Meyers Is Radio Operator on the Undersea Craft.

"It's no place to be—a crotch of a tree—when you're in a diving dress," Crilley says, absently, recalling the incident. So he managed to make at least one set of signals very clear indeed, and without delay, to young Frank. "Get me out! I'm up in a tree!" was the gist of it.

What is there, lying around under water, that makes divers wish someone would hustle around and get the money to put them to work?

Well, everyone who reads newspapers—more or less—is familiar with Mr. Simon Lake's project for recovering treasure from H. M. S. Hussar, which is down in 72 feet of water, or thereabouts, in the East river, in the general neighborhood of 149th street.

The Hussar is classed as a war prize, and the Navy Department has granted Mr. Lake a concession to recover her, or at least what is supposed to be within her, which is money. They are working on that job at intervals with an ingenious inclined steel tube, hooked to a scow, which allows divers to proceed down the tube, and work out of a diving hatch, rather than make the whole descent over the side of a scow from the top.

Crilley is Simon Lake's boss diver. Never call a real diver a deep-sea diver. They probably won't say anything if you do, but they will be thinking, "Where do they think divers work? In bathtubs?" You call them master divers. They may work in 30 feet or in 300, but anything you're looking for in the way of characteristics of diving experience you can get in 30 feet just as well as in 300—and do.

Of course, no one *knows* what is in the Hussar. She was a Revolutionary frigate, on her way to America in 1780 with a companion ship, apparently carrying pay for the British forces. When she got into New York harbor she had word that there was trouble ahead, and she put about for Narragansett bay to join the rest of the British fleet. But, going up the East river, she stuck on Pot Rock (since removed) and, when she got off, though she could make headway, she was also leaking; so they anchored her in the Little Hell Gate, at what is now approximately 149th street.

Then it became clear she couldn't take care of the water and, as there were some little inlets not far away, they decided to put in where they could ground her. Getting over a little reef, they put a line ashore and tied the frigate to a tree. But there was so much water in her that she began to settle. As it turned out, her stern was hanging over an underwater cliff, and pretty soon the ropes wouldn't hold; in fact, nothing would hold, and she slid off and sank.

Now, maybe this diving operation of Simon Lake's is after treasure which doesn't exist. Hardly likely, though. The British Admiralty has never been conspicuously known for engaging in wildcat hunts, and it sent over two expeditions to see if they could get at the sunken frigate. That was shortly before 1800. Naturally, no one on the American side of the water ever has had access to the British Admiralty records, which would show accurately whether there was a pay shipment aboard or not. But if there wasn't any pay shipment, there still is the frigate. Metal, even when it has been in the water for 156 years, is still valuable.

What else is lying around in New York harbor, worth divers' time? Well, there is such a trifle as a cruiser lying right off Jones Beach, near Fire Island Light. There is a battleship at the very door of the harbor. Up and down the whole Atlantic seacoast there are ships worth salvaging; where there is salvaging, there is work for divers.

Modern engineering has done away with some work formerly available for professional divers. Once cable laying used to mean big, fat jobs. Now a diver is lucky to get a couple of days' work when there is such a job as laying a cable across the Harlem river; because a lot of the work is what you might call machine-made, and a cable can be thrown across the Harlem river in a couple of hours. It used to take days or even weeks.

Most of us are familiar with pictures of Dr. William Beebe's bathysphere, and with the extent to which divers have been used on such scientific expeditions. Many expeditions include divers in the personnel. Crilley has the pragmatic view about archaeology. Of course, he agrees that it's fine in its place.

"Sure, archaeology is all right," he says, "but what a diver is interested in is *gilt*." Which means that the kind of sunken treasure a professional diver *really* likes isn't the kind that you stuff and shellac and put in a case in a museum.

Coming back to the Crilley children—whom it is scarcely fair to call children now, inasmuch as Mary is 20 and Frank is 18. It was a story printed about their father some years ago, in which there occurred mention of the way in which the children had learned to dive, that gives Crilley an extra job nowadays in going around and talking to school children.

Young Frank was not 10 years old when he made his first dive, in Nassau. He hasn't grown up to be a professional diver. He's an automobile racer.

Mary made her first real dive at 16. Her father "put her down," which is what you say when you put someone into a diving dress, see them over the side and tend the lines yourself. Mary took the first time "hard," as the divers say. It was only an incident. Crilley put her down in a place where there was known to be a good ledge for bottom. But she got a little off to one side of the hard, sandy spot, and stirred up a lot of silt; it spoiled her vision through the eye-door of the helmet and she slipped off into a lot of eel grass.

She was surprised and taken off guard, and it was slippery and upset her, and she got to floundering around; so they brought her up, took the helmet off, and Crilley was going to call it a day and let her go home.

But Mary isn't his daughter for nothing. As soon as she could get her breath properly, "Put me down again."

Her father said, "Nope; you've had enough for one day."

Mary said doggedly, "Put me down again, I say. Do you think I'm yellow?"

So Crilley put her down again.

She came up smiling.

Oddly Pleasant Ways in the Caribb

In the Virgin Islands "Breakfast" Means "Lunch," Bluefish Are Red, Cherries Grow on Bushes a Grow on Trees, and One Says "Good Evening" in the Afternoon

By Ann Hark

LAND OF LEGEND AND LOVELINESS
A Buccaneer Who Once Prowled the Spanish Main Is Reputed to Have Built the Old Tower Known as Bluebeard Castle. It Now Is Part of a Hilltop Hotel Erected by the Public Works Administration to Accommodate Tourists.

THE CALENDAR SAID MARCH, but it was midsummer. From a clear, untroubled sky a moment back a deluge of rain had suddenly descended. The sun, apparently absent-minded, kept right on shining brightly. Unheeding, we rolled along between fields of jade-green sugarcane and rows of stately palms.

The rain stopped as suddenly as it had begun and I gazed eagerly about me.

"What," I asked, "are those funny-looking clusters, like green grapes, growing along the limbs of that tree?"

"Those," said my companion, "are gooseberries."

I looked at her suspiciously. No, she wasn't joking. So gooseberries grew on trees down here!

"And what," I ventured a moment later, "are those round things on that bush?"

"Cherries," my friend answered briefly.

Again I looked at her. She was perfectly serious. So cherries grew on bushes—well, well! The plot thickened.

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A black man in a two-wheeled cart drawn by a tiny donkey jogged slowly past. My companion nodded to him. With soft-voiced courtesy the man replied: "Good evening, my lady." Surreptitiously, I looked at my watch. It was just a half hour after noon!

We entered the town. "Do you mind," my hostess asked, "if I stop at the market for some figs and lemons?"

The car slowed down beside a building consisting only of a roof. Coal-black women and women not so black were gathered about a few long wooden tables. Some had bandanas wrapped about their heads and some wore hats, and some wore bandanas and hats. All were jabbering unintelligibly.

"What," I demanded, "are they talking?"

"English," said my friend, and disappeared beneath the roof. Well, she ought to know, of course, but certainly it wasn't the kind of English *I'd* been brought up on!

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I was still struggling vainly to make head or tail of it when my hostess returned. In her hand was a bunch of bananas. A coffee-colored individual walked leisurely behind her, in her arms a piece of burlap filled with large, green oranges.

"Where," I asked, "are the figs and lemons?"

"These are figs," my friend informed me, and dumped the bananas in my lap. "Put the lemons in the back, Ianthe," she directed the native woman. "We'll have to hurry or we'll be late for breakfast."

Again I glanced at my watch. It was a quarter to one. Personally, I'd had my breakfast some five hours before, but it didn't seem tactful to mention it. I was glad I hadn't when we arrived at the house. For "breakfast," I discovered, meant the midday meal—merely another confusing detail of this Alice-Through-the-Looking-Glass land in which I found myself.

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For that is exactly what the Virgin Islands are. Alice herself, I'm sure, would feel quite at home in this place of constant surprises, where "Good evening" means "Good afternoon" and "breakfast" means "lunch," where bananas are "figs" and oranges are "lemons," where English sounds like Greek and horticultural habits are such as might have made Luther Burbank himself quite dizzy. But I didn't feel at home. An American on American soil, yes—but a stranger in a strange land.

Yet it is this very strangeness, picturesque and arresting, that makes these little-known United States possessions in the Caribbean so interesting. And they are little known, despite the brief glare of publicity directed at them not so long ago. President and Mrs. Roosevelt paid their separate and flying visits to the islands in 1934, and last year Congress had its fling at investigating their administration during the Pearson regime. But the limelight quickly faded, and the three little islands for which Uncle Sam paid $25,000,000 in 1917 have returned once more to their status of unfamiliarity and unimportance in the eyes of the average Northerner.

Perhaps they are unimportant—I advance no argument to the contrary—but their unfamiliarity is certainly no drawback. After the din and clatter of a northern city, after the snow and rain and fog, the cold, unpleasant slush of a typical northern spring, there was something altogether absorbing to me about that very unfamiliarity. It was a new and different land to which I'd come—a topsy-turvy land of constant contradictions, but a land, too, of soft, blue skies and milky, turquoise waters, of steep, green hills adorned with tiny, red-roofed houses, of never-quiet winds that fanned the tops of stately palms and rustled through the leaves of tibet, tamarind and mango, of shuffling, barefoot blacks, polite and gentle, speaking a language whose words—even those I could understand—seemed to have a different meaning from what I knew and recognized.

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It was the morning after my arrival on St. Croix, the largest of the three Virgins, that I had another illustration of this confusing fact. From a slumber as deep and untroubled as the smooth, blue sea beyond my window, I was aroused by a gentle knocking at my door.

"Tea ready deereckly," a soft, native voice announced, and reluctantly I crawled from beneath my tent of mosquito netting to answer the peculiar summons. It didn't seem quite right—tea at 7:30 a. m.—but that's what the girl had said. Just an old West Indian custom, I decided, and prepared to be the perfect guest.

With my hand on the doorknob and my mind made up along Spartan lines, I was leaving the room a short time later when a rattling beneath my window drew me back. I peered into the yard below as a "black witch," squawking raucously, flapped from the branches of a mahogany tree, and a small, two-wheeled cart, manned by a driver as black as the bird, drew up at the back door.

"Pahn!" the man called with cryptic urgency.

Curiously I waited for a response. It came in the person of a large and leisurely native woman, bearing a tin kettle in her hand.

"T'ree bottle dis mahnin'," she ordered. The driver, reaching wearily into the cart behind him, drew forth three slender, long-necked bottles adorned with gaudy labels and filled unmistakably with milk. As I leaned from my window above, he emptied their contents into the woman's outstretched "pahn" (pan).

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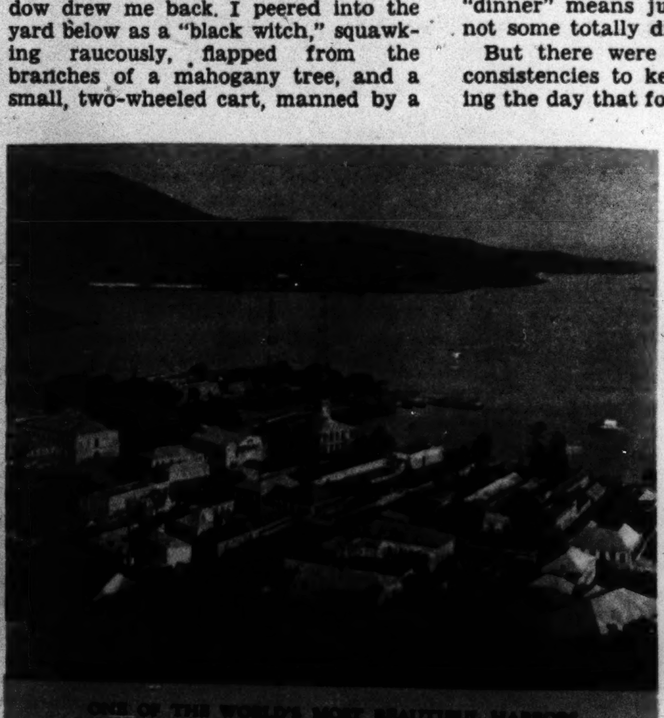
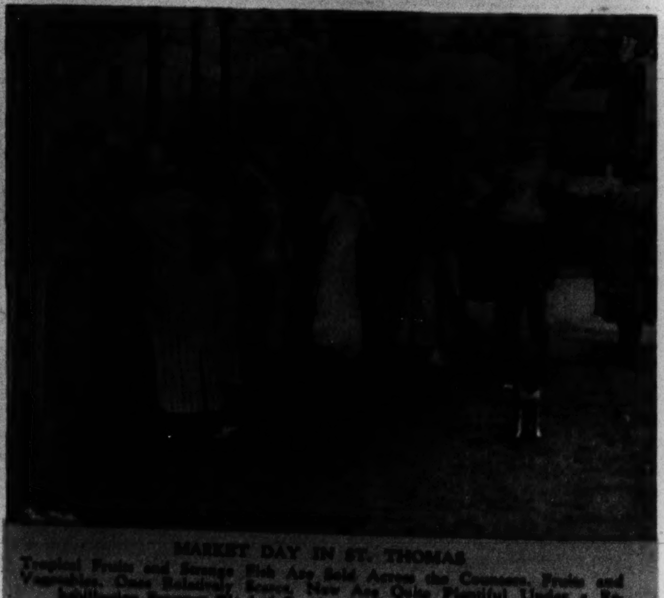
I descended to the large, airy dining room, with its Royal Copenhagen china and its massive mahogany furniture, on the floor below. "Tea" was what the housemaid had said, and tea was what I gloomily expected. My expectations seemed confirmed when my Danish hostess announced with apologies that her husband had already left and we would therefore have our "tea" without him. But nowhere during the adequate meal of fruit, cereal, milk and eggs that followed did any tea appear. Just as "breakfast" stood for luncheon in this upside-down world, so "tea," it seemed, stood for breakfast. It was rather a disappointment to discover that "dinner" means just plain dinner and not some totally different repast.

But there were plenty of other inconsistencies to keep me amused during the day that followed. As we bowled



ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL HARBORS
St. Thomas Is the Capital of the Virgin Islands. Once a Rendezvous for Pirates and Slave Traders, It Has Become a Tourist Center and United States Naval Base. The Radio Towers of the Naval Radio Station Rise at the Water's Edge. Just to the Left Are the Walls and Towers of Fort Christian, Old Danish Military Post.



MARKET DAY IN ST. THOMAS
Tropical Fruits and Strange Fish Are Sold Across the Counters. Fruits and Vegetables, Once Relatively Scarce, Now Are Quite Plentiful Under a Rehabilitation Program Worked Out by the Department of the Interior.

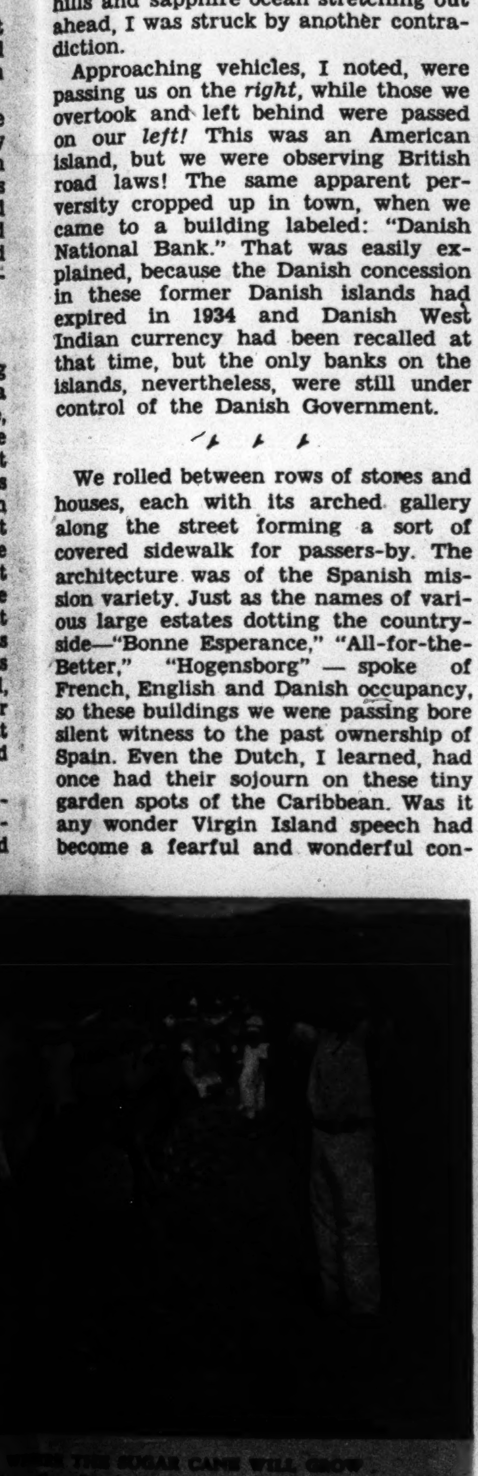
...ibbean

...shes and Gooseberries

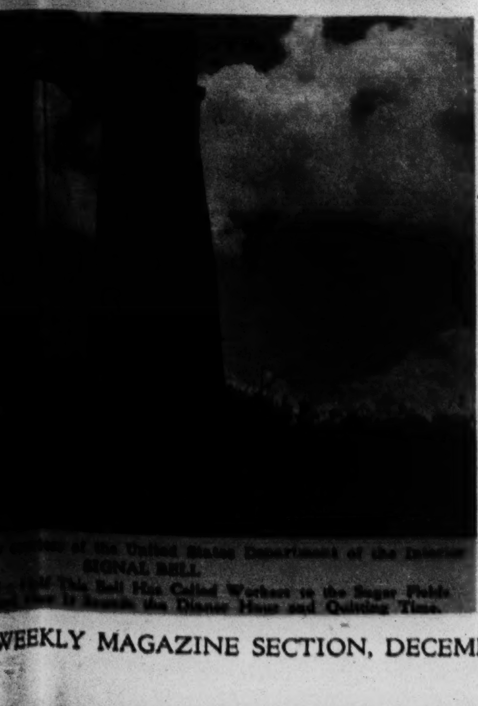
along toward the town, not too swiftly, over roads whose defects were forgotten in the picturesque sweep of fields and hills and sapphire ocean stretching out ahead, I was struck by another contradiction.

Approaching vehicles, I noted, were passing us on the *right*, while those we overtook and left behind were passed on our *left!* This was an American island, but we were observing British road laws! The same apparent perversity cropped up in town, when we came to a building labeled: "Danish National Bank." That was easily explained, because the Danish concession in these former Danish islands had expired in 1934 and Danish West Indian currency had been recalled at that time, but the only banks on the islands, nevertheless, were still under control of the Danish Government.

We rolled between rows of stores and houses, each with its arched gallery along the street forming a sort of covered sidewalk for passers-by. The architecture was of the Spanish mission variety. Just as the names of various large estates dotting the countryside—"Bonne Esperance," "All-for-the-Better," "Hogensborg" — spoke of French, English and Danish occupancy, so these buildings we were passing bore silent witness to the past ownership of Spain. Even the Dutch, I learned, had once had their sojourn on these tiny garden spots of the Caribbean. Was it any wonder Virgin Island speech had become a fearful and wonderful conglomeration of strange words and stranger accents?



WHERE THE SUGAR CANE WILL GROW



SIGNAL BELL

WHERE SUMMER SPENDS THE WINTER
The Trade Winds Keep the Temperature Within Moderate Bounds in the Virgin Islands, and the Palm Trees Bow in Deference to Them Along the Beautiful Beach of Christiansted Harbor, St. Croix.

In the center of the town—it was Christiansted, larger of St. Croix's two modest metropolises—our car turned away from the wharf, with its gorgeous view of myriad-tinted waters, white foam breaking silently on distant reefs, toward a scene of unintelligible confusion. To my outlander's ear it seemed a veritable Babel of voices that rose from an open shed near the water's edge. Long wooden tables stretched the length of the building, and I gasped with amazement as I saw the burden they bore. Fish—blue, red, yellow, green, orange, silver, brown, lavender—never had I seen or dreamed of such an array of kinds and colors! Some of their names brought an involuntary smile. Old wife, blue doctor, ballyhoo, butterfish, snook, mutton grouper, gizzard doctor, goatfish, grunt—these were amusing enough. But it was the absurdly contradictory nature of others — that Through-the-Looking-Glass touch I was coming to look for everywhere—that delighted me most.

There was, for example, the bluefish. The first specimen of this handsome family held up by a grinning sepia fishwife for my inspection was a brilliant red in color! The second was an unmistakable pink, while the third was a sort of grayish white. Yet all were "bluefish." After some research I discovered the existence of a blue bluefish as well, but this bit of drab consistency in the midst of far more interesting inconsistency seemed hardly worthy of notice.

As we turned toward home at last I reviewed, somewhat dizzily, the upside-down knowledge I had gained during my first 24 hours on St. Croix. Surely, I thought, I'd had my quota of surprises for the day. But I was wrong. A brand new crop awaited me that evening, when I attended a dance with my friend and her husband at another Danish home.

We stepped from a wide and gracious gallery into a huge room already half filled with guests. As we entered, a native orchestra in one corner burst into sudden sound. With naïve curiosity I was gazing at the strange objects wielded by two of the players, when my friend's voice distracted my attention.

"Good night," I heard her saying politely. I turned in some amazement to see her shaking hands with our host and hostess. Were we leaving already, I wondered? We had only just arrived! My bewilderment increased as I followed her about the room. Solemnly she advanced toward each member of the company, shook hands courteously and repeated her puzzling, "Good night." Solemnly I did the same. Mine not to reason why, mine but to do as the Romans did. It wasn't till I had seen several succeeding arrivals go through the same procedure, punctuated by the same strange greeting, that I finally relaxed. "Good night," it seemed, didn't mean "good night" at all in this land of refreshing perversities—it merely meant "good evening"!

HOW ABOUT A LITTLE SMILE?

Reassured, I turned my attention once more to the orchestra. In the somewhat primitive strains issuing from their corner I had no difficulty in recognizing the "plunk" of several banjos, the tinkle of a mandolin and the sobbing notes of a saxophone, but there were other sounds that struck me as distinctly odd. I traced them at last to two musicians. One—a tall, husky gentleman with eyes rolling whitely in a pitch-black face—was blowing lustily on what seemed to be a section of ordinary iron pipe. The other was industriously scraping a stick back and forth over the abraded surface of a long, narrow gourd. "Scratchy-scratchy," I later learned, was the proper name for this latter object. The deep "Oom-oom-oom" of the pipe and the harsh, sandpapery sound of the carved gourd blended with surprising smoothness into the background of the music, and it wasn't long before I, like everyone else, was dancing gaily to its lilting rhythm.

But it was hot exercise, and the thirst that soon overtook me refused to be quenched by fruit punch. Would I be forgiven, I asked the son of the house with whom I happened to be dancing, if I asked for a glass of water? The young man grinned obligingly and steered me toward the door. "Come on," he invited, "we'll go get it ourselves." Obediently I followed as he led the way. Down a flight of stairs we wandered, along a dark passageway—and suddenly I stifled a shriek. Something had brushed heavily against my hair, then whirred off into the darkness!

My guide laughed, and turned on the electric light. "You'll soon get used to that," he remarked matter-of-factly. "It was only a cockroach."

A cockroach? With wings? Skeptically I looked about me. In my home land, of course, I'd had a more or less casual acquaintance with those insects. Humble little creatures they were, that knew their places. But not so, I discovered, the cockroaches of the Virgin Islands. The beasts not only grew to a good two inches in length, with an outer shell that cracked like a minor explosion when stepped on, but flew through the air as well! I wasn't surprised to learn that sly native urchins with a flair for high finance collected them in small wooden cages and sold them to unsuspecting tourists as specimens of the rare tropical "mahogany bird"!

It was late when we left the dance, but our "good nights" of departure were as thorough and meticulous as the "good nights" of our arrival. Virgin Island etiquette, it seemed, permitted of no such thing as a blanket salutation. Just as on our entrance we had greeted each guest individually, with an accompanying handshake, so on leaving we did it all over again, doggedly seeking out those who had scattered to other rooms. Handshaking, I gathered, was a favorite indoor sport.

There were other indoor sports

(Continued on page 29)

Among the New Books

Mr. Lloyd George Continues His Debate With the Generals

War Memoirs of David Lloyd George. Vol. V. London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 21s. Boston: Little Brown. $3.

Mr. Lloyd George is one of the few statesmen of our generation (Mr. Churchill and Leon Trotzky are the other outstanding examples) whose genius expresses itself as vigorously in writing as in action. He has reached the fifth volume, and turned the three-thousandth page, of his "War Memoirs," and not for a moment does the pen falter. Not a thought but is clearly and forcefully expressed, not a sentence but is well-turned. Mr. Lloyd George's eager, combative personality stands out on every page. The future historian of the war, who will have to plow through so much dull and ponderous material, may well be grateful for one capital document which can be read for sheer pleasure.

The literary merits of Mr. Lloyd George's memoirs are beyond dispute. Almost everything else about them invites controversy, and the present volume is the most controversial of all. It covers the period from November, 1917, to April, 1918—the period of the Bolshevik revolution, of the German spring offensives on the Western Front and of the arrival of the American army in France. It covers the moment at which the Allied forces came nearer to defeat than at any time since 1914; and it leaves them (though nobody then realized it) on the eve of victory. The outstanding event with which it deals is the establishment of the quasi-unity of the Allied command under Foch; and the pages devoted to this achievement are the most interesting and the most caustic in the book.

In every large-scale war, friction is liable to arise between the command in the field and the directors of policy at home. The chances of friction are increased when war is waged by a constitutional government, in which the directors are civilians; and they are multiplied tenfold when war is waged by a coalition of powers. All these conditions were present on the Allied side in the spring of 1918, when patience had been strained by a long and grueling struggle. If there is any ground for surprise, it is that the trouble did not come to a head earlier. That Mr. Lloyd George was right in forcing a unified command on recalcitrant generals can now hardly be doubted. It is less important to decide whether the capacities of the Allied generals (Foch always excepted) were really quite as mediocre as Mr. Lloyd George rates them, or whether posterity will bear out all his strictures on them.

His main contention, which is sufficiently well known, is that the British and French high commands (it was more excusable in the French than in the British) limited their field of vision to the western front and squandered lives and resources in unprofitable offensives, of which Passchendaele was the worst example. They failed to perceive that Germany's most vulnerable point was to be found in her alliances. They grossly underestimated the weaknesses of Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, who by the beginning of 1918 were all on the verge of collapse; and determined efforts at relatively small cost against these countries, while the western front was kept stable, might have shortened the war and curtailed its sacrifices.

Mr. Lloyd George's controversies with the generals occupy the greater part of this volume. But four chapters of considerable interest deal with other issues. The first describes at length, with the text of the official reports, General Smuts's meeting at Geneva with Count Mensdorf in December, 1917, in connection with the feelers (halfhearted on both sides, as the interview showed) for a separate peace with Austria. Another discusses the problems confronting the British Government as a result of the Bolshevik revolution, and the first efforts to open unofficial relations with the Bolshevik *regime*. The third is entirely occupied by a charming and understanding character sketch of Clemenceau. Mr. Lloyd George's relations with whom "are among the most delightful and treasured memories of my life."

Last of all, a chapter on the beginnings of the American army in France rounds off Mr. Lloyd George's thesis of the "rigidity" of the military mind by showing Pershing just as obstinately reluctant as Haig and Robertson had been to sacrifice the prerogatives of independent national command to the exigencies of co-operation between the Allied and Associated Powers.

E. H. CARR

The Immeasurable Need for Poetry

More Than Bread, by Joseph Auslander. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

Eagerly one separates the uncut pages of a new book of poems by Joseph Auslander. Nothing shall be slipped over, nothing missed. His work is always "more than bread." Although the title poem of his latest volume is too heavy a statement to be other than a fragment of hard philosophy, the theme characterizes the collection and, beyond the author's own contribution to letters, indicates the immeasurable need for poetry throughout all ages.

Perhaps one of the most important qualities of Auslander's work is its application to all periods, its universal thought. No subject he employs is made to overshadow the truth which it invokes. As in the soliloquy concerning Socrates, which he places in the front of the book, he deplores mere bulk of words, so in the poem which closes the volume, he defines poetry as poetry must be regarded to the very end of language itself. To select, with apology for crumbling off a corner, a few lines of this definition:

> I am Poetry.
> I am not a matter of correct scansion.
> I am not a melodious hocus-pocus
> Enunciated softly into a vacuum.
> Against the tooth and treachery of time
> I preserve the splendor of the world.
> I am your memory.
> I am the most beautiful way of remembering
> What it would impoverish you to forget.

He includes in the book one or two pieces reminding "the poets who fly left" that in spite of crying down Catullus and Keats, "Yet Frost can still report the snow, the spring." This reference to his contemporary we find much more exciting than the verses to Elinor Wylie or the mere jingle to John Bunyan. Having long ago soared beyond the conscious handling of his tools, the author expresses his conviction as did the poet of an earlier generation that "Beauty is truth, truth beauty," in lines which likewise have the light of lastingness. We are thinking of his poem "The Vigil," the humanly personal, yet poetically impersonal, interpretation of the New Testament record of the Resurrection. Having described "Mary and His Mother at the grave," he adds:

> So felt I, watching in the night, alone,
> Aware of some strange shadow like a stone
> Edging from off the heart, being tugged and shifted
> Until it suddenly lifted,
> And I could breathe and confidently knew
> The night had risen too,
> And the heaviness of winter also risen,
> And the faint leaf stumbling blindly from its prison. . . .
>
> Not to the eyes that gaze, however hard,
> Not to the eyes that stare,
> The over-anxious ear,
> Comes the incredible reward;
> But only to the heart that feels the sign is there.
> Yet does not dare
> To look, lest April prove too fair,
> Too sweet—
> Having plucked April on a spring night and put it on one's hair,
> Having once, long ago, washed those beautiful tortured feet.

P. P. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Book Window

Miscellaneous

Texas Missions: Their Romance and Architecture, by Charles Mattoon Brooks Jr. (Dallas: Dealey and Lowe, $2.50). Historical introduction with detailed analysis of the five monuments at San Antonio.

The Story of Prophecy, by Henry James Forman (Farrar and Rinehart, $3). The author has long cherished a scholarly interest in the story of how men have, through the ages, believed they were able to forecast the future. The results of his research are here, whether or not the reader is convinced by the hint of supernatural powers.

Gone Afield, by Cecil Roberts (Appleton-Century, $2.50). The author of "Gone Rustic" and "Gone Rambling" continues with charming gossip about Pilgrim Cottage and the history and legend of the part of the Thames valley near Henley.

Reporting News, by William E. Hall (D. C. Heath, $2.60), is an effort to cover in a single volume the entire range of reportorial practice. Many editors will disagree with the standards of news value of the University of Toledo journalism instructor. But "rule of thumb" writers will be grateful for his clear analysis of newspaper "leads," based upon grammatical structure.

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As Spoken in America

A Dictionary of American English on Historical Principles, edited by Sir William Craigie, with the collaboration of James R. Hulburt. Part I, A-Baggage. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $4.

PUBLICATION of the first part of this great dictionary is a major event in the intellectual life of the United States. We must be grateful to Sir William Craigie, co-editor of the famous Oxford English Dictionary, for conceiving the idea of a dictionary of American English on historical principles; to Prof. James R. Hulburt and his associates at the University of Chicago, who have labored with Sir William on the work, and to the General Education Board of New York, the University of Chicago and the American Council of Learned Societies for financing the ten years of research of which we have here the first published fruits.

The editors announce as one of their chief aims to exhibit "clearly those features by which the English of the American colonies and the United States is distinguished from that of England and the rest of the English-speaking world." The vocabulary has been selected in accordance with that emphasis. This dictionary includes, however, "not only words or phrases which are clearly or apparently of American origin, or have greater currency here than elsewhere, but also every word denoting something which has a real connection with the development of the country and the history of its people."

The editors have limited themselves further. No words admitted to the American language after 1900 appear here. Slang and dialect words—the most exciting manifestations of language—are restricted: only such words of early date and special prominence are included. In only exceptional cases are pronunciations and etymologies furnished.

A is not an interesting letter: by far the largest number of words in English beginning with it are abstract in character. But in spite of that, this first part of the dictionary makes fascinating reading for anyone interested in American culture. The development of a language reflects changes in the ideology of the people who use it. The number of words in this dictionary beginning with *anti*, for instance, shows how "agin everything" was the temper of our ancestors. Here, too, is the nineteenth-century fondness for polysyllables, a sign of national youth and adolescence. Not only are there many such jocular polysyllables as *antifogmatic* and *absquatulate*, but all the writing of the time has a somewhat sesquipedalian strut.

One remarks how much richer and racier has been the contribution of the South and the West than the North and the East, to the American vocabulary. The mobility of certain words, *alligator*, for instance, is striking. Originally one of the 20 words in this part borrowed from the Spanish, it has been in turn given such meanings as a boatman in the Mississippi region, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, a hog of inferior breed. *Ark*, too, has been a ready word to hand in case of need for variety in name. It has become boat, wagon, trunk.

So well have the editors done their difficult work that the critic who battens on pointing out errors will be hard put to it to do more than occasionally quarrel with the editors' interpretation of the limits they have set themselves. However, here are a few quibbles: If *Appalachian* is etymologized, why are not such important proper names as *Alaska* and *Alleghany*? *Appreciate* in the sense of "to raise (currency, property, etc.) in value" is given as originating in the United States. In Webster, however, the Scottish poet Allan Ramsay (1686-1758) is quoted using the word in exactly that sense. If that sense *is* of American origin, the editors ought to be able to produce an American example of its use before 1778, the date of its first illustration in the text. *Axe-factory* is here, but not *axe-works;* yet one of the largest axe-plants in the world is commonly referred to in its native West Virginia valley as the Kelly Axe-Works. *Apple-pudding* is here but not *apple-roll.*

As an illustration of the advantages and interest of the dictionary "on historical principles," consider the word *ancient*. We have often heard of "ole Virginny," but perhaps we did not realize that the Virginians began to call it that almost as soon as they landed on the banks of the James. By 1699 these colonists were writing of "his Majesties most ancient Colloney and Dominion of Virginia." Massachusetts was a little more temperate. Its Artillery Company did not become "Ancient and Honorable" until 1789. It is a wealth of such information as this which makes this book not only a dictionary but a chronicle of American culture.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Fauna of the Canadian Rockies

Animals of the Canadian Rockies, by Dan McCowan. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

THAT A continuously increasing number of people is becoming interested in the creatures of the out-of-doors, both feather and furred, there is complete evidence. And that this number is made up of many who have exchanged the gun for the camera is encouraging news to those who are concerned to preserve the wild life with which America was originally so bountifully supplied. There is a definite awakening to the necessity of preserving the remains of this abundance, and books like this volume by a trained observer do much toward arousing an interest in animals which makes for their preservation rather than their slaughter. To know these creatures is to become their friend.

The author deals with facts gathered during many years of experience in the forests of the Canadian Rockies. He tells of these wild creatures as he has met and known them. His observations, taken from his notebooks, deal with a wide variety of animals, ranging from moose, elk and bear down to the tiny creatures—squirrels, mice and weasels. Of each he presents a biographical sketch that reminds every forest tramper of his own experiences. And in the telling he dispels many illusions, many fantastic beliefs about the wild creatures which a type of fictitious nature study has built. For example, he dispels the common notion that the cougar or mountain lion is a dangerous animal, bold and threatening to the wayfarer. Rarely, and only when cornered or when defending its young, will it attack a person.

The author deals cleverly with that interesting woodsman, the beaver, one of the most intelligent and enterprising of all the furred folk. Mountain sheep and the even rarer mountain goat are dealt with from the author's own observations. These goats are as shy and difficult to approach as the chamoix of the Alps. Yet Mr. McCowan has studied them, old and young, in their native haunts, far up in the mountain fastnesses where only a trained climber can make his way. He records what is not commonly known, that the male goat is a formidable creature and especially when wounded may become positively dangerous to hunter and dog.

The author gives a fascinating account of the moose in his native wilds, and he stirs the reader's sympathy for these lordly creatures by a story of the overwhelming of a pair of mammoth bulls by an avalanche which swept down upon them so rapidly as to preclude all chance of escape.

The reader of this volume is impressed that wild animals face many dangers other than the high-power rifle of the persistent hunter. Freezing storms, deep snows which bury the food supply and slipping avalanches are to be reckoned with by many forest dwellers. The story is well told. What finer description of the solitary woodland caribou could be written than this: "On the wind-swept ridges of the Rockies in midwinter, the whirling snow almost veiling them from sight, across rolling miles of flowery Alpine pastures in June, through the golden forests of larch in autumn, these restless creatures wander but are not lost. The wilderness and the solitary place is their home." Many excellent pictures from the author's camera add substantially to the interest of the volume.

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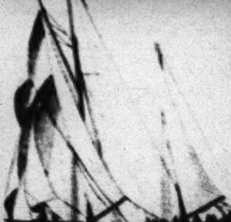
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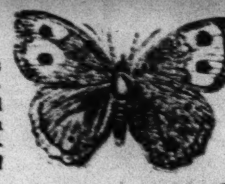
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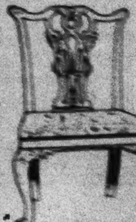
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Gilbert Seldes Voices Faith in the American Way

Mainland, by Gilbert Seldes. New York: Scribner. $3.

IN THE BOOMING 'twenties, the characteristic note struck by social critics of America was one of cynical or angry disparagement. Paradoxically, the early depressed 'thirties have produced, along with the many communist and occasional fascist outcries of American intellectuals, a new sort of criticism, realistic but optimistic, based on a faith in the American system's inherent vitality and resilience and adaptability to changing needs. Gilbert Seldes's hard-headed, hard-hitting study falls triumphantly into this latter category, based though it is on frankly anti-intellectual and materialistic premises.

The value of this book is that it meets the collectivists and totalitarians on their own ground. Mr. Seldes has a great deal of sympathy for their points of view and is more than generous in his estimate of the present success of the Russian experiment, but he is firmly convinced that everything of value in the life of America points her in a different direction. One of the most brilliant accomplishments of his book is its use of Marx's own writings to confound the glib inaccuracies of contemporary Marxist diagnoses of the decay of capitalism.

Not that he (or any other reasonable person) believes for a moment that the present system of international finance-capitalism, with its denial of the right of millions to live at a decent level of subsistence, can stand up unchanged against the rising demand for collective security; but he is convinced that the resourcefulness and self-interest that have attended the democratic experiment in the past are capable of rescuing industry from the stranglehold of finance and of using government intelligently to bring about that more equable distribution of buying power which is the first condition of a successful capitalist system.

Mr. Seldes's insistence on the pluralism of American life may be excessive, but it serves as an excellent counterpoise to the simplifications of both conservatives and radicals. "The principle on which America had developed," he declares, "was the simple one of compromising or adjusting the demands of the individualist with those of society, of the nation as a whole, and it was only when that principle was abandoned because a small group of individuals became so powerful that they no longer needed to make compromises, that the economic system began to falter." The history of the relations between the American farmer and the Federal Government bears this out amply, and Mr. Seldes, following in the footsteps of Charles and Mary Beard, draws heavily on the national past for examples of the necessarily experimental nature of American democracy, while insisting that there is no need to change the fundamentals of American thought.

It is refreshing to find so buoyant a faith in the American people and its choices, as opposed to "the kind of defeatism that assumes that any system at any given time is too fragile to stand alteration of any kind." Quoting the young banker who in 1933 went on record as opposed to all experimentation with the words, "It is up to the latent majority to let the President know that the American people is ready to face whatever suffering there may be in a slow, orderly process of recovery," Mr. Seldes sardonically adds: "The willingness of even a young banker to suffer side by side with ten million men desperate for a job or a dollar is an inspiring spectacle." As he points out forcefully, the defense of the stand-patters that the cycle of boom and depression is inevitable under the capitalist system (a theory first promulgated by Marx) is clearly suicidal.

Though professing a horror of idealism, Mr. Seldes will be listened to carefully by many idealists. His opposition to religious absolutism on the same grounds as to political and economic absolutism is more imagined than real, for it is based on a false conception of religion as in essence ascetic and opposed to the drawing of minute practical distinctions in matters of human policy. Actually religious vision is the necesary complement of his pragmatic politics.

ROBERT PEEL

War Is Folly

No Hero—This, by Warwick Deeping. New York. A. A. Knopf. $2.50.

AGAIN WARWICK DEEPING protests against war. From cover to cover, "No Hero—This" voices a condemnation of war that is all the more convincing because it is quiet.

The novel is in the form of a journal kept by Stephen Brent, a physician in his middle thirties, happily settled at the time of the World War in a Sussex practice, and forced by public opinion to sign up for a year in the Royal Medical Corps. He was sent to Gallipoli. His instincts revolted at the suffering, at the stupidity in high places, at the utter uselessness of that campaign. Besides that, he realized, to his horror, that in a crisis his efficiency was lessened by his fear. At the end of his contracted period of service he went home with his whole being in protest at what he had seen and at the futility of the contribution he had made. But because he was not satisfied with the way he had stood up under trial, he re-enlisted.

Brent's later work was good. He conquered fear, was trusted and beloved, and he won a ribbon. But there grew up in him, like a cold stone wall between him and the emotional patriots at home, the unalterable conviction that war is a convention that must be overthrown.

There are several counts in the indictment. One is that the men who cause and the men who direct wars lack wisdom. Another is that authority is placed in the hands of men totally unfitted for it. "Discipline can become the ruthless cult of little objective things. Man is regarded as an automaton—a mechanism to be paraded and polished, and not as a poor, suffering yet somehow splendid soul." Such devotees of discipline were Colonel Cleek and Lt. Colonel Skinders of the story.

But the chief indictment is the absolute wastefulness of war—waste of body and mind, for so small a gain.

At the end Brent asks himself, "Will this war be the end of war, as we who have suffered in it hope and pray? Or will brass bands play for some other generation, and fool crowds shout and women throw flowers?"

W. K. R.

Puppet State

Manchoukuo, Jewel of Asia, by D. M. B. Collier and Lieut. Col. C. L'E. Malone. London: Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d.

ONE WHO WANTS to know a little but not too much about the puppet state of Manchoukuo, formerly called Manchuria, northernmost province of China, will find his requirements well catered for in "Manchoukuo, Jewel of Asia," which is neither guidebook, history nor travelogue, but a bit of all three. First there is a little potted history; then a brief description of the country, the people and their mode of life; finally a brief and rather gloomy "glimpse into the future" written apparently on the text that "if we try to look forward to the next 25 years there is one happening which can be forecast almost to a certainty, and that is war."

While "Manchoukuo" fills an undoubted need, it is a pity it has not been more carefully put together. It disturbs the careful reader, for instance, to see each of two separate incidents only a few pages apart described as "a very mean trick." It leaves an impression of disorder when one finds chapter VI, on "Conditions and Lives of the Workers," separated by three chapters of an entirely different character from Chapter X, on "Western Industrialism Comes to Manchoukuo."

Perhaps the most notable merit of "Manchoukuo" is its impartiality between Chinese and Russians. There is, however, one exception to this general attitude and that is in the references to the Lytton Report, which comes in for adverse criticism. It is curious that writers who have themselves achieved so much impartiality should go out of their way to impugn the fairness of the Lytton Commissioners.

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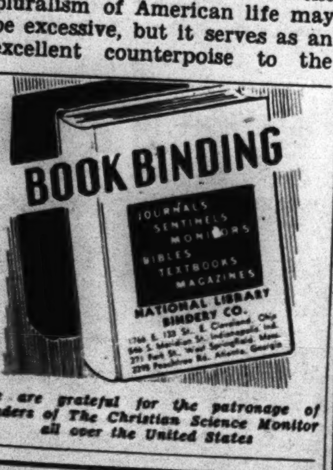

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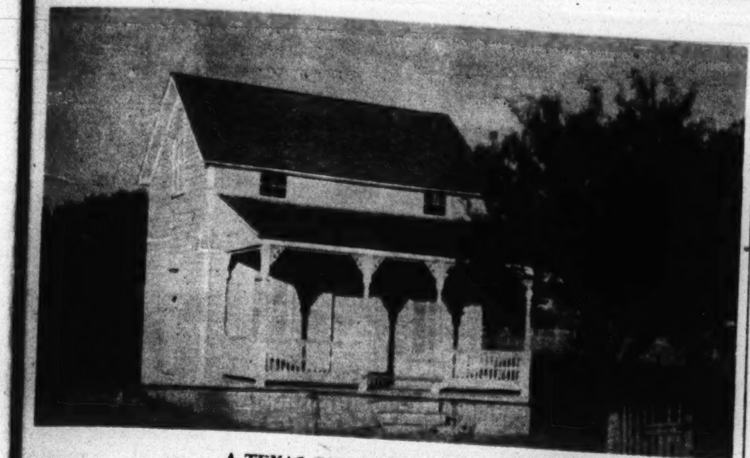

A TEXAS FARMER'S TOWN HOUSE MacDonald Studio
Country Homes for Urbanites Are No Novelty, but in Fredericksburg the Farmers Have Houses in Town so They Can Participate in Social and Religious Activities.

"Sunday Houses" for Visitors

VISITORS WHO HAVE passed through quaint Fredericksburg, Texas, perhaps in attending the Texas Centennial celebrations, will have observed many slightly queer small residences unobtrusively squatting in odd lots or in the rear of more pretentious dwellings. These are Fredericksburg's "Sunday Houses."

Fredericksburg was founded by German immigrants in 1846 and its population today is almost entirely German. These settlers were devoutly religious, and they also held exceptional consideration for their friends and relatives. The same is still true of the present generation.

Many farmers came over with the original founders and settled in the fertile river valleys in the vicinity of Fredericksburg; but the town itself was the center of all religious and social activity for farmers as well as villagers.

Some of the farmers lived so far from town that it was impossible for them to go to Fredericksburg, participate in the Saturday night festivities and Sunday night church services, and then return home over rough roads by the then slow and tedious modes of transportation. They either were forced to miss the activities they so thoroughly enjoyed or to impose upon friends or relatives in town.

As a consequence, two or three of the more prosperous farmers purchased small lots, or arranged with relatives in town to use part of their land, and constructed small houses in which they could spend the night whenever they desired to remain over. Others followed the plan. In a short time Fredericksburg was dotted with modest little "Sunday Houses."

Although modern highways place the average farmer of the county within an hour or less of Fredericksburg, the custom still is followed.

Many farmers quit work at noon Saturday, drive with their families to town, occupy their "Sunday Houses" until Monday morning and then return to their homes. Thus they are able to be with their friends in town, participate in social and religious activities, and still not impose on anyone.

The average "Sunday House" is an unpretentious structure. It has dining room and kitchen down stairs and sleeping quarters for the entire family on the second floor. A few are more elaborate and others are less so, being little more than weekend "camps," equipped only with the bare necessities for weekend living.

Although modern transportation and fine roads make Fredericksburg's "Sunday Houses" no longer a social or economic necessity, there is no indication of a diminishing interest in the custom. In fact, there are more new "Sunday Houses" today than at any time in the last quarter of a century.

Swallow Transport

Some 700 swallows flew together from Vienna to Venice recently. But not on their own wings. They had a pleasant warm passage in an airplane, on a free ticket given to them by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The swallows were young birds that had been overcome by the raw autumn weather. They had fallen in gardens, parks and yards, been collected by kind people and taken to the institute for animal protection, which kept and fed them until this transportation was arranged.

Hundreds of other exhausted swallows were collected in other Austrian cities and sent by train and auto to Venice. Many even that were caught in Czechoslovakia were sent here, whence they were forwarded to Italy.

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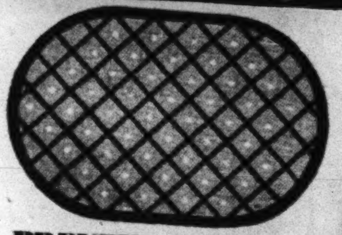

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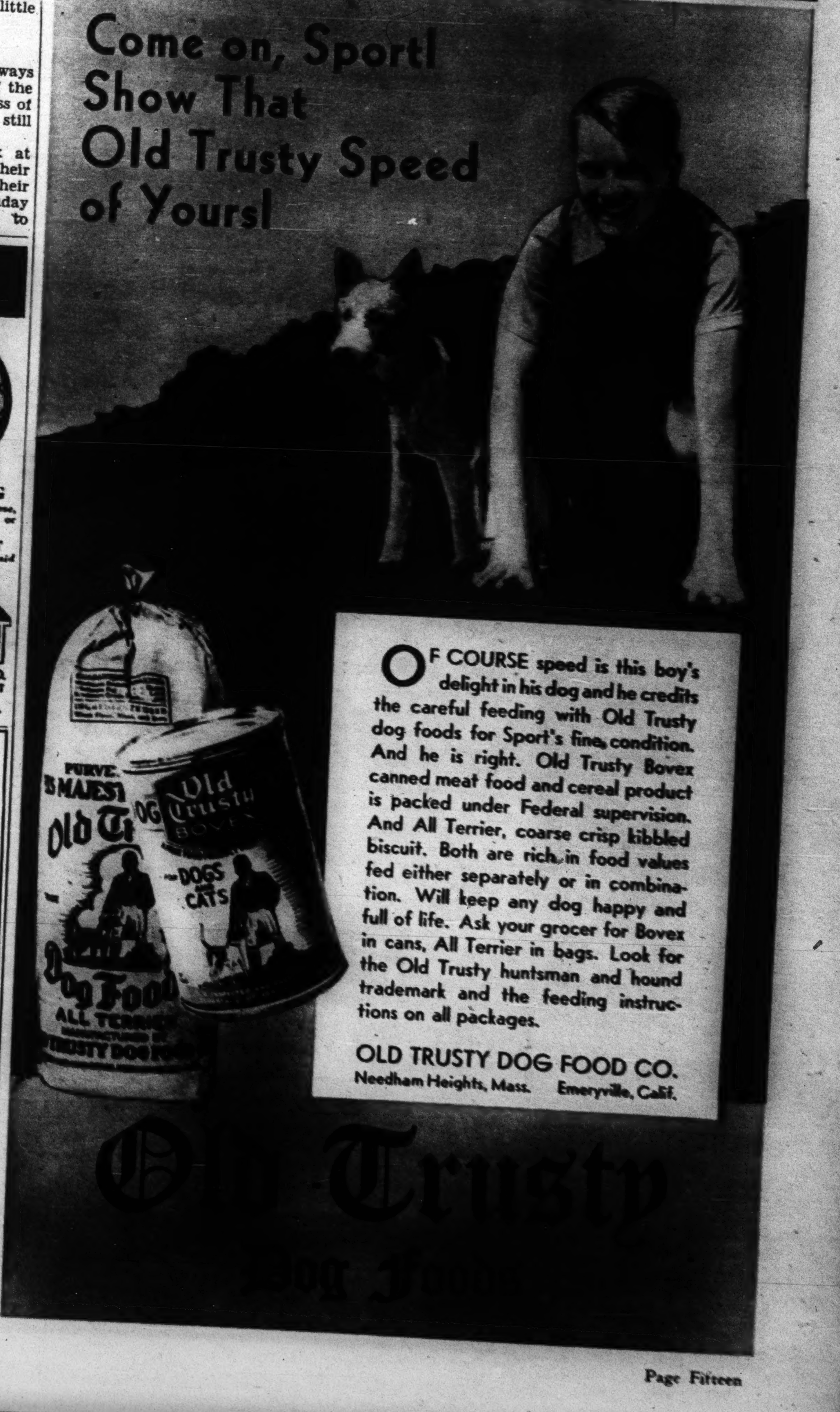

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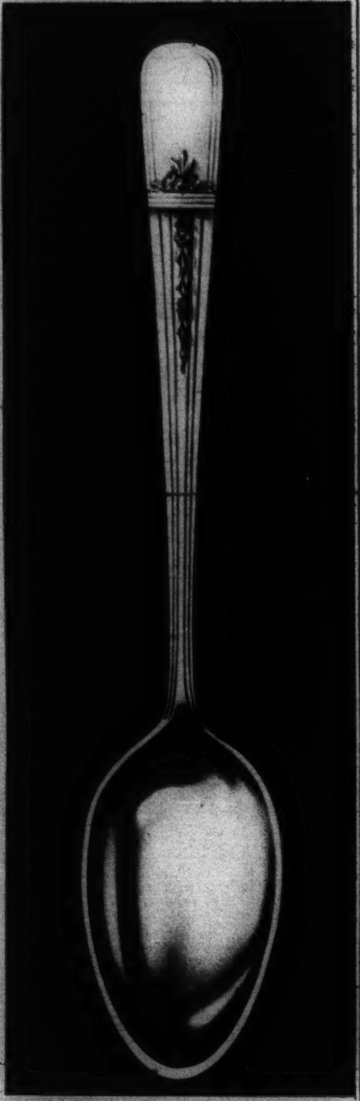

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Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors

E. H. Carr was for 20 years in the British diplomatic service, from which he resigned in June on his appointment to the Wilson Chair of International Politics in the University College of Wales. This chair was founded after the World War in honor of Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Carr was a member of the British delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He was for many years attached to the British delegation to the League of Nations and was a familiar figure at Geneva. Writing is his hobby. He has published biographies of Dostoievsky and Karl Marx, and is a regular contributor to the book columns of The Christian Science Monitor. He has traveled widely in Europe and has access to material not usually at the disposal of writers, which gives his article this week uncommon authority as well as timeliness.

Arville Schaleben went to Alaska as a reporter for the Milwaukee Journal. He lived at the Matanuska colony for some time and was able to gather firsthand information on conditions there. He is now on the Journal staff.

Robert Bingham writes of the latest developments in steel houses from the vantage point of the editorial staff of The Iron Age. This is Mr. Bingham's first contribution to the Magazine Section.

Albert F. Gilmore is a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Walter Sandon's frequent Magazine Editorials have made him familiar to regular readers of the Monitor.

And Marjorie Shuler and John Eden are also old friends.

Ann Hark spent nearly two years in the Virgin Islands and some of her amusing experiences are described in today's article. A juvenile book of hers called "Seminary's Secret" was published by Lippincott's in September. Miss Hark now lives in Philadelphia, where she formerly served on the staff of two city newspapers. She has been a member of the editorial staff of the Ladies' Home Journal, and has contributed to the Country Gentleman, and other periodicals.

Carpets for Connoisseurs

Sheltered amid the hills of Donegal is one of the most famous of Ireland's minor industries. At Killybegs, a little village with a population of about 400, are manufactured the famous Donegal carpets, prized throughout the world by connoisseurs as preciously as Oriental carpets from Turkey or the middle East. Here Irish colleens, with deft fingers and artistic taste, weave luxurious carpets, some of them worth over £1000, for royal palaces and mansions of millionaires.

One of the outstanding productions of recent years was the jubilee carpet presented by the Port of London Authority to the late King George and Queen Mary, on the occasion of the silver jubilee. It was copied from a Chinese design selected by Queen Mary. Although 27 feet by 20 feet 9 inches, it was woven in one piece from fine, silky, 10-ply yarn, so that each tuft comprised 60 threads. No fewer than 1,632,960 of these tufts have been tied in separately—a stupendous task of patience and skill.

There were 32,659,200 ends of yarns in the pile with 405 separate ends in every square inch to give lustrous effect to the 22 different shades of blue, green, ivory and gold. The warp of this magnificent carpet was provided by fine linen yarn spun in one of Belfast's famous linen mills. There is also a beautiful Donegal carpet in the reception room of the Belfast City Hall—a huge, one-piece affair which weighs five tons.

These carpets are made entirely by hand in a large shed which could hardly be called a factory, for there is no lofty chimney stack, or semblance of a factory plant. Four to six girls sit at primitive carpet looms with large rollers, round which the carpet is stretched. Practically any design can be reproduced by this simple and yet highly skilled process. These girls can copy the most intricate design and repeat it in richly colored woolen carpet fabric. A feature of these carpets is therefore their individual construction and durability.

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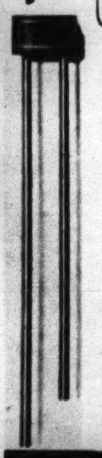

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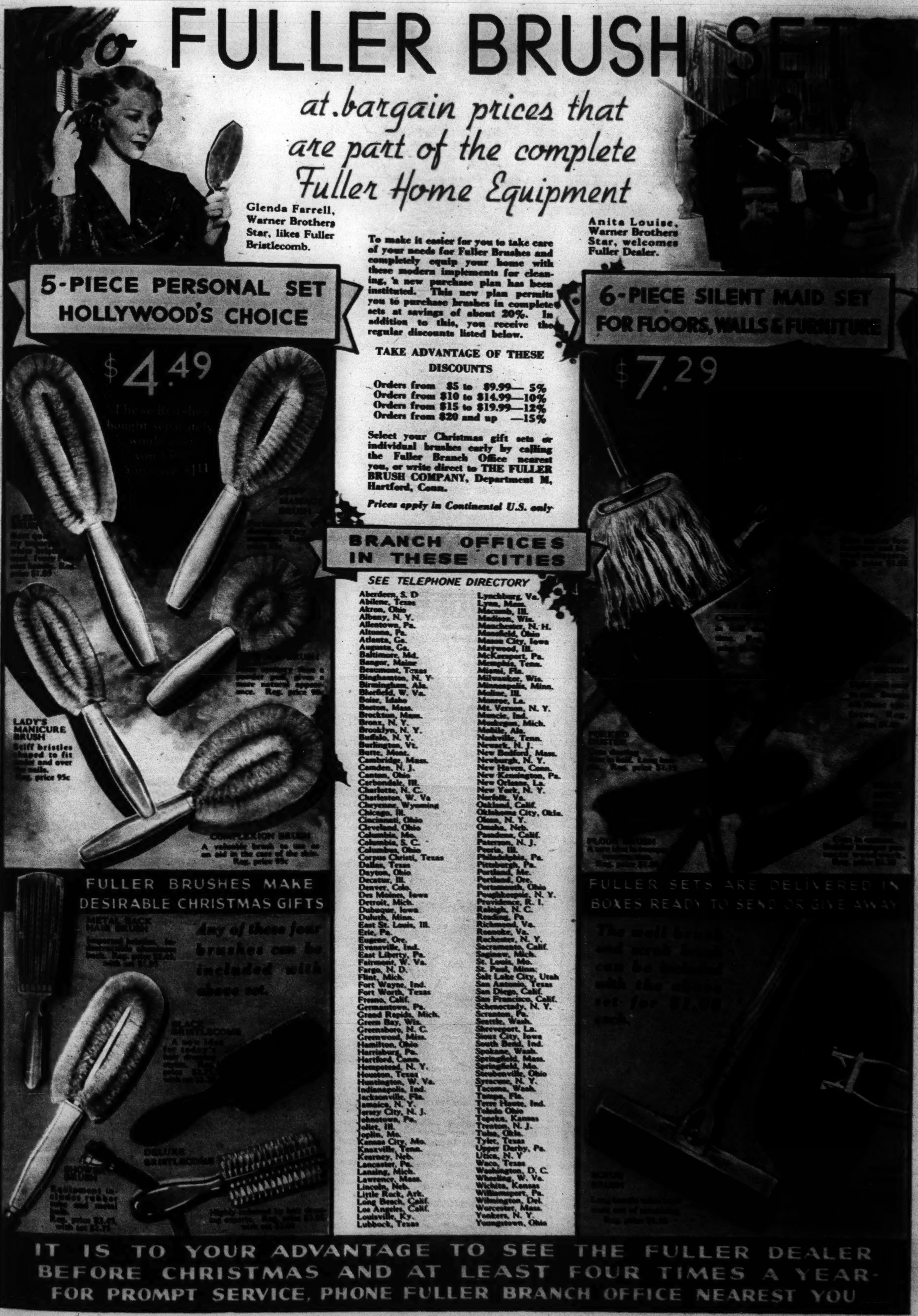
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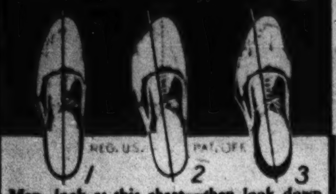


Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.
FIELD & FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

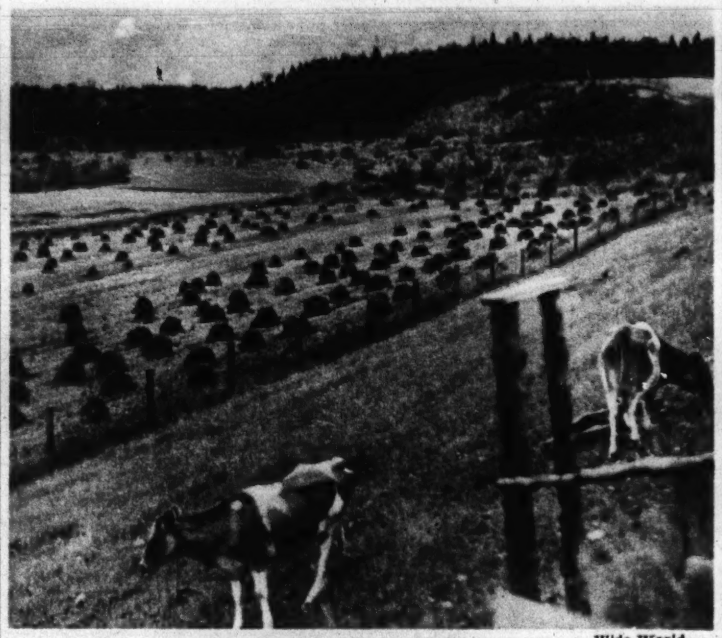
Lone World Voyage

Skipper Harry Pidgeon, on his way back to the United States on the last lap of a second lone voyage round the world in a 34-foot yawl, recently described to a Durban, S. Af., audience of schoolboys some of his adventures.

"Many people ask me why I am sailing around the world alone," he said. "It is not that I like to be alone on those vast lonely stretches of sea. I like company. If anyone stops to talk with me, I drop all my work with great alacrity. But I don't like being told where to go and what to do.

"You have to do a lot of thinking before you start off by yourself to cross the ocean. When it comes to the time for sailing away alone, it seems like going over the edge."

Skipper Pidgeon started his adventures by sailing from Los Angeles to Hawaii. He had little sleep for the first 22 days at sea, but then he learned to set the boat on a course and to sleep in snatches of about an hour and a half. When he got to Hawaii he decided to go on and circumnavigate the globe. He did the trip in just under four years.



Wide World

MATANUSKA HARVESTS ITS FIRST CROP
The "Pioneers of 1935" Complete Their Second Summer in the Alaskan Colony With Crops Which Will Make Many of Them Independent of Further Government Aid.

.. Matanuska Takes Root

(Continued from Page 3)

house were choice potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, onions, peas, beets, parsley and even spinach from many farms.

The fair had everything to be found at a county fair in the United States. There were prize cows and chickens and horses, dances every night, lemonade and hotdog stands, ring-a-cane and other games for merchandise prizes, speeches, feats of skill and strength, and even a rodeo.

The rodeo resulted from the western influence which very definitely is upon the colony. Ross Sheely, the project manager, is a westerner and many of the people who have drifted into the valley once also drifted into western United States.

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Of course, the ladies of the churches, of which there are three, were called on to feed the visitors, who came from up and down the Alaska railroad belt, from Seward on the Pacific coast to Fairbanks deep in the interior.

Now, on winter nights, moving pictures are shown in the school auditorium, the volunteer firemen sponsor dances and the American Legion occasionally holds a boxing and wrestling show. Palmer has one of the best hockey teams in Alaska, and the older schoolboys play basketball against one another and the rival near-by schools at Matanuska village and Wasilla, tiny railroad settlements.

The colonists boast their own orchestra — "Polly Pinkerton's Palmer Pioneers." In addition, Colonist Walter Huntley commands a strong baritone and with his wife and others is in demand for singing.

There are no fewer than six sewing circles, several Boy and Girl Scout troops, Four-H clubs, a Red Cross nurse to conduct classes for the women and a traveling veterinary, who goes to Palmer occasionally to tend the livestock of the community.

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Some of the colonists, displaying the true venturesome character of pioneers, have startled Alaskans by their doings. Lloyd Bell, for example, has been raising bees. Everybody said bees couldn't be kept in Alaska, but Bell ordered a few hives from a mail order house in the United States and has had such success with them that the United States farm experimental station in the valley has joined him in his attempts to produce honey.

Victor Johnson used the storm windows of his house for building a hothouse last summer and had splendid success speeding vegetables to maturity. Many colonists are planning to do the same first thing next spring and they believe they'll have a good market for early produce.

It was commonly said that apples could not be produced in the valley, that only wild fruits would grow. Some of the few settlers there before the colonists had tried it without success. But at the fair was a tray of crabapples, the first fruit of a tiny imported tree.

Corn is another crop that everyone said the valley would not produce, because of the relatively short growing season. So definite was this belief that Col. Otto F. Ohlson, manager of the Alaska railroad, offered to pay 50 cents for every ear grown by colonists in their first year. Ohlson is a rather wealthy man, but adherence to his offer would have bankrupted him.

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To one who knows virtually every colonist by his first name, these displays of ingenuity were no surprise. They are best typified in an incident following the shooting by the project authorities of an injured cow. It was decided to distribute the meat free among the colonists. A government man and this reporter began distributing the meat. All went well until arrival at a nest of farms presided over by Allen Fredericks, who was then a neighborhood delegate to the now defunct colonists' council.

Fredericks invited all to grab into the washtub filled with cuts of the late Guernsey. A rough scramble ensued. The fortunate got fine cuts and the unfortunate got gristle. In consequence, fights almost resulted. But Fredericks, with pioneer ingenuity, settled the disputes. First he ordered all the cuts tossed back into the washtub. Then, with tenderloins and gristle side by side, he waved his arms for silence and cried:

"Now we'll grind all this into hamburger and you can grab for that!"

It was done, and all were happy.

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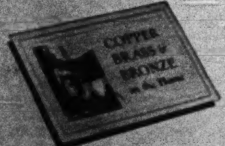
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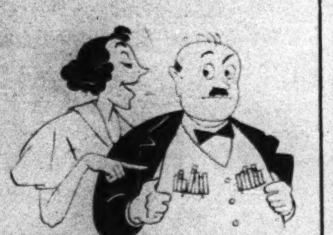
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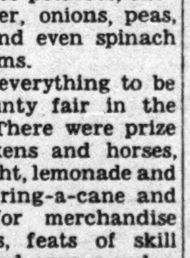
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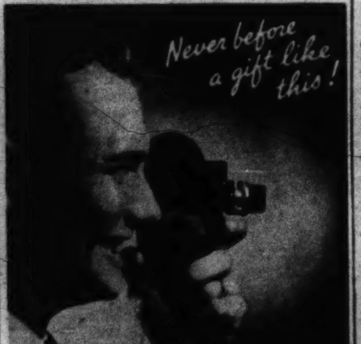

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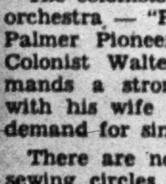
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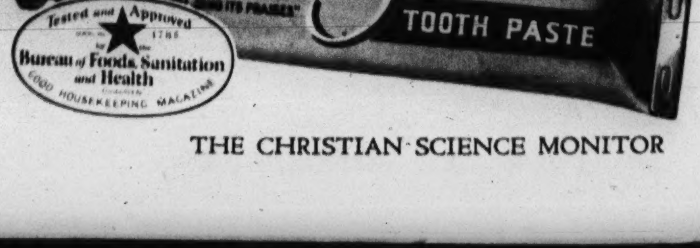

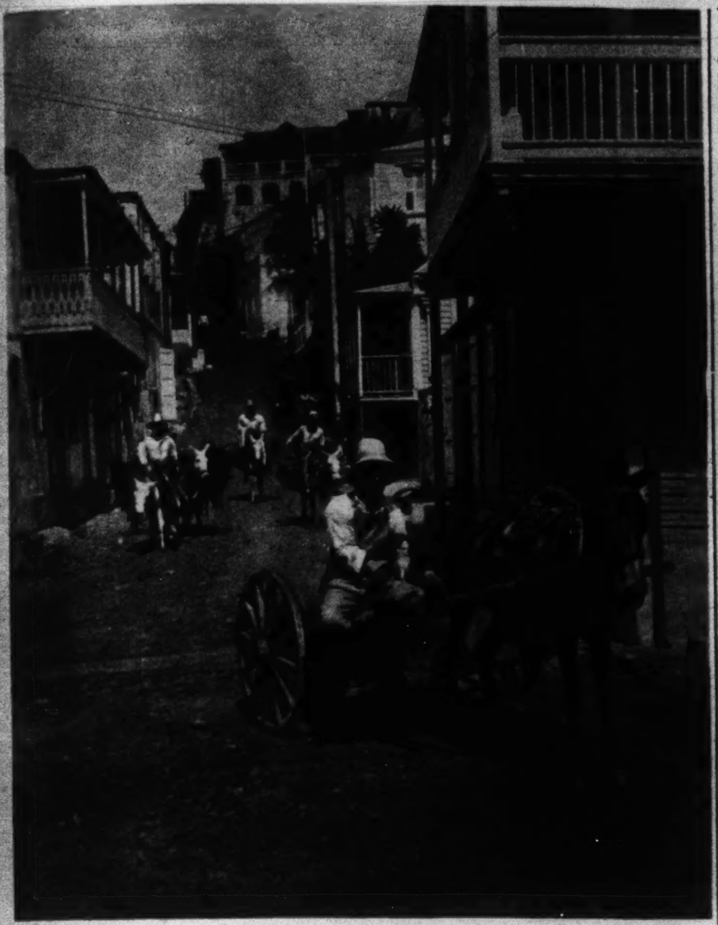

NO TRAFFIC PROBLEM HERE
Narrow, Hilly Streets With Overhanging Balconies and Long-Eared Transportation Make For Picturesque and Leisurely Living in St. Thomas.

..Oddly Pleasant Ways...

(Continued from Page 11)

equally surprising, I found during the course of my visit. Several of them were indulged in by four- and ten-footed creatures I had always ingenuously thought of as belonging to the great outdoors. There were, for instance, the varicolored lizards that skittered gaily in and out of every house. Carefree and unnoticed, they ran lightly along rafters, up and down walls, in and out of closets and over beds, as taken-for-granted as the ordinary housefly. I was a trifle dismayed the first time I discovered one of these little reptiles on my bureau, truculently gazing into the mirror as it puffed out its throat into a large orange balloon and challenged its reflection to combat. But it wasn't long before I had adopted them as ordinary, every-day room-mates, whose habit of dropping unexpectedly into my lap or scampering across a bare arm was as harmless as it was sometimes startling.

There also were crabs. If it seemed a bit odd at first to encounter one of these pop-eyed crustaceans sidling awkwardly across the dining room floor or scuttling over the edge of the gallery, to listen to the eerie rattle of the drainpipes at night as our sociable visitors clawed their way cozily up and down, gradually this, too, came to be accepted as merely another of the fascinating incongruities furnished by this isle of endless surprises.

There were other manifestations, however, that I found more difficult to accept. The fantastic inconsistencies of plant life, for one thing. Grapes, down here, like gooseberries, I discovered, had a penchant for growing on trees. Orchids, or "old men's beards," as the natives called them, flourished on telephone wires. There was a plant whose flowers, deep pink in the daytime, would suddenly turn white after sundown. ("Heart o' man" was the local name—a gibe at masculine fickleness.)

It was difficult, too, to keep track of the seasons. Instead of beginning in the spring and extending through summer, according to sensible northern habit, the growing season here got under way toward the end of September and continued until February! And it was impossible to predict the ripening of any particular crop of fruit or berries. Guavas, for example, might reach their peak in April one year and not until August the following, depending entirely on the amount of rainfall!

But the most ludicrous discrepancies of all were those furnished by the colored denizens of this topsy-turvy island. It was on St. Croix that I learned a wholly new reason for calling automobile tires shoes. To the poorer workingman that's exactly what they are. A section of worn tire cut the length of a foot, a piece of knotted string to tie around the ankle, and what better protection could there be from those banes of the barefoot—cassia thorns, "cow itch" and "touch-me-not"?

One or two things I never did learn, however. To the day of my departure I puzzled fruitlessly over the vagaries of native customs. Why, for instance, should your Virgin Islander's idea of a really clever masquerade be to blacken with charcoal a face already black and go prancing through the streets under a fantastic banner? Why when he wanted his horse to go, should he tell it to "Come!"? And why, when he didn't like something, should he say he didn't "much" it? Why, also, was milk always "cruddled" instead of curdled, crackers "crips" instead of crisp, food "hotted" instead of heated and a new dress "new bran'" instead of brand new?

Perhaps there wasn't any answer—and then again, perhaps there was. Certainly it isn't to be found "up North." That's why, just before I left St. Croix, I ate one large last helping of my favorite dish. Whoever eats of the native pigeon pea is bound to return, the natives say. So, when I return, I'll find out to my satisfaction why many things in this latter-day Through-the-Looking-Glass land is backwards-foremost; why life in one of Uncle Sam's most picturesque possessions is just one grand and glorious surprise!

Profit in Brussels Exhibition

The International Exhibition of Brussels in 1935 has published its balance sheet. It made a profit of 50,000 francs, or about $8437 at the prevailing rate of exchange.

The statement of the committee shows that the exhibition received many subsidies. One from the Belgian Government amounted to 18,750,000 francs, another from the Brussels Municipal Council of 24,900,000 francs. Various receipts, among them the benefits of a tombola, totaled 44,325,000 francs.

The receipts from amusement concessions were 90,000,000 francs.

More than 20,000,000 visitors attended the fair. The little train which circled the exhibition transported 2,000,000 passengers. The tax on shops, sales and attractions brought the Belgian state a supplementary receipt of 45,000,000 francs.

Some 400,000 foreigners are estimated to have made more or less prolonged visits to Belgium during the period of the fair.

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EVERY GIRL in the Principia Upper School contributed to the success of "Why Not?," a musical extravaganza. Properties for this production included everything from whiskers for the villain to a complete Russian village in miniature!
Excellent professional direction is provided for productions such as this, but the students design, build, and paint their own scenery, plan the various acts, and write the words and some of the music.
The PRINCIPIA
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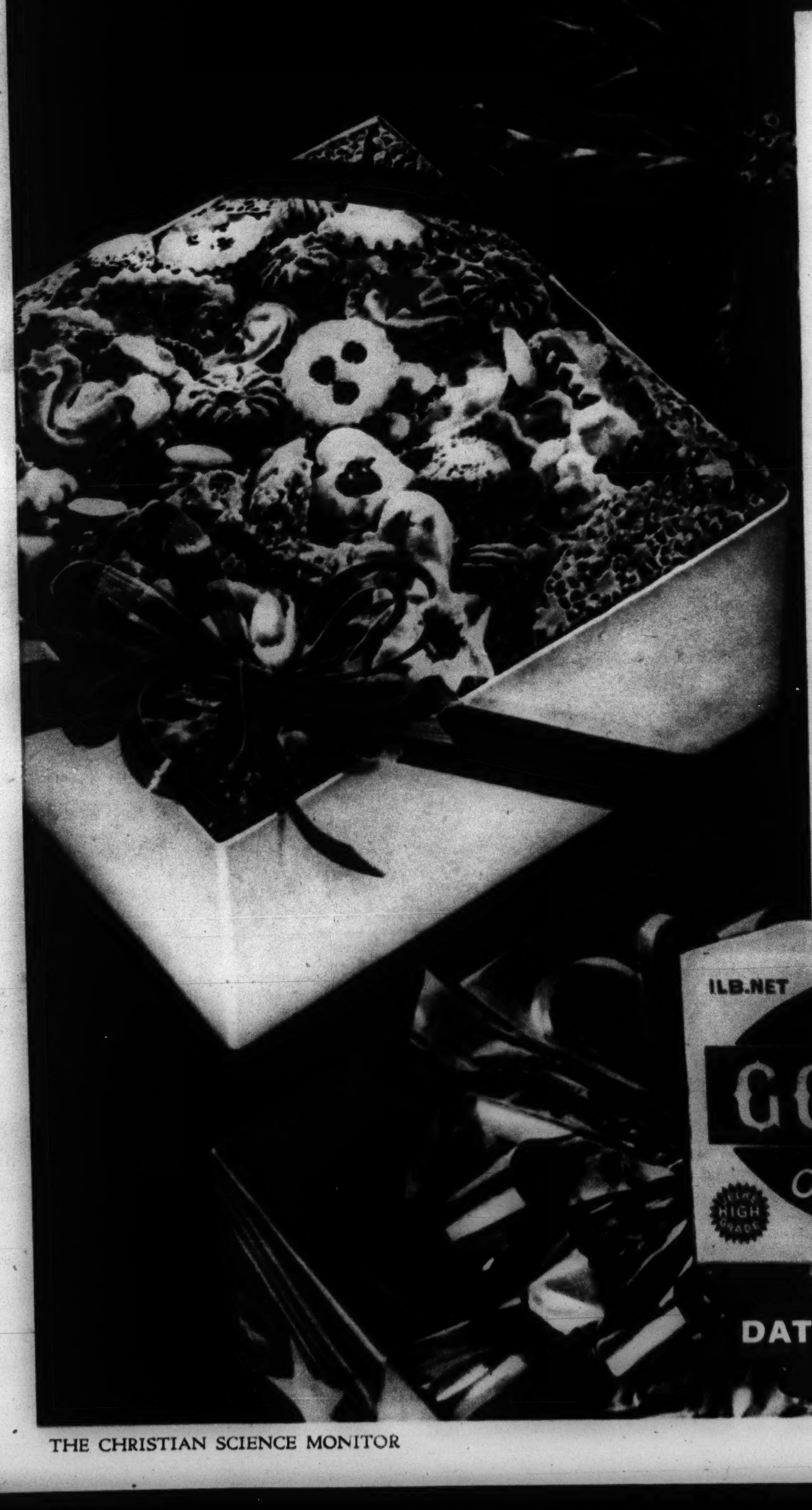
WHEN YOU SERVE THESE

Christmas Cookies



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DO YOU—as most other people want to do—give something "different," something "quaint" for Christmas? Then here's a suggestion for a gift that's truly new and novel, and a gift that's all the more welcome because it expresses that touch of extra thoughtfulness associated with anything you make yourself. Anyone can buy a gift, but it shows thought and effort when you make one.

Make a gift of these gay and toothsome cookies—cookies that are delightful to look at, and even more delightful to the taste because they have the goodness of flavor which can come only from the use of GOOD LUCK as a shortening. They will have the same pure, fresh flavor you get when you spread GOOD LUCK on bread.

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¾ cup sugar	2½ cups bread flour
1 teaspoon vanilla extract	½ teaspoon baking powder
	⅛ teaspoon salt

Cream GOOD LUCK and sugar until light and fluffy. Add flavoring and egg and continue creaming. Sift flour once, measure, combine with other dry ingredients and sift three times. Add dry ingredients to creamed mixture a small amount at a time. Blend well. Press dough through a cookie press or drop from a teaspoon onto a cookie sheet. Bake in a hot oven (375° F.) until done—12 to 15 minutes. Makes 45 cookies.

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